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Date(s) 1917 (CE, Gregorian)

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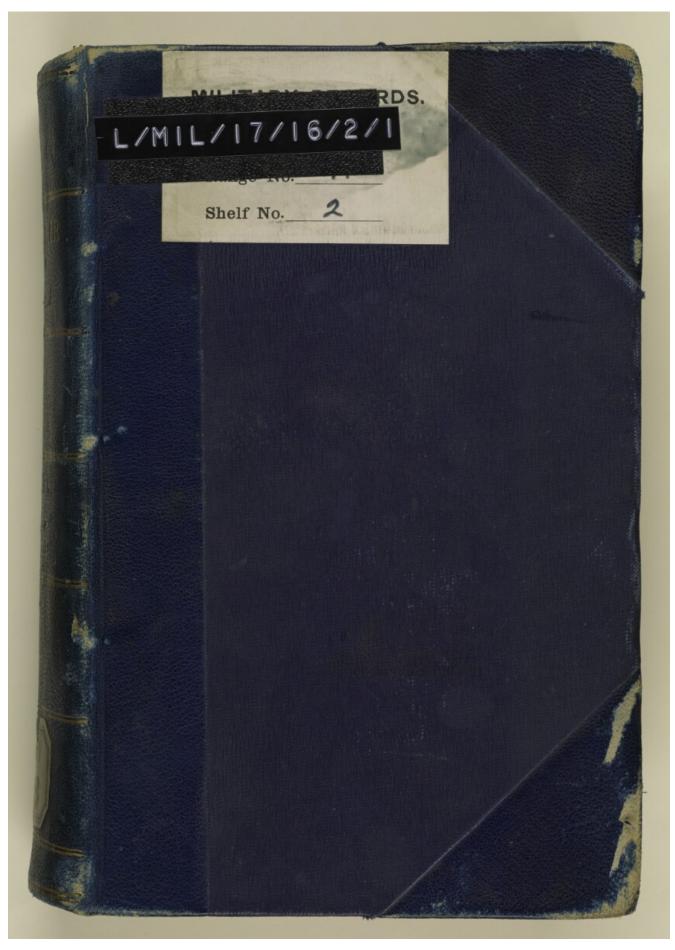
Volume I of III of the Gazetteer of Arabia. The Gazetteer is alphabetically-arranged and this volume contains entries A through to J.

The Gazetteer is an alphabetically-arranged compendium of the tribes, clans and geographical features (including towns, villages, lakes, mountains and wells) of Arabia that is contained within three seperate bound volumes. The entries range from short descriptions of one or two sentences to longer entries of several pages for places such as Iraq and Yemen.

A brief introduction states that the gazetteer was originally intended to deal with the whole of Arabia, "south of a line drawn from the head of the Gulf of 'Aqabah, through Ma'an, to Abu Kamal on the Euphrates, and to include Baghdad and Basrah Wilayats" and notes that before the gazetteer could be completed its publication was postponed and that therefore the three volumes that now form this file simply contain "as much of the MSS. [manuscript] as was ready at the time". It further notes that the contents have not been checked.

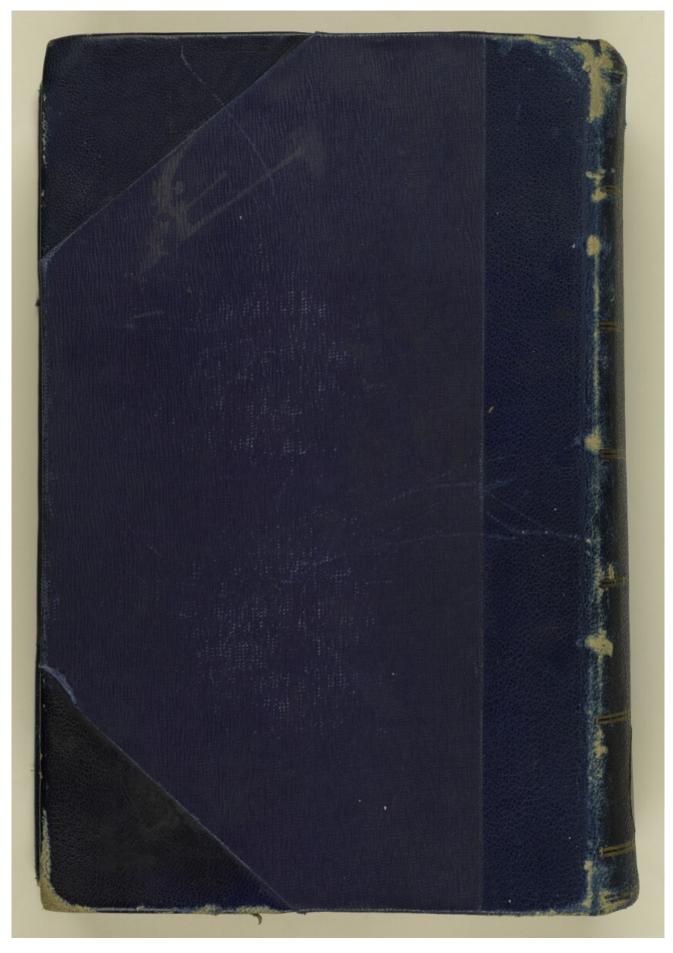






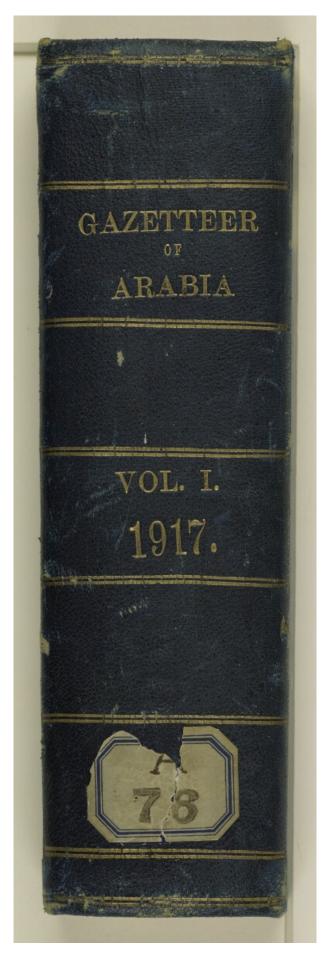












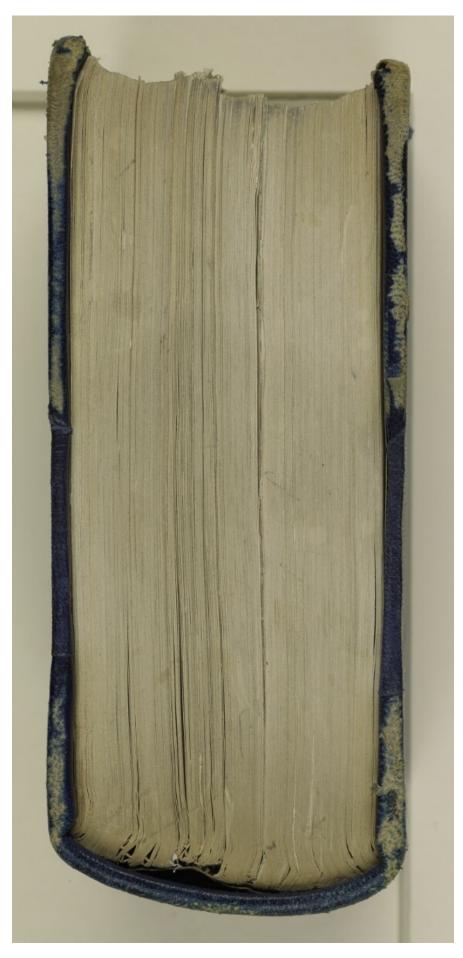












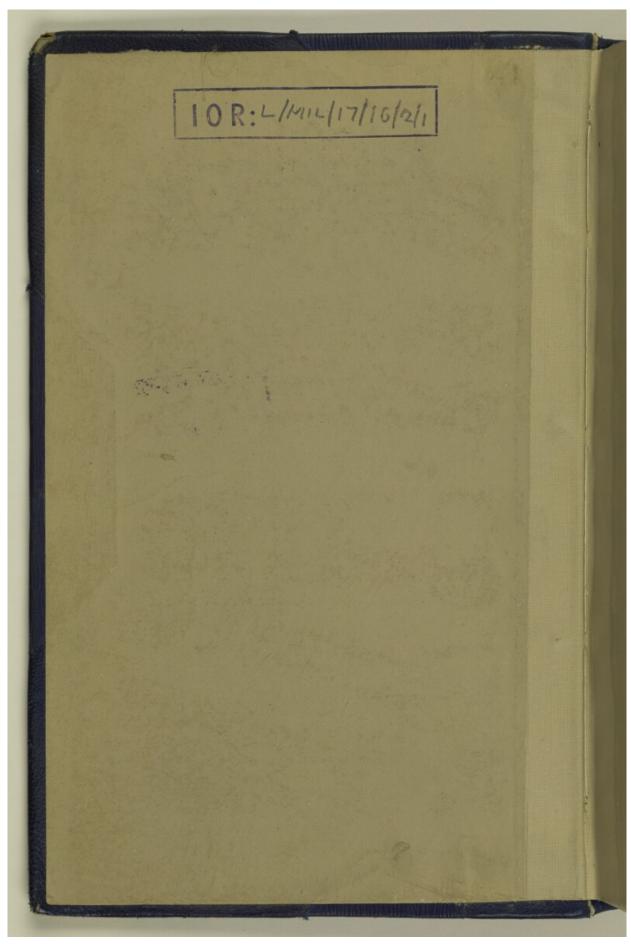






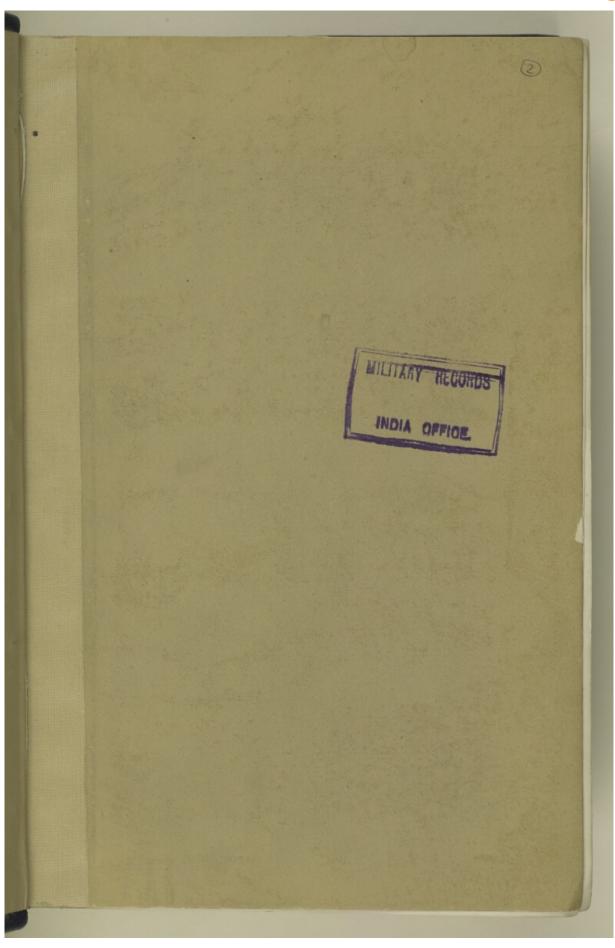






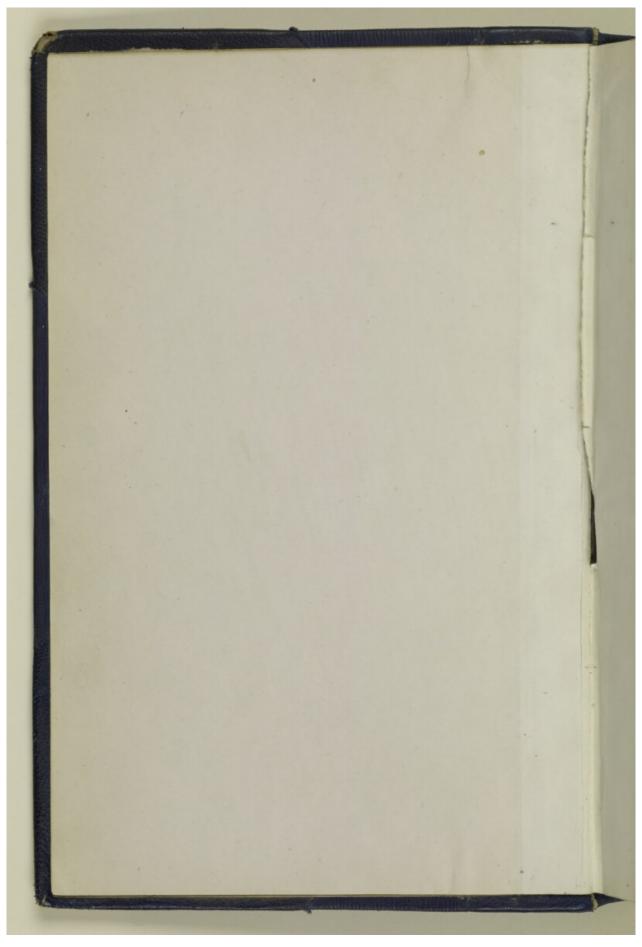






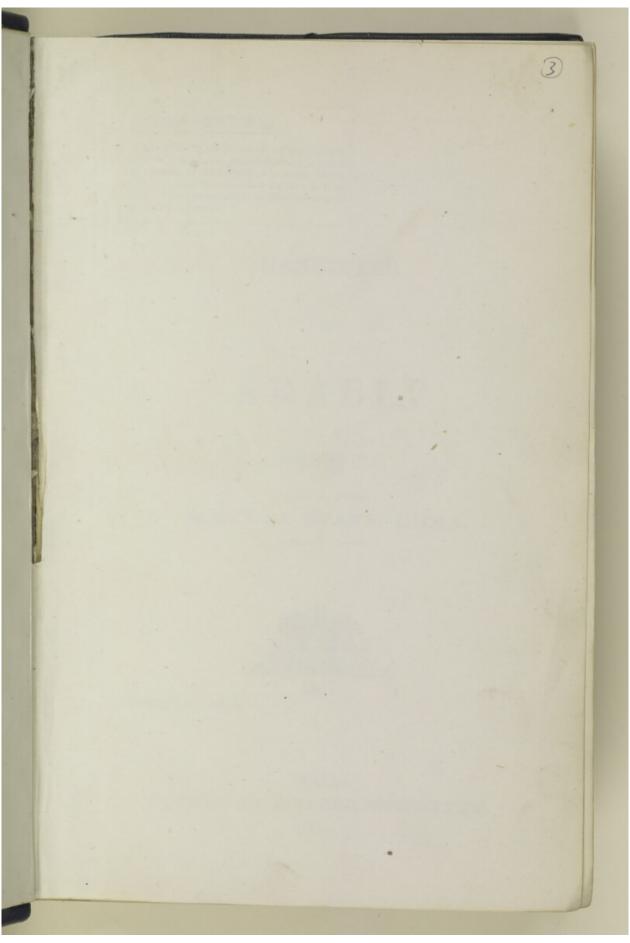
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [i-v] (9/1050)





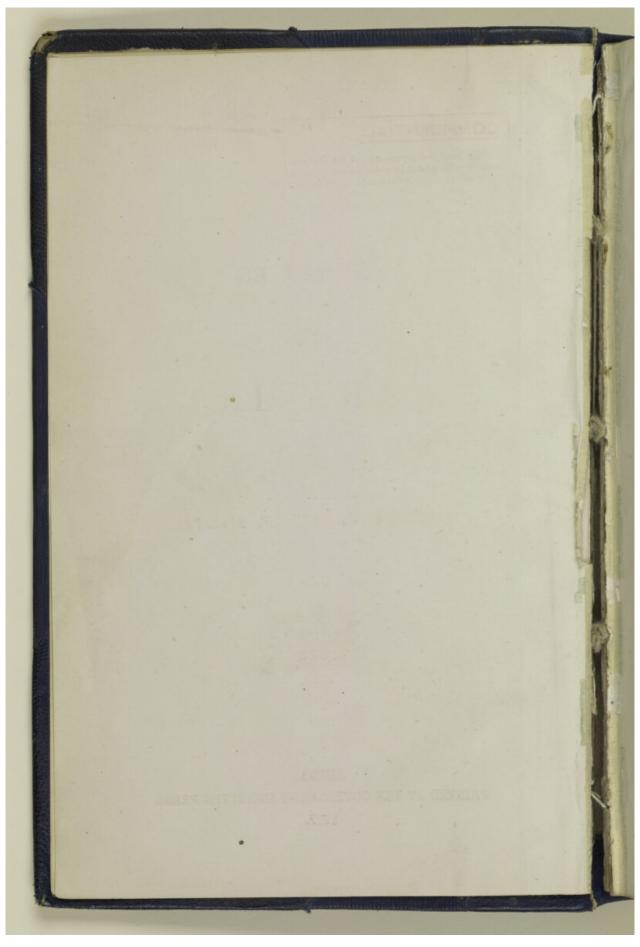
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [ii-r] (10/1050)



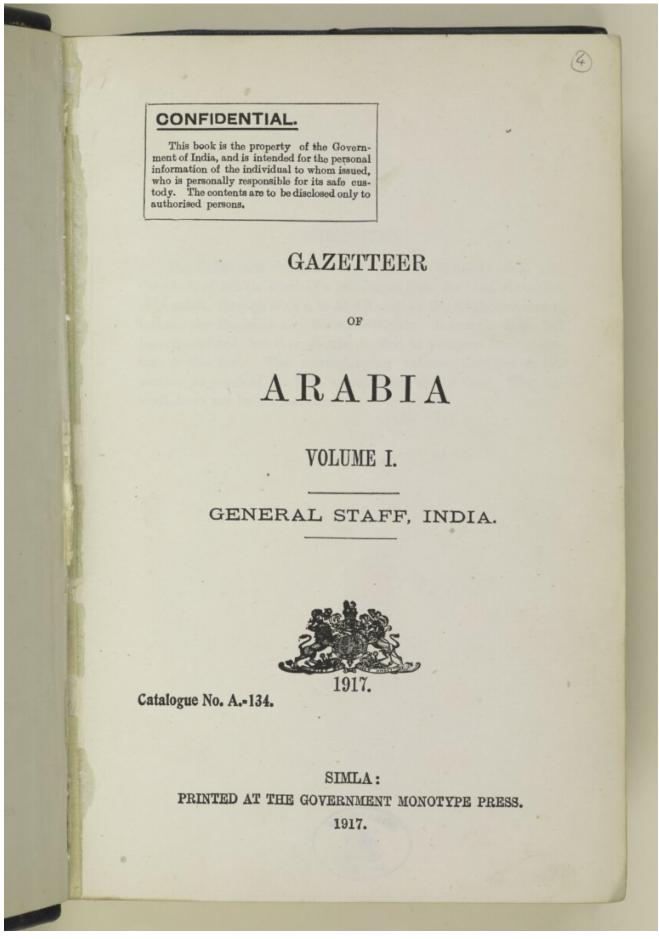


'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [ii-v] (11/1050)



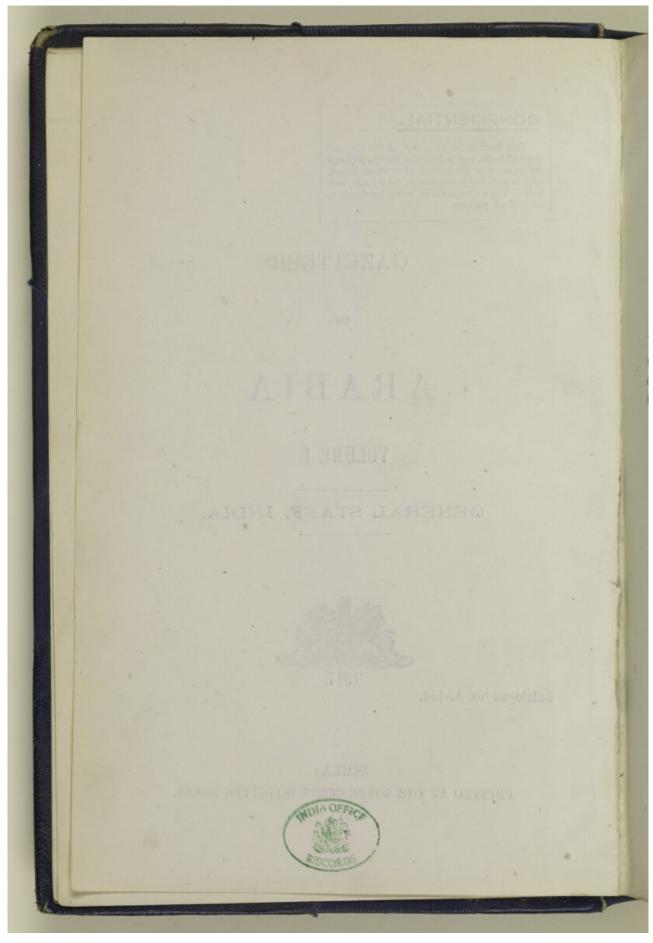






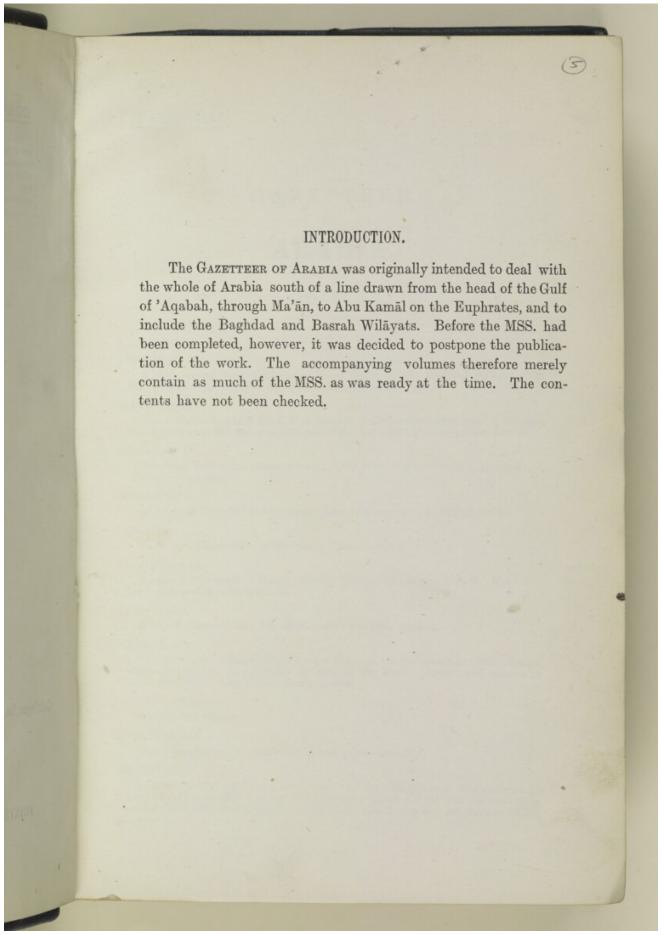
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [iii-v] (13/1050)





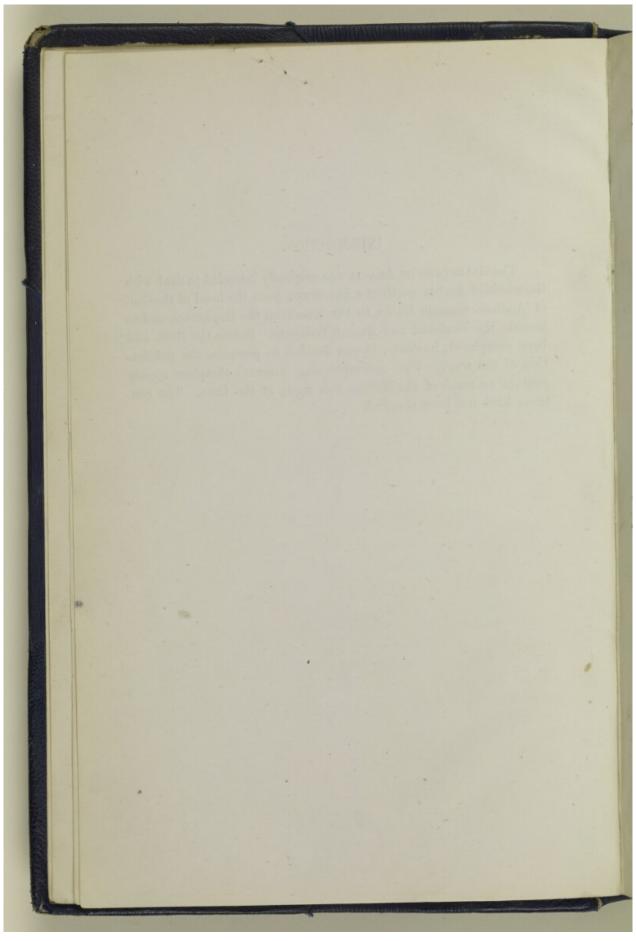
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [iv-r] (14/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [iv-v] (15/1050)







CONFIDENTIAL.

GAZETTEER

OF

ARABIA.

VOLUME I.

A

A'AIWIJ-

A Nāhiyah (2nd class) of the Jazīrah (q. v.) Qadha of the Baghdad Wilāyat. The headquarters of the Nāhiyah are at the village of the same name.

A'ANI (RAS-AL)-

One of the headlands in the Gulf of Masirah, on the south-eastern coast of 'Omān. It is a bluff point 280 feet above the sea.—(Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1909.)

AB (AL)-

One of the Bani Salim villages situated in the Wādi Ferr'a between Al-Madīnah and Yanbu',—(Doughty).

AB-AD-DÛD-

Or Ahlab-ad-Dūd; the northernmost village of Qasım (q.v.), in central Arabia.

'ABĀBĪD—

One of the Hinawi tribes of the 'Oman Sultanate (q.v.).

ABAD (NAHR-AL)

A creek in Mesopotamia flowing into the Shatt-al-Gharāf near Karadi. It is 7 or 8 yards wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length.

ABAD 'ALI-

A nomad village in 'Irāq, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles up the Tigris from 'Amārah.

'ABADAH-

One of the island villages in the Hammar Lake (q.v.), in Me opotamia. It is situated about three miles to the east of the entrance to the Mazliq Channel and consists of a mound crowned with a thick clump of trees.

'ABĀDĀT.—(TRIBE)—

See 'Anāfijeh (Tribe).

ABADELLA (AL)-

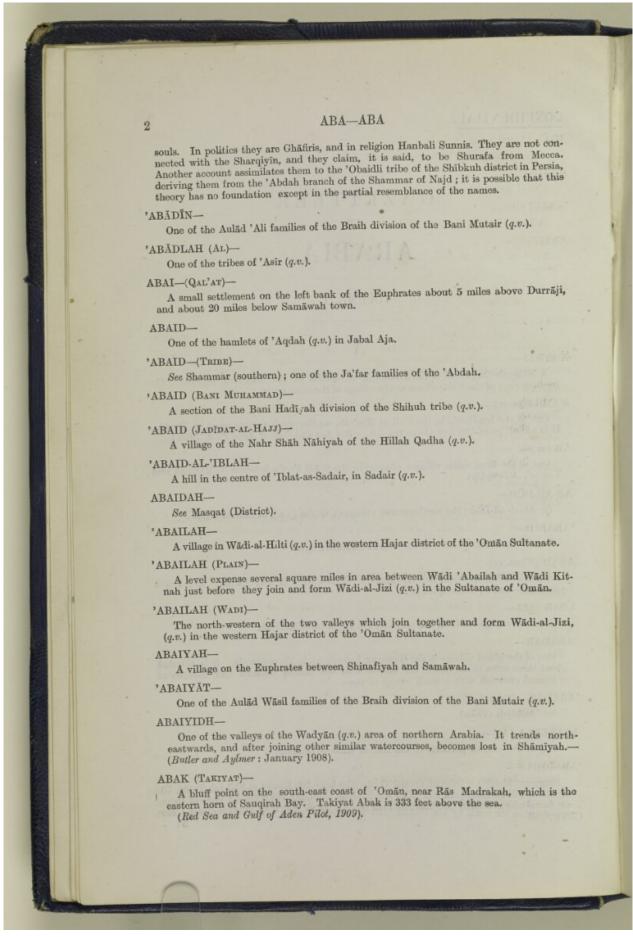
One of the nomad portions of the Ashraf tribe. - (Doughty).

'ABĀDILAH-

Singular 'Abdāli: a tribe of Trucial 'Omān who have 200 houses at Shārjah Town, 20 at Ghāllah in Shamailīyah, and 15 at Khalaibīyah adjoining Wādi Hām; some of them are found also as settlers on Shaikh Shu'aib island. In all they may number about 1,200 C52(w)GSB

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ABA-ABB

3

(7)

ABAL (ABUL)-

A camping-ground with water in the central division of Biyadh.

ABĀL-

One of the valleys of the Wadyan (q.v.) area of northern Arabia.

'ABĀLĪ (Bū)-

A large village in eastern Bātinah (q.v.).

ABALJID-

The high portion of Jabal Tuwaiq over which the route from Dhrumah (q.v.) to Riyādh passes.

ABALJILĀT-

A torrent bed near Dhrumah (q. v.)

ABANA (Ras)-

A low, rocky headland, forming the western point of entrance to Ghubbat Hashish, on the south-eastern coast of 'Omān. A low range of hills rises from Rås Abana and turns away westward on the northern side of Jabal Shabatain. A limited quantity of fresh water may be had at this point.—(Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1909).

ABĀNAT (JABAL)-

Two low hills in Qasīm, central Arabia, situated about 50 miles south-westward from Buraidah. The Wādi-ar-Rummah (q.v.) runs between them, its bed here being of no great width. The northern is called Al-Aswad, or Al-Asmar; and the southern, Al-Ahmar. The former may be basaltic, and the latter granitic. These hills are visible from the sand dunes about 'Anaizah.—(Doughty).

'ABARAH-

A hamlet in 'Iraq, 3 hours below 'Afaj, on a canal from the Shatt-al-'Afaj.

ABARUAT (Sha'ib)—

A watercourse in north-eastern Arabia, which crosses the Darb Zubaidah about 8 miles south of Jumaimah. After rain this depression often contains standing water (Leachman, 1910).

ABAS-

A section of the Bani Hakim, one of the rural tribes of 'Iraq (q.v.).

'ABAS-

A section of the Al Bū Hassān, one of the rural tribes of 'Irā \(\gamma\) (q. v.)

ABATAH (AL)-

A small ridge in the Kuwait principality, in north-eastern Arabia, which is crossed by one of the routes between Kuwait and Basrah. It lies between the Qash'ānīyah wells and Hissu-ath-Thabi, at a distance of about 6 miles to the north of the latter. The ridge runs roughly east and west.

ABB-

See Ibb.

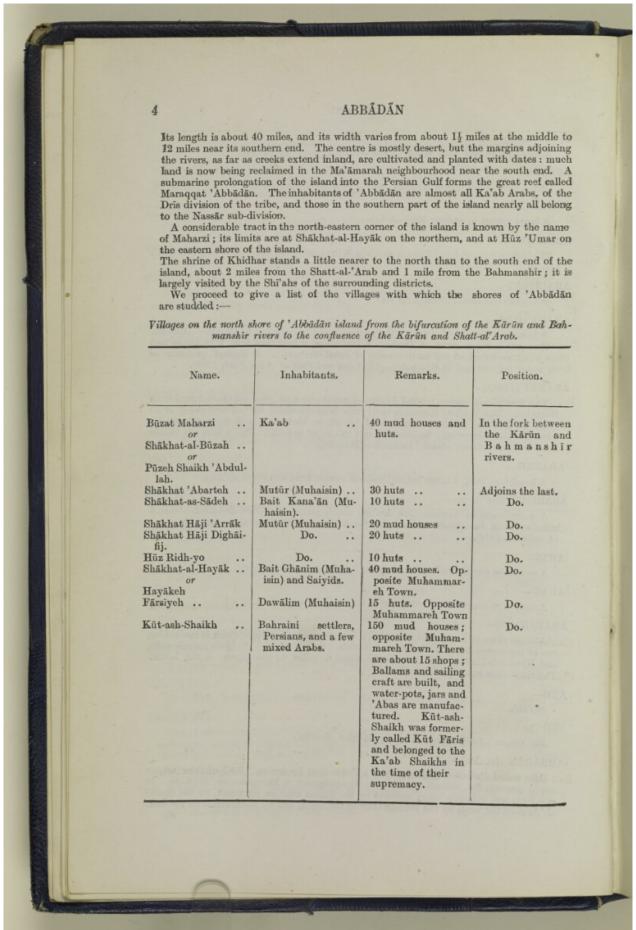
ABB (ISLAND)-

See 'Oman (South-eastern coast of; Ghubbat Hashish).

ABBĀDĀN (ISLAND)—

Also called Jazīrat-al-Khidhar, from a shrine near its centre. Both of these names are in common use, though the island is always known to Europeans as 'Abbādān. It is a large and valuable island enclosed by the Kārūn river on the north, by the Shatt-al-'Arab on the west, by the Persian Gulf on the south, and by Bahmanshīr on the east.









Name. Inhabitants. Remarks. Position.	(1) Umm-al-Jaraidi- yeh. Descendants of Bah- rain refugees. 10 huts		ABB	ĀDĀN	5	
yeh. (2) Do Nassār (Ka'ab) 10 mud houses and huts. (3) Do Baluchis and mixed Arabs. Ruwais Ahl-al-'Aryadh (Muhaisin). Būzat-as-Sanqar Not a village, but the angle between the Kārūn river (left bank) and the Shatt-al-'Arab (left bank) in which the Persian quarantine station and doctor's	rain refugees. (2) Do Nassār (Ka'ab) 10 mud houses and huts. (3) Do Baluchis and mixed Arabs. Ruwais Ahl-al-'Aryadh (Muhaisin). Būzat-as-Sanqar	Name.	Inhabitants.	Remarks.	Position.	
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Bakhākh-at Tura Ba' hākh (Muhaisin) 50 mud houses About 7 mi
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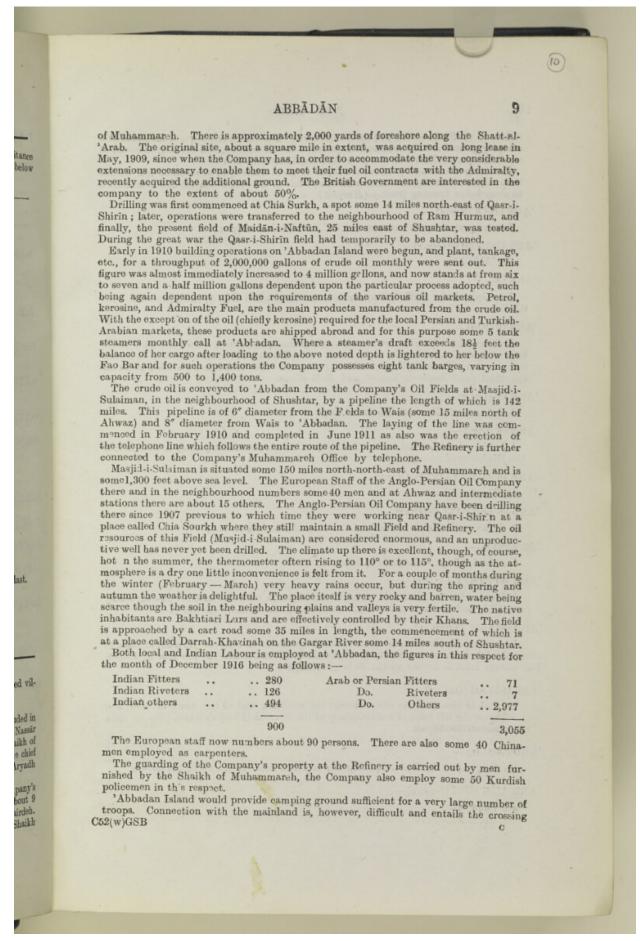
		ABBĀ	DĀN	7	
Villages on the	anost sh	ore of 'Ahhādān island	from the bifurcation of		
manshir	rivers to	o the confluence of the	Kārūn and Shatt-al-'Ar	ab to the sea.	
				Position or distance	
Name.		Inhabitants.	Remarks.	in miles, below last village.	
-		***************************************			
'Arādhīyeh		Ahl-al-'Aryadh and	25 mud huts	1 mile below the	
		tribesmen from the the Arabian side of the river (Muhaisin)	Adalah Janasan	mouth of the Kārūn river	
Āl Bū Nāji		Baghlānīyeh (Muhai-	10 mud huts	1	
1		sin).			
Tuwaiqāt		Drīs (Ka'ab)		See Article Tuwai- qat.	
Bait Zāir Hama	id	Āl Bū Farhān (Muh- aisin).	20 mud houses	1	
Bait Zäir Muha	mmad	Drīs (Ka'ab)	20 mud huts	1	
Hārtheh		Do	20 mud huts. Hāji Salbūq island begins just below this vil- lage.	1	
Shākhat Mahyū	ib	Do	35 mud huts	11/2	
Juruf		Do	30 mud huts	11/2	
Juruf Bait Hāji	Jarrāh.	Do	30 mud huts	1/2	
Āl Bū Burqa'	10.20	Bait Kana'ān (Muh- aisin).	8 mud huts	1/2	
Baraim		Thawāmir (Ka'ab)	50 mud houses. Hā- ji Salbuq island ends at this village.	2	
² Arūsīyeh		Baghlānīyeh (Muhhaisin).	12 mud and date- stick huts.	2	
Bawairdeh		Āl Bū Ma'arrif Muh- haisin).	20 mud huts	ł	
Shatait		Mutūr (Muhaisin)	30 mud huts	3	
Shākhat Zāir H	usain	Āl Bū Ma'arrif (Muh- aisin).	45 mud huts	10	
Nāsirīyeh		Thawāmir (Ka'ab)	50 mud huts		
d Paraintele.			The Annument		
	4	3 300		The state of the s	



8	ABBĀ	DÂN	
Name.	Inhabitants.	Remarks.	Position or dsitance in miles, below last village.
Manyūhi	Bakhākh and Āl Bū Ma'arrif (Muhaisin) and Nassār and Thawāmir (Ka'ab),	A stretch of date plantations, extend- ing 15 miles along the Shatt-al-'Arab and containing about 300 mud huts	
		scattered here and there in small groups. The yield of these plantations is over 50,000 bas- kets annually.	
Qasbeh	Nassār Ka'ab, Bah- Bahrainis, Persians and negroes; also 'Īdān who have immigrated from the Arabian side.	Date-plantations reaching 20 miles along the Shatt-al- 'Arab with a depth of 2 to 3 miles. They contain 600 mud huts scattered	General de la companya de la company
	And the second second	about in small groups, and produce about 100,000 bas- kets of dates annu- ally. Till 30 years ago there were few inhabitants owing	
Ma'āmareh'	Chiefly Nassar Ka'ab	to constant war with Muhammarch. A stretch of date-	Adjoins the last.
.1	att mannet lain the	groves, 6 miles in length on the Shatt- al. 'Arab, containing about 150 scattered huts.	a district
The sea coast app lages, only temporar The total population. The two southern the Muhammareh Dianch of the villag Muhammareh. The Shaikh of the Dris I Muhaisin. The Anglo-Persia Refinery is situated on miles by river below	Villages on the south of ears to be fairly firm at y huts used by shepher on of the island is about administrative division in the bearing these names part of the island north a control of the control of the western shore of the western shore of Muhammareh, and bet the part of the same of the western shore of Muhammareh, and bet the part of the same of the western shore of the western	nd well marked, but the rds. ut 24,000 souls. us of 'Abbādān, which bistān, are Manyūhi are there is a representath of Manyūhi was forn charge of the Shaikh of the charge of the char	is itself included in ad Qasbat-an-Nassār ive of the Shaikh of nerly under the chief the Ahl-al-'Aryadh rsian Oil Company's a distance of about 9 raim and Bawairdeh.

'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [9] (24/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [10] (25/1050)

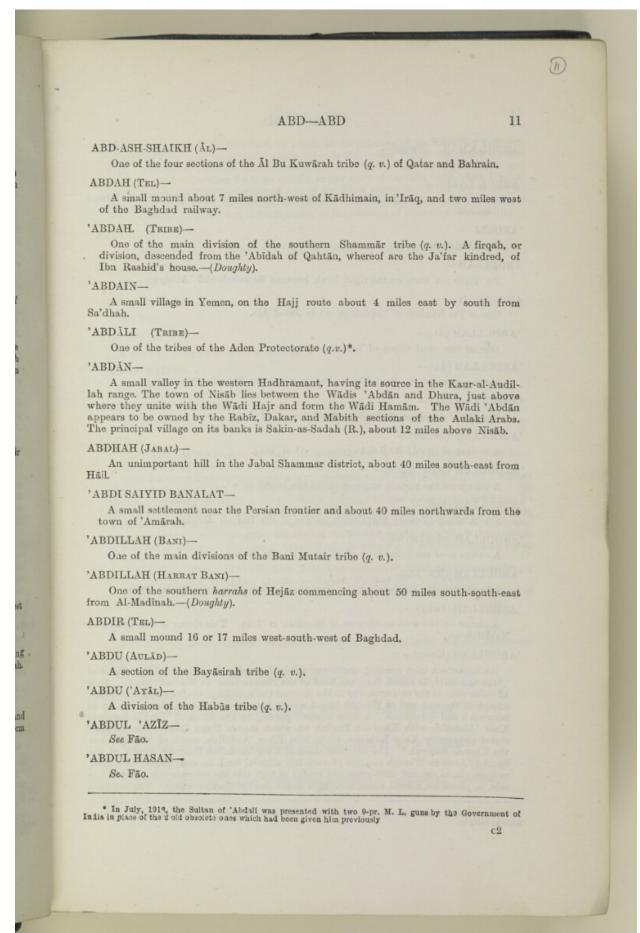


ABB-ABD 10 either of the Shatt-al-'Arab or the Bahmanshir. The chief advantages of the island as a camping ground are the commodious jetty, at the oil refinery, and the large amount of available space. There are also post and telegraph offices here.

The temperature on the island is subject to great variation; as much as 122° F. has been registered during the summer months, while in the cold weather it has been known to drop below freezing point. - (Murphy.) 'ABBĀDĀN (KHOR) .-A swamp at the south-eastern end of 'Abbūdān Island (q. v.) 'ABBĀDĀN (MARAQQAT)-See 'Abbādān. 'ABBAS-A section of the Bani Hasan, one of the rural tribes of 'Iraq (q. v.); see also Nejef Qadha. 'ABBĀS (Bīr)-A village about 50 miles south-west of Al-Madinah, containing a well, the usual stone forts and palm-leaved hovels, and a hut or two called the bazīr; but not a tree or a bush is to be seen. The camping ground is on loose sand. Bir 'Abbās is a watering place on the usual route between Yanbo' and Al-M dinah. 'ABBĀS (IMĀM)— A shrine on the Shatt-al-Gharāf in 'Irāq. 'ABBAS (UMM)-A halting-place in Sinai on the Suez-'Aqabah route; more frequently known as Bir Abu Muhammad (q. v.). 'ABBAS-AL-HATAITAH (NAHR)-See Shatt-al-Gharaf. 'ABBĀS IBN 'ALI (ZĪĀRAT)-A shrine on the south-west side of the town of Mandali, in 'Iraq. 'ABBĀSAH-A coastal village in Bātinah (q. v.). 'ABBĀSĪYAH (JABAL AL)— A low sandstone mountain situated rather more than 100 miles west-south-west from Häil, and about 25 miles south-west from Jabal Misma.—(Doughty). 'ABBASIYAH (KHOR-AL)-A portion of a considerable area, which from March to July is flooded, stretching along the left bank of the Shatt-al-Hindiyah, in Mesopotamia, to the east of Kufah. This watery tract is known as the Bahr Abu Najm. 'ABBĀSĪYAH (QAL'AT)-A qal'ah in Mesopotamia situated near the southern end of the town of Kifl, and standing on the left bank of a distributary of the Shatt-al-Hindiyah which goes to form the Khor-al-'Abbāsīyah. 'ABD ('AIN-AL)-A salt spring in the Kuwait principality in which rises the Maqta' (q. v.) stream. 'ABD-AL-KAURI (ISLAND)-See Soqotrah.

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ABD-ABD 12 'ABDUL KHAN. (TRIBE)-See Lim (Bani). 'ABDUL LATIF-A few huts on the right bank of the Shatt-al-'Arab about 11 miles north of Gurmat 'Ali bridge. 'ABDULI-See 'Abādilah. ABDULLAH-See Tigris; a tract on the right bank between Suwairah and 'Aziziyah. ABDULLAH-One of the hamlets of 'Aqdah (q. v.) in Jabal Aja. 'ABDULLAH (ĀL)-One of the rural tribes of 'Iraq (q. v.) 'ABDULLAH (ÅL)-A sub-section of the Bani 'Utāb tribe (q. v.) of the Bahrain Principality. 'ABDULLAH (ĀL)-One of the divisions of the Zubaid tribe (q. v.) of 'Iraq. 'ABDULLAH (ĀL BŪ)-A section of the Al Bi Sultan tribe (q. v.) of 'Iraq. 'ABDULLAH (BAIT HÄJJI)-A village on the eastern shore of 'Abbādān Island (q. v.). *ABDULLAH (DHĪ)-See 'Ataibah (Tribe); Shīyābinah section of the Barqah division. 'ABDULLAH-AS-SIMIRI-A shrine near the ruined site of Bilad in Dhufar Proper (q. v.). 'ABDULLAH-IBN-'ALI-A locality on the left bank of the Tigris (q.v.) a few miles below Qal'at Sālih. 'ABDULLAH (IMĀM)-A shrine on the west-south-west of Mandali, in 'Iraq. This shrine is also known as Nabi Tehran. 'ABDULLAH (KHOR)-An important inlet running north-westwards, between the mouth of the Shatt-al 'Arab and Būbiyān island, from the head of the Persian Gulf to Warbah island. 12 miles wide at the entrance, and in the channel the soundings are from 4 to 5 fathoms, except at the east end of Warbah island where, for a short distance, they decrease to between 3 and 4 fathoms. A deep channel passing to the north of Warbah connects Khor 'Abdullah with Khor-ath-Tha'lab on which stands Umm Qasr, while another styled apparently Khor Būbiyān, leads from Khor 'Abdullah, south of Warbah, into the Khor-as-Sabīyah.* The northern shore of Khor 'Abdullah from the mouth of the Shatt-at'Arab to Warbah consists of very low alluvial land, in some places bare mud, in some places covered with grass and reeds; at high tide the sea runs inland upon this side, in places for several miles, forming a broad sheet of shallow water. The southern * This southern channel also is apparently navigable for vessels of some size. Vide footnote to article on Khor-as-Sabiyah.

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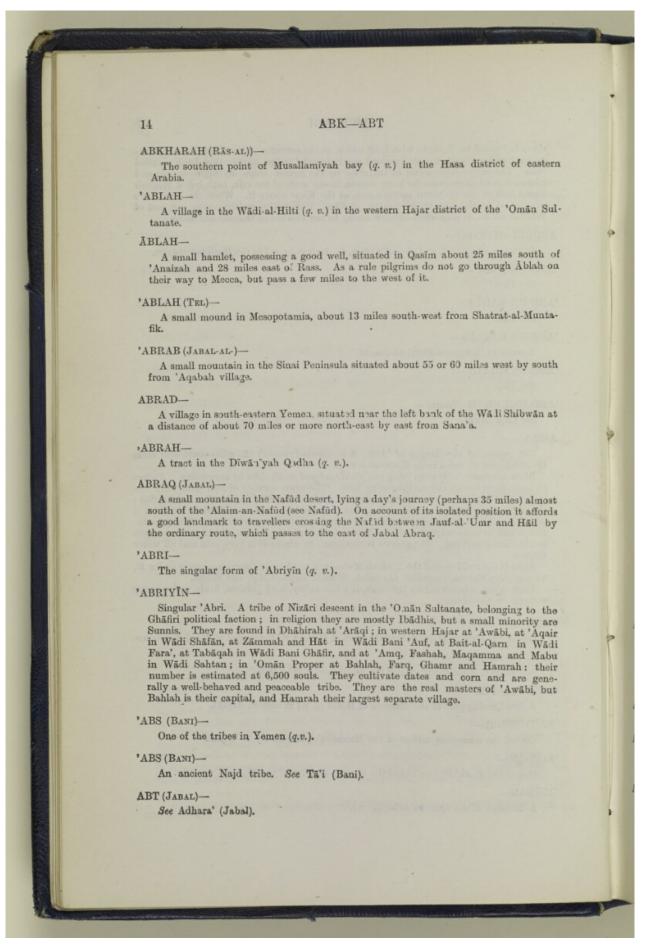


(1Z) ABD-ABI 13 shore is formed by Bübiyan island, off which, at the entrance of the Khor, lies a detached bank of hard sand, 8 miles long and nearly parallel to the island: this bank is called 'Aik. The entire Khor could be traversed by the largest ships at high water; and there are good anchorages for large vessels, in any state of the tide, both below Warbah island and in the northern continuation of the Khor above it. When the shores are overflowed by the tide, the navigation of Khor 'Abdullah, especially at the east end of Warbah island, is somewhat difficult owing to the absence of beacons and buoys. ABDULLAH (NAHR)-The name of a canal, and also of a tract, in Jazirah (q. v.) in the Baghdad district. 'ABD-UN-NABI-See Fão. 'ABD-UR-RAHIM-See Fão. 'ABD-UR-RAZZAQ-A creek in 'Irāq ; see Shatt-al-Gharāf. 'ABD-US SAIYID-See Fão. 'ABD-USH SHAH (TRIBE)-See Lan (Bani). ABHA-The capital of the Sanjāq of 'Asīr; it is situated roughly 125 miles south-east from Qunfidah and 45 miles from Khorr-al-Itwad. Abha is a stone-built town lying in a plain enclosed on all sides by mountains. A score of small forts crown the neighbouring hills. The town consists of four quarters; the largest is Manādhir, in which is the fortress of Muhammad Bin'Ayad and called Shādah; the next is Muqibil where is the palace and fruit garden of Sulaiman Pasha; the third is Al-Khasha'ah, and the fourth, with many two-storeyed houses, is Al-Qura. The population is said to be over 1,000 souls, exclusive of the Turkish garrison, of which the strength is constantly varying. The climate is excellent; in winter it is very cold and all water freezes Abha is the residence of the Turkish Mutasarrif and has six Qaimmaqamates under it, namely, An-Namīs, Raghdān, Qunfidah, Muhāil, Rijāl-al-Ma', and Sabya.

Wadi Abha, which runs by the town, is a fine valley, with gardens, fields, and running streams in abundance. 'ABID-7h 88 One of the numerous quarters of the town of Hail, (q. v.) the capital of Jabal Shammar-'ABID (QALAI'AT-AL)-See Kuwait Principality, under the heading of Ras-al-Qalai'ah. It is 'ABID (QASR-AL)oms, ise to A fort forming part of the defences of Hofuf (q. v.) in eastern Arabia. nects 'ABĪD (WāDI) .-One of the numerous valleys of the Mahadhah plain (q. v.) in 'Oman. into the 'ABIDAHmud, One of the Bani 'Ali families of the Masruh division of the Harb (q. v.) tribe. this hern 'ABĪDAH→ A division of the Qahtan tribe (q. v.).

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ABT-ADA

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13

ABTHENNA (Wādi)-

One of the numerous watercourses in the district of Al-Wadyān, in north-eastern Arabia. The route between Hit and Jauf-al-'Umr crosses this watercourse at a point rather more than a hundred miles to the north-east of the latter.—(Butler and Aylmer, January 1908).

ABUAN-

A hamlet in the desert to the west of Zubair, said to be 12 or 15 miles south-west from Nakhailah.

'ABŪD (Rās Abu)-

A cape on the east side of Qatar (q.v.).

'ABŪDAH-AS-SABTI-

Generally known as Al-'Abūdah; a section of the Bani Malik (q.v.) tribe of 'Irāq. During the great war they were actively hostile to the British.

ABUDAIN (Bir Bin).

See Adim (Wādi.)

ABULAD (Islands) .-

See Faras n (Islands and Bank); islands.

ABURŪK (Rās)-

A cape on the west coast of Qatar(q.v.).

ABWAB-

Some wells in Habl (q.v.).

ABYADH-

A large village in Wādi Bani Kharūs (q.v.) in the western Hajar district of the sultanate of 'Omān.

ABYADH (ABUL)-

An island off the coast of Dhafrah in Trucial 'Omīn ; see Salāli.

ABYADH (JABAL).—

The highest mountain in Najd. It is some 6,000 feet high, and is situated in the Harrat Khaibar about 95 miles north-north-east from Al-Madīnah. The circumjacent tract is sometimes known as the Harrat-al-Abyadh. See Wādi-ar-Rummah.

ABYADH (Ris-AL)-

A headland situated about 43 nautical miles south-east by south from Yanbo' (al-Bahr). It is a low sandy point, with a fringing reef wider here than in adjacent parts. Eastwards of Rås-al-Abyadh is Marsa Sabir; the latter is 5 miles across, and contains numerous reefs, but affords safe anchorage for many small craft having once entered. (Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1909.)

ABYADH (WADI-AL)-

A watercourse traversing the town of Nizwa (q.v.) in 'O.nin proper.

ACHAN (KHAN)-

A ruinous sarai on the road between Najaf and Karbala, and about 20 miles from the former town.

ADAB-

A village in Wādi 'Ain (q.v.), in Hadhramaut.



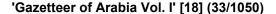


'ADAD— A well in the 'A		ADA-ADA		
A well in the 'A				
Abu Halaifah and		Kuwait Princ	ipality, and about	half-way between
'ADAI (Wādi)—	a property and			
A valley in the			Sultanate; it rise	
			till near Ruwi, wh f Rās-al-Hamar: it	
stream. The val		miles of its co	urse is uninhabited	
105 10 WOT COULDS !	no the lene was .			- Cranda and Parish and
71	D 111	011-1	Houses and	
Place.	Position.	On which bank.	inhabitants.	REMARKS.
-				
Bīrain	12 miles south-	Right	A village of 3 or	The whole is an
	south-east of Matrah.		4 houses only with some 30	estate of Mu- hammad-bin
			acres of culti- vation and con-	Sa'id, son of a late Wazir of
benefit to			stant irrigation	the Sultan: a
			from a sweet- water Falaj.	Khōjah is part- ner with him in
			Grain, lucerne	the property.
			and water-me- lons are grown;	Birain belonged
			there are also	originally to the Bani Wahaib.
Mahaj	1 mile below	Do	dates. There was a	There is cultiva-
	Bīrain.		village here but it has ceased to	tion but no live- stock.
Mutahaddamāt	3 miles below	Do	exist.	
or	Mahaj.	Do	Jabūr.	Ther is a consider- able dategrove
Mit-haddamāt	The same of the sa			on the north side of the village.
Bajariyah	1 mile below	Left	4 houses	Resources are 10
	Mutahadda- māt, a short	and has been	II od na oweni	donkeys, 20 sheep and goats,
	distance up a			and some dates,
	side valley.			belonging to a resident of
Puwi	F 1-1-	D. L.	older dring when	Nakhl.
Ruwi	5 miles below Bajariyah, 1	Right		See article Ruwi.
	mile up a side		Will State of the	TO LONG THE REAL PROPERTY.
Wataiyah	valley. 5½ miles from	Do		See article
Quram	Mātrāh. 1 mile below	Right	15 houses	Wataiyah.
A STATE OF THE STATE OF	Wataiyah and	Tolkito	15 houses of Hādiyīn and	See article Quram.
	li from the coast.	bits help! and	Bani Hasan.	The smaller A
		1000		- HERDE SELECTION AND
The portion of	Wādi 'Adai from I	Birain to Mutal	naddamāt is consid	dered to be in Saih
Hatāt. The pop	ulation of the who	ole valley is al	out 500 souls.	dotted to be in baili

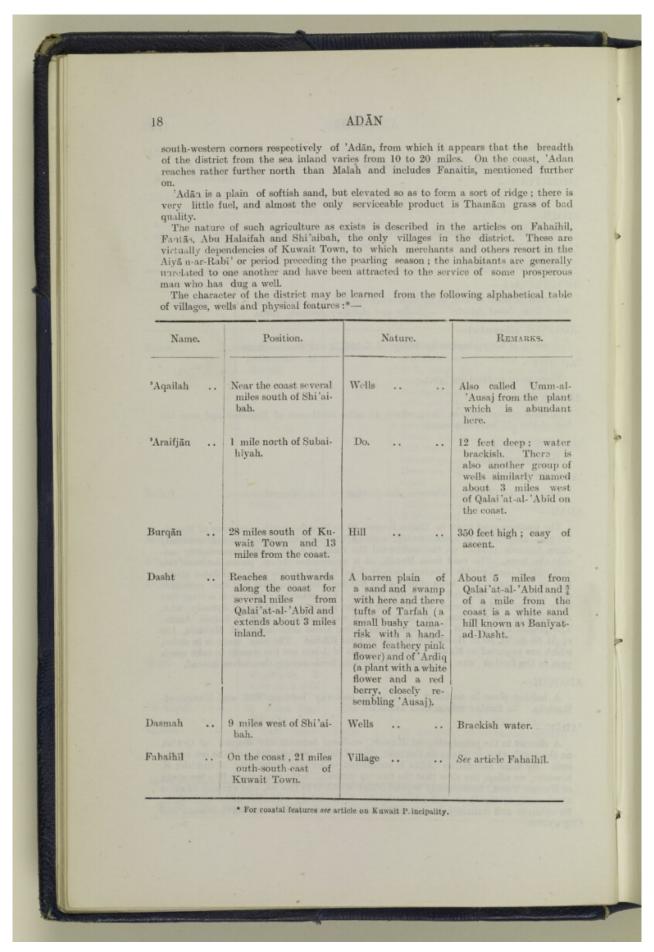
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(14) ADA-ADA 17 'ADAIBAH-A small village in the Masqat district (q.v.). 'ADAILIYAH— A settlement with many wells, in Qra'ah (q.v.,) near Kuwait town. ADAIM-A family of the Al Zaiyad, one of the rural tribes of 'Iraq (q.v.) 'ADATM-See Bahrain (Island). ADAIMAT (AL)-A well in Wādi Sirhān, in north-western Arabia, lying about 6 or 8 miles north-westward from Jabal Adwan. - (Butler and Aylmer; January, 1908). 'ADAISAH (HAMMĀM)— A group of hot springs in the village of Nakhl, in the 'Oman sultanate. Mu-bin of a of 'ADAIWI-Some wells in Hushum (q.v.). ADAKH (NAHR)-A small watercourse in 'Iraq, about 45 miles south-east of Baghdad and near the bed of the old Nahrwan canal. in 'ADAL (CANAL)-See Majar-al-Kabīr. 'ADALĀT (TRIBE)-See 'Anazah (Tribe); Dahāmish sub-division of the 'Amarīt section. The southernmost town in 'Oman Proper, 20 to 25 miles south-south-east of Manah. To the northward is open country, without human inhabitants, sloping gradually down towards Adam; on the southward the Ruba'al-Khāli begins immediately outside the town. The road from Manah, as it approaches Adam, passes between two arid hills of considerable elevation, namely Jabal Salakh on the west, and Jabal Madhmar on the east. The town stands some 850 feet above sea level and has extensive mar on the east. The town stands some soo rect above sea level and has extensive date plantations, irrigated from warm springs. The principal defence is a large fort built by the Imām Ahmad, the founder of the present Āl Bū Sa'īdi dynasty, who, according to one tradition, was born here; it was repaired in 1869 by Saiyid 'Azzān. The population is about 3,000 souls, comprising about 300 houses of Mahārīq, 150 of Āl Bū Sa'īd, 30 of Hawāshim and 20 of Bani Rāshid. The only trade is in dates, which are exported to Mahot. The inhabitants of Adam are too remote to take much part in the faction wars of 'Oman and maintain feuds among themselves instead. ADAMAH-A halting place in northern 'Asīr, about half-way between Tāif and Khamīs-al-Mashriq. No further information available. 'ADAN-A district in the principality of Kuwait, enclosed between the district of Qrā'ah on the north, that of Shaqq on the west, that of Salū' on the south, and the sea on the east. By some authorities 'Adan is considered to include the district of Qra'ah; if, however, we adopt the view that the two are distinct, 'Adān commences 16 miles south of Kuwait Town, immediately beyond Malah which is in Qrā'ah, and extends 22 miles southwards to the Qrain hill which marks its boundary with the district of Salū'. Mi'aidniyāt and Subaihīyah, mentioned below, are situated in the north-western and C52(w)GSB











		ADĀN	19	
Name.	Position.	Nature.	REMARKS	
Fanaitis	On the coast, 8 miles south of Ras-al-Ardh in Qrā'ah.	6 or 7 wells	12 feet deep; water sufficient for 15 house-holds and slightly brackish, but compares favourably with the water of Kuwait town.	
Fanaitis	About 4 miles north- west of Rās-al-Qalī- yah.	Hillock	A black, rocky hillock about two- thirds of a mile in- land.	
Fantās	On the coast, 16 miles south-south-east of Kuwait Town.	Village	See article Fantās.	
Ghalāb (Niqa' ah).	Near the coast south of the 'Aqailah wells, between them and Qalai 'at-al-'Abid.	Swampy ground covered with Haram bushes.	To the eye this tract appears to be below sea level.	
Halaifah(Abu).	On the coast, 18 miles south-south-east of Kuwait Town.	Village	See article Abu Halaifah.	
Hanaidhil	On the coast, 2 miles north of Fantas.	Wells	Many, but only 2 contain water; depth 18 feet. There is melon cultivation surrounded by walls.	
Hilu	2 miles south of Dasmah.	Do	Two have good water at 18 feet.	
Himān (Umm- al-).	1 mile west of Laqīt	About 80 wells	Water good; depth 18 feet. There is also a small group of brackish wells bearing the same name near the coast about 3 miles south of Shi'aibah.	
Laqīt or Laqait	25 miles south by east of Kuwait Town and 8 miles west-south west of Shi'aibah on the coast.	About 50 wells	Water good, only slightly brackish; depth 20 feet; would suffice for 60 or 70 households. Melon cultivation covers about 1 square mile. A route runs from this point across the desert to Zilfi in Najd.	
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Name.	Position.	Nature.	REMARKS.
Majū'ah	1 mile south of Malah	5 wells	Depth 18 feet ; water good.
Manifah	On the coast between Fantās and Hanaid- hil.	9 wells	21 feet deep; good water.
Marair	Less than 1 mile, south of Dasmah	Wells	Brackish water.
Mazāra'	3 miles north-west of Laqit.	Cultivated tract several miles in extent.	Contains numerous wells, 8 of which have good water at 17 feet. Melons are grown in the hot weather.
Mi'aidniyāt	4 miles east of Malah in Qra'ah; at the north-west corner of 'Adān.	Group of 2 or 3 inconsiderable hills.	
Mishāsh Habai- nān	Immediately on the west of Mazāra'.	5 wells	Passable water at 18 feet.
Qābji	1 mile north of Dasmah.	Wells	Brackish water.
Qādir 'Umm)	3½ hours' ride south- west from Tawil	1 well in a depression	The well is shallow and only holds water after rain.
Qairiyah	1 mile north of Bur- qān.	A hollow about 1 mile square.	The depression contains numerous wells, also springs of bitumen or Qir, whence the name.
Qutqatai	2 miles south-east of Dasmah.	Ditto	Sweet water.
Safāwi	Adjoins Laqit on the north-west.	About 100 wells	Depth 18 feet; water good; there is some cultivation of
Shi'aibah	On the coast, 24 miles south-south-east of Kuwait Town.	Village	melons. See article Shi'aibah.

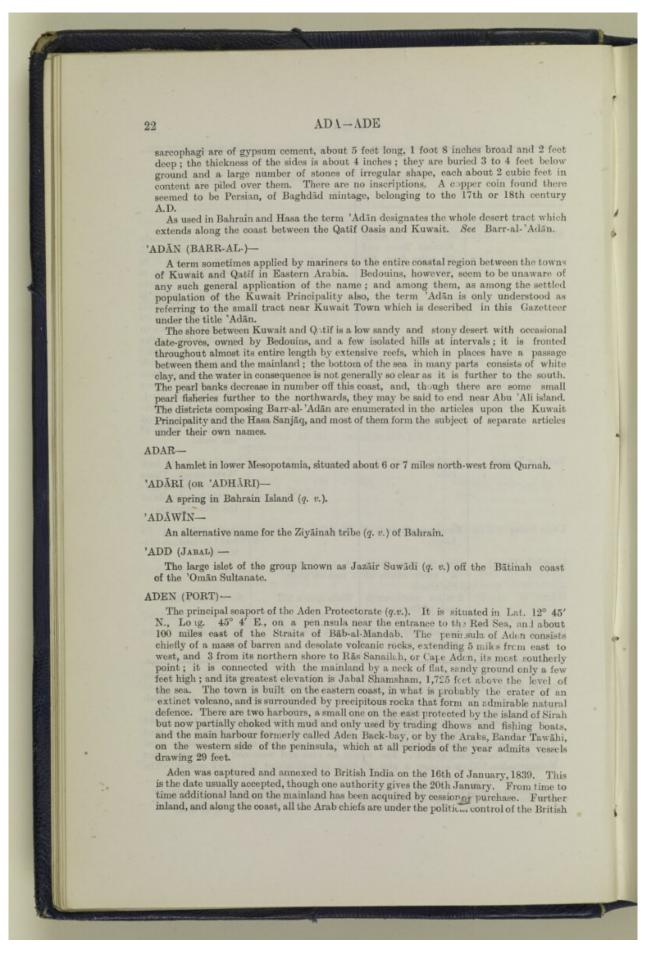




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	A	DĀN	· 21	
Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks	
Subaihīyah	32 miles of south Kuwait Town and 20 miles from the coast.	About 100 wells	Scattered irregularly over a plain about 1 mile square; in some the water is good, in others brackish: water is struck at 18 feet, but "owing to its strong flow" rises to within 6 feet of the surface; 5 of the wells are lined with stone. The soil here is a white clay cover ed with white sand. There is no camel- grazing or wood within 1½ miles of the wells.	
Tawil or Tawail	2 miles west of Wā-rah.	About 12 wells	Depth 30 to 40 feet Water sweet. Those wells were made dur- ing the last decade of the 19th century.	
Umm Safaq	2 miles north-west of Laqit.	Wells	Good water at 18 feet; melons are cul- tivated.	
Uqsubah (Umm)	Near the coast about 5 miles south of Shi'aibah.	A small group of rackish wells.		
Wārah	9 miles north-north west of Burqan.	Wells near a hill	See article Wārah.	
Warwar	Immediately on the east of Warah.	About 40 wells	18 feet deep; water good.	
on the Kuwait Pri The inhabitants fah and Shi'aibah, The 'Adān dist been discovered in 6 miles from the V part of the Burqān Muhammadan.* Ti	ncipality, are features a of 'Adān, except in the are wandering Arabs with contains the only rentered to the Araba with the contains the only rentered to the Araba with the contains the only rentered to the total the contains the contains a from these tombs is south-warford the contains a from these tombs is south-warford in the contains a from these tombs is south-warford in the contains a from these tombs is south-warford in the contains a from these tombs is south-warford in the contains a from these tombs is south-warford in the contains a from these tombs is south-warford in the contains a from these tombs is south-warford in the contains a from these tombs is south-warford in the contains a from these tombs is south-warford in the contains a from the	pon the coast of this d fixed villages of Fahai the encamp new at one clies of antiquarian into the consist of some that hill lies at 258° a mbs lie east and west	hil, Fantās, Abu Halai- well, now at another. rest which have as yet e sarcophagi at a spot and the western most and are therefore not 00 feet square. The	

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(17)

ADEN 25

Government which pays them regular allowances. The area of the peninsula is only 15 square miles, but the total area of British territory is returned at 80 square miles including Perim (q.v.), 5 square miles. The seaport of Aden is strongly fortified. Steamer Point lies to the west of the Crater from which it is cut off by a fortified line of steep hills that runs from Hedjuff to Rās Baradli. The administration is conducted by a Political Resident, who is also the Brigade Commander, and four assistants.

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Water and food supplies.—The water supply of Aden is largely derived from condensation and is therefore limited, which perhaps causes some inconvenience, but the fact that the troops and all Europeans drink condensed water has made Aden so healthy in recent years. A little water is obtained from wells, and some from an aqueduct 7 miles long, besides an irregular supply from the old reservoirs. The estimate sanctioned for this aqueduct was Rs. 3,03,703, which sum is supposed to have included the tanks at the Isthmus. The tank cost about one and one-third lakhs.

At present all food has to be imported, but as soon as there are railways Aden will be able to supply iteslf to a large extent instead of being dependent on India, Somaliland, and other countries.

Climate.—The temperature rarely rises above 100°, but May and June, September and part of October, are very trying, the dampness and comparative stillness of the air, and the low level, being the chief causes.

Transport and slaughter animals.—The number of transport animals available locally are roughly as follows:—

Draught camels	 	 		 350
Pack camels	 	 	**	 600
Bullocks	 	 **		 200
Horses	 	 		 400
Donkeys	 	 		 175

With two or three weeks' notice these numbers could be largely increased.

The numbers of slaughter animals immediately available on any date are of course variable, but perhaps 600 cattle and 1,100 sheep and goats may be quoted. With a week's notice another 50 cattle and 1,000 sheep could be obtained from the Hinterland. Fifteen days' supply of fresh meat for the British troops are always kept in hand, besides 25,000 tips of meat.

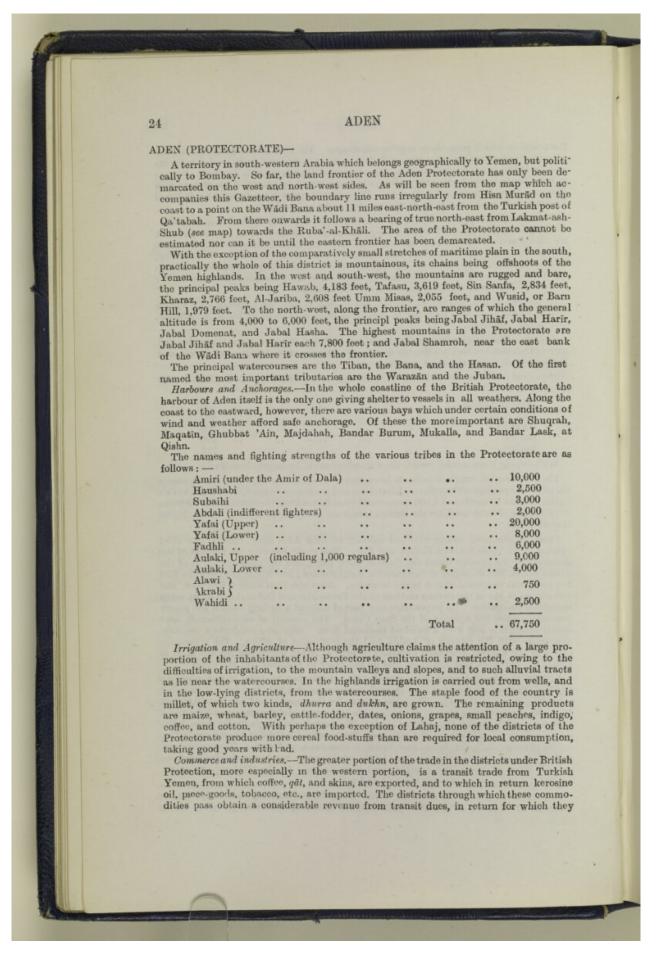
From its admirable commercial and military position Aden early became the chief entrepôt of the trade between Europe and Asia. This trade, however, on account of the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, and the misgovernment of the native rulers, had dwindled to comparative insignificance; and it was not until the Red Sea route was re-opened that it began to revive. Aden was then made a free port, and was chosen as one of the coaling stations of the Peninsular and Oriental and many other steamship companies. Its importance as a port of call and a coaling station has grown immensely since the opening of the Suez Canal. The amount of coal ordinarily kept stored at Aden is well over a hundred thousand tons. Aden also conducts a considerable trade with the interior of Arabia, and the east coast of Africa. The submarine cables of the Eastern Telegraph Company diverge at Aden, leading on the one hand to India, the Far East, and Australia, and on the other to Zanzibar and the Cape.

In 1839 the population of Aden was less than 1,000, but by 1911 it had grown to 36,617. The census for that year showed an increase of 2,191, but for the 20 years preceding, it was stationary. The gross revenue for the year 1911-12 was Rs. 40,00,000 There are three printing presses, of which one is in the gaol, and the other two belong to a European and a Parsee firm of merchants. The port is visited yearly by some 1,600 steamers with a total tonnage of 4 millions. The principal articles of import are coffee, cotton piece-goods, grain, hides, coal, opiun, cotton-twist, and yarn. The exports are in the main a repetition of the imports. Of the total imports, nearly one-third comes from the east coast of Africa, and another third from Arabia. Of the total exports nearly one-third again goes to the east coast of Africa.

In 1911 there were 2,730 shops in Aden. The principal buildings are as follows:—Barracks 94; houses, 158; public buildings, 14 including 2 hotels.





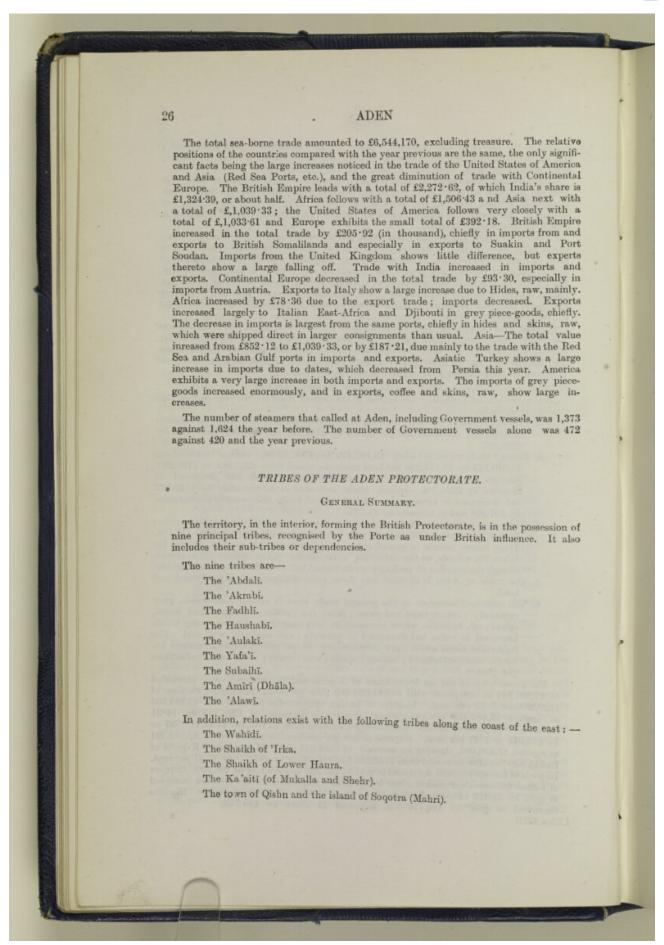




25 ADEN guarantee the safety of the caravans. Hides are the principal export from Dala', and sharks' fins from the coast towns. Honey is largely exported from Yashbum, and frankincense, gum, and attar of roses from the Hadhramaut. n de Breech-loading rifles are freely imported, large numbers coming viā Rās-al-'Ara. The Jews are the chief artificers, and produce silver-work, dagger sheaths, etc. Some rough a the blacksmith's work, weaving (by Jews only), dyeing, matting, and carpentering, are also done. Gunpowder is manufactured by the Jews and Arabs who also mould their ost of -ashown bullets to a large extent. ot be Livestock .- Camels are the universal beast of burdent hroughout the country. Compared with those of central Arabia, they are of an inferior stamp, and can only carry outh loads of from 300 to 400 lbs. They are not very plentiful, and it wou'd be difficult to collect at short notice more than 1,500 camels at any centre in the Protectorate. f the Horses are very scarce, but donkeys, of a small, strong breed, are fairly numerous. feet, Cattle, including plough and slaughter oxen, and milch-cows, are plentiful, and sheep Barn and goats are very numerous. Chickens are obtainable practically everywhere, but neral are sold only by the Jews. Harir. Coinage. In the port of Aden the medium of circulation is the rupee. Throughout e are the Protectorate, however, the coin most in use is the Austrian Maria Theresa dollar, bank or real, the value of which in Dala is from one rupee four annas to one rupee eight annas. The standard coinage of India is also current. Amongst the Arabs the four-anna piece first is known as Baola, being a corruption of the word paola. the Trade and Navigation Report for 1915-16. the The report on the Trade and Navigation of the port of Aden for the year ending 31st s of March 1916, states: 2. The total trade of the Port of Aden for the year under review shows an increase rah, of £420,590. Merchandise increased by £710,587 but Treasure decreased by at. £289,997. Foreign trade increased from £5,162,470 to £5,626,658. Indian trade from re as £1,519,155 to £1,575,256 but land trade decreased from £257,984 to £158,285. Foreign trade increased in merchandise by £684,740 but decreased in treasure by £220,552. Indian trade increased in merchandsie by £123,813 but decreased in treasure by £67,712. Land trade decreased in merchandise by £97,966 and in treasure by £1,733. 4. Government Stores and Government tressure amounted to (approximately) £135162 as against £123 981 the year previous, showing an increase of £11,181. These figures cannot be considered as even approximately correct, and are far below the actuals, as the value for Government stores cannot be obtained, though the number of packages are furnished but without the necessary details. 5. The trade of Aden is divided into three main divisions-Foreign, Indian and land. 6. The principal increases in the general trade were in cotton piece-goods, grey especially; cotton twist and yarns; skins, raw; coffee; tea; gums and resins, spices; oil, kerosine, which increased in both quantity and value; sugar which increased in value but decreased in quantity; and similarly with coal. The important items which show decreases are-hides, raw; garain and pulse; tobacco, unmanufactured; metals; shells; wax; seeds; salt; wood and artilces The grand total of the sea-borne trade of imports and exports combined amounted and y is ucts to £7,201,914 as compared with £6,681,625 the year previous, showing an increase of £520,289 or 7.79 per cent. Imports of foreign merchandise amounted to £2,380,503 as against £2,084,158 the year before, showing in increase of £296,345 or 14.21 ligo, per cent. Imports of Indian merchandise increased from £1,043,494 to £1,115,536 or by £76,042 or 7 · 27 per cent. Exports of foreign mechandise amounted to £2,839,301 ion, as against £2,450,906, showing an increase of £388,395 or 15 84 per cent. Exports of Indian merchandise increased from £157,059 to £204,830 or by £47,771 or 30.41 per cent. Imports of foreign treasure decreased in gold by £45,629 and in silver by £66,800. Imports rish of Indian treasure decreased in silver by £29,655. Exports of foreign treasure increased ine in gold by £3,215 but decreased in silver by £111,338. Exports of Indian treasure decreased in gold by £48,770 but increased in silver by £10,713. ey C52(w)GSB

'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [26] (41/1050)





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,							ADEN					27	
		Appro	oximate fig)	hting s	trengt	h of th	he princip	al tribes	in the Ade				
		143	alī (poor fi	al tomal			4			F	ighting 1,800	men.	
		Akr		gnters	'			- ::			250		
		'Ala	wi								500		
			īrī tribes (u								10,000		
			lakī (Uppe dā (proper)		ding	, 1,000	regulars)		••		9,000		
			dā (depend		bes)						1,600		
		Bail	han-ul-Kas								4,500		
			hlī							**	6,800		
			ishabī aitī, regula	r force	mair	ntaine	d in peace				1,750 1,000		
		Sub	aihī								3,000		
			hīdī								3,100		
			a'ī (Upper a'ī (Lower)								15,000		
	Th		ve tribes a		stly		independ		generally			ith one	
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28	ADEN				
The Property of the Park	APPENDIX A.				
• Tribes.	Name and title of present Ruler.	Stipend (per year) in rupees.	Sa- lute num- ber of guns.	Extra guns as per- sonal hon- our.	
'Abdalī	Sultān Alī bin Ahmad bin 'Alī	39,384*	9		
'Akrabī	Shaikh Fadhl Bā Abdulla	960		:.	
Fadhlī	Sultān Husain-bin-Ahmad	4,320	9		
Haushabi	Sultān 'Alī-bin-Mānī	3,264			
Upper 'Aulaki (Sultān)	Sultān Sālih-bin-'Abdalla	2,400			
Upper 'Aulakī (Shaikh)	Shaikh Muhsin-bin-Fārid	1,440			
Lower 'Aulaki	Sultān-Bu-Bakr-bin-Nāsir	720			
Upper Yafa'ı (Sultān)	Sultān Kahtan	1,200			
	Shaikhs Muhsin 'Askar and Nājī 'Alī 'Askar.	1,200			
	Shaikhs Muhammad and 'Umar Muthana Atif Jabār.	960			
Upper Yafa'i	Shaikh Abdurrahmān-bin-Qāsim Muflahī.	960			
	Shaikh Näsir Muhsin, Al-Hadhramī	240			
	Shaikh 'Alī Mānī, As-Saqladī	200			
Lower Yafa'ī	Sultān 'Abdalla-bin-Muhsin	1,200			
'Alawi	Shaikh 'Alī Nāshir	600			
Amīrī	Amīr Nasr-bin-Shaif of Dhāla	4,800			
Wahīdī	Sultān Muhsin-bin-Sālih of Bālahāf	720			
waniqi	Sultān Sālih-bin-Ahmad of Bīr 'Alī	720			
¹Irka	Shaikh Ahmad-bin-Awadh	360			
Haura	Shaikh Sālih-bin-Awadh	360			
Soqotra and Qishn	Sultān 'Abdalla-bin-Eisa	960			





	ADEN			29	
Tribes.	Name and title of present Ruler.	Stipend (per year) in rupees.	Sa- lute num- ber of guns.	Extra guns as per- sonal hon- our.	
Ka'aitī Baihan	Sultān Ghālib-bin-Awadh of Shehr and Mukalla. Sharif Ahmad 'Amm Muhsin	720 520	9	2	
0 11-35	G1 11 G1-1: G 14				
0.1.0-35.11.1-	CL 211 M 121 L No. 1	600	40.00		
	Shaikh Murshid-bin-Nāsir	720			
Subaihī-Rija'ī	Shaikh Sālih-bin-Awadh	960			
Subaihī-Burhemī	Shaikh 'Ali-bin-Ahmad 'Amm Tomi.	600_			
Subaihī-Atifī	Shaikhs Ahmad Sa'īd and 'Alī Bā Sālih.	720			
Baidā	'Alī-bin-'Abdalla	••			
'Audalī	Sultān-Qāsim-bin-Ahmad				
Subaihī-Dubainī	Muqbil Hasan	84			
	Shaikh Darwish Battash				
Subaihī Dubain	Shaikh Saif Diban				
Subaini Dubain	Shaikh Haza Qāsim				
	Muqbil				
	Shaikh Aklan-al-Jurabī Ayairī				
	Shaikh Saif 'Ali Bughail			1	
Subaihi-Jurabī	Shaikh Sa'īd Muhammad Ya'qūb Masfari.				
puram-outant	Shaikh Rajeh Sa'd, Shukīi				
	Shaikh Qāsim Abdurrahmān Mak- mahī.				
	Shaikh 'Abdalla Suwaihir				
	Shaikh 'Imād, Ahmad, Al-Julaidi	i			
Subaihī-Wahasha	Shaikhs Sa'īd Ya'āfar and Ahmad 'Amm Ba'sus, Ma'mai.				
	Shaikhs Bakrī Fadhl and Hizām- bin-Suwaid,			6 .	





	30	ADEN			
	Tribes.	Name and title of present Ruler.	Sti- pend (per year) in rupees.	Sa- lute num- ber of guns.	Extra guns as per son il hon- our.
	7877 9 904 10	Shaikh 'Alawi Ba 'Ali			
		Shaikh Salim Al-Utri			
-	Subaihi-Burhemi	Shaild Take De Tiniah			
		Munacan Al Wholeif:		1111	adia.
		Shaikh Muhammad, Ali Khulaifi			
	Subaihi-Zaidi	. Shaikh Hizām-bir-Muhammad Alī			
	Subaihi-Sha'bi	. Shaikh 'Abdul Qawī-bin Muham-			
	Subaihi-Shujaifi .	mad. Shaikh Na'mān Ahmad			
		. Oliaikii Na man Annad	**		***
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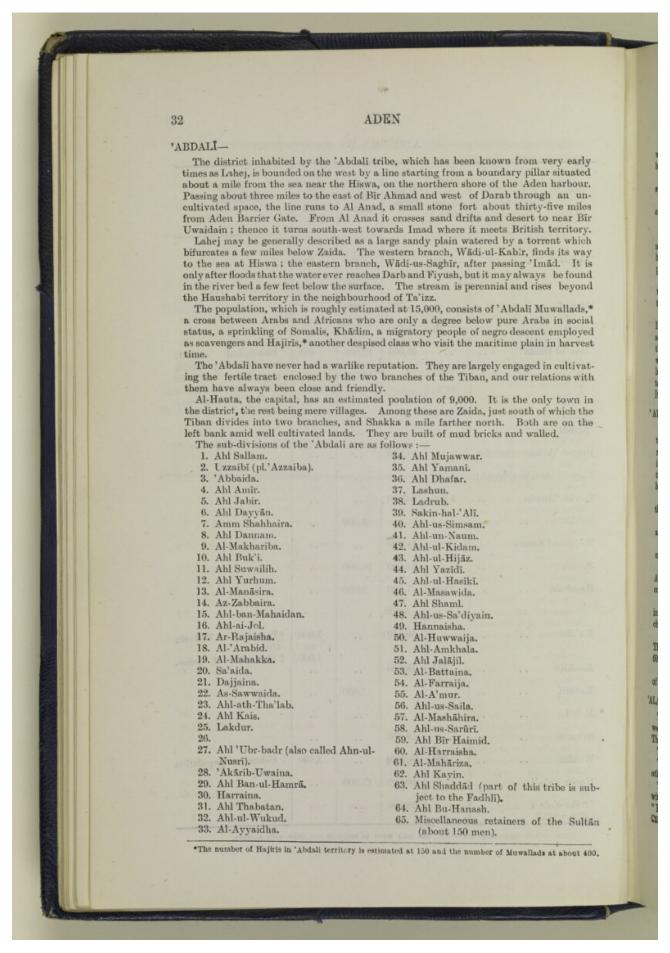




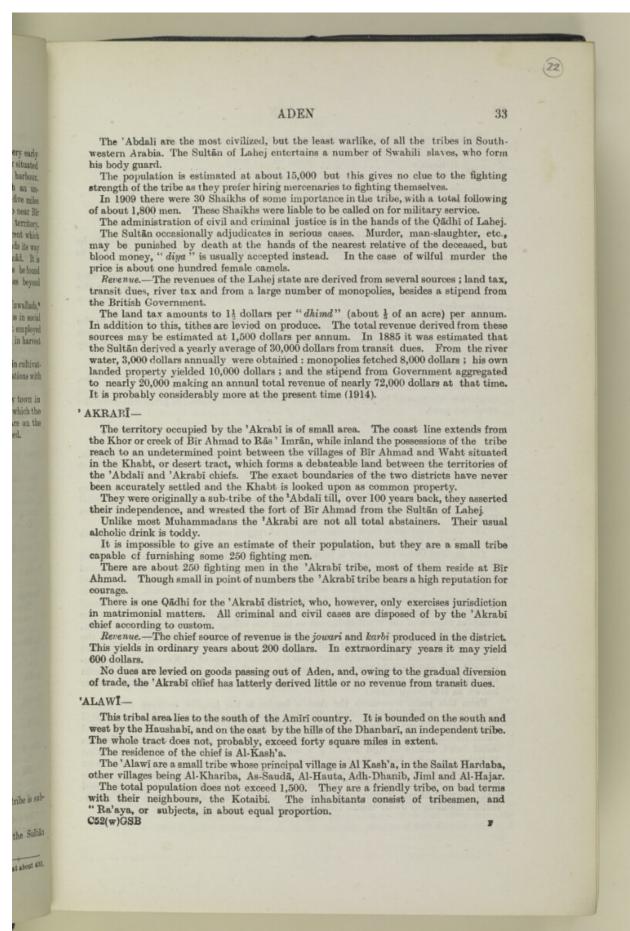
				ADE	N		31
				APPENI	OIX B.		tuma: -
Tr	ibe.	channel a 15 and a cost	Area in square miles.	Population.	Fight- ing men.	Stand- ing army ('Asā- kir).	Remarks.
'Abdalī			180	15,000	5,000 to 6,000	200	more and ready late to the light was a responsible to the more light as a market sales also purited and coffee view was as and one investigate.
'Akrabī				700	250		
'Alawī			40	1,500	500		
'Amīr of Dh	āla			50,000	12,000 to 15,000	40*	* Maintained according to treaty which prescribes "50 or such less number as the Resident may agree to."
'Audalī							
Upper 'Aul	aki	(Sultān)		4,000			The state of the s
Upper 'Au	laki	(Shaikh)	1,600				The state of the s
Lower 'Aul	laki		1.800	15,000			The latest
Baidā					3,000		STORES STORES
Baihan-ul-F	Casab			11,000			instruction in the land
Fadhlī				24,000	10,000		
Haushabī			1,800	7,000 to 8,000	2,000		AND AGENT LINE SERVICES AND AND AND ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT AND ASSESSMENT AND ASSESSMENT AND ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT AND ASSESSMENT ASSESSMEN
Ka'aiti			ndarau	50,000†		3,000 to 4,000‡	† Including Bedouin tribes.
Kasādī			375	18,000		4,0004	police.
Kathīrī	••				7,000		seliter S-44, 58
Mahri	••						and the state of t
Subaihī				19,500			A La Company of
Wahidi			160	10,200§		3,100	§ Urban population only.
Upper Yafa				80,000	15,000		MA TO THE MAN TO THE
Lower Yafa	17			28,000			Antadastr MA JE

'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [32] (47/1050)









'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [34] (49/1050)



34 ADEN They have slight peculiarities of dialect by which they may be identified, The population of the villages is as sollows :-Al-Kash'a 500 Al-Khariba 100 As-Saudā 200 Adh-Dhanib 100 Jiml 50 Al-Hajar .. 100 The fighting strength of the tribe has been estimated at 500, but this appears to be excessive. They employ mercenaries from the Dhanbaris and other Radfan tribes to assist them in their wars. The family of the ruling Shaikh came originally from Lower Yafa'. At one time they were Governors of the district under the Imām of San'a, but were subordinate to the Governor of the Haushabī country. When the power of the Imām declined they became independent. Criminal and civil matters are disposed of by the Shaik', but an appeal lies to the Qādhī of Adh-Dhubayyāt, a Saiyid village on the highest peak on the mountain range that forms the northern border of the 'Alawi country. His decision is final. Blood money is accepted for murder, but the heirs may slay the murderer if it is not paid. The Qadhi at Al-Khariba performs all marriage ceremonies. Revenue.—The revenue is estimated at 2,500 dollars annually, derived from the crops, transit dues and an annual stipend of sixty dollars from the British Government. Each cultivator is supposed to pay to the Shaikh two Kaibahs (30 lbs.) of grain whenever the crops are good. In the immediate hinterland of Aden the two principal rivers of this part of Arabia, the Wadi Tiban, and the Wadi Bana, flow from north to south. The mountain tract between them forms, roughly speaking, the Amīr of Dhala's territory. Though the range here presents a very irregular front towards the south, the scarp may be clearly traced in the abrupt cliffs of Jabal Mafarī, Adh-Dhubayyāt, and Jabal Harir. Southwards, it falls away in a series of broken mountains and hills to the Aden littoral. The above mentioned tract consists mainly of rugged mountains of igneous rock, with here and there broad cultivated valleys. The Amīr of Dhāla's territory is bounded on the north by a line which leaves the Wādī Banā at the foot of a prominent hill, Haidh Ithrī, runs west over the crest of this hill and down to the valley of the Sailat Bakain, across it, and up Haidh Sala a big spur of Jabal Harir, divides the village of Adina on the south from Marat on the north, and reaches the summit of Jabal Harir just north of the village of Al-Fokaha, descends by the Naqil Haban spur, passes just north of the Shairi village of Khubaidat and then runs down the southern branch of the Wādī-ul-Haslab to near the village of Sarara, then turns north, over the peak of Jabal Akram, and crosses the valley north of that hill between the Amīrī village of Dār-ul-Hanbalī and the Muflahī village of Khalla, then north-west among the foothills of the Shaibī range near the Amīrī village of Al-Kurain to a conspicuous red rock which marks the junction of the lands of Habīl-ul-Jilb (Shaibī), Al-Kurain and Al-Ukla. The line then goes north up a steep spur to a point on the Marais border known as Rās Naqīl Adana. From this point westwards the Amīr's border is the frontier between the British protectorate and Turkish territory. The line goes west across the Naqil Suqda to Nijd Ma'wad at the head of the Wādī Reshan, then south to the summit of the hill called Jabal Barkan; west along the southern slopes of a ridge to its western point, known as Jabal Jerad, thence to Nijd Aslum ½ a mile south of Ka'taba; crosses the Sailat Ka'taba two miles below the town, then south-west to Nijd-un-Nus, turns due west across Habil Bajah and the Sailat Human to the tomb of Wālī 'Umr Isma'īl, thence goes Habil Hawar; thence it runs south across the Wādī Tiban and up to a high northeastern shoulder of Jabal Hesha known as Jabal Sarir.



23

35 ADEN

The districts which border on the Amīr of Dhāla's territory along the above line are as follows:—From the Wādī Banā to the Sailat Bakain, the Shaibi districts of the Ab-Musallami and the As-Siel; thence across Jabal Harir and across Jabal-Akram to the Shaibi of foot hills is a district belonging to the Muflahi section of the Yafa'i, the central village of which is Khalla. Thence to near Al-Ukla, the small district of Habil-ul-Jilb, belonging to the As-Siel section of the Shaibi. Thence to near Ka'taba, the Turkish district of Marais. The lands of Ka'taba itself up to the main Sailat Ka'taba watercourse; thence to the Sailat-ul-Jimri, the district of Yubī; thence up to Jabal Hesha, the district of Haiki.

The western border of the Amīr of Dhāla's territory also marks the frontier of the

British Protectorate.

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The line runs south from Jabal Sarir, generally parallel to the course of the Wādī Tiban and a mile or two west of it, traversing the steep slopes of Jabal Hesha: first to the high point J. Mansūra west of the Dakkam village of Ūkaib, then across a valley to another point J. Fanana; across the valley of the Wādī Hafasa, and up to the peak of Jabal Rima which marks the Ahmadī border; then down to the Wādī Ĥaura which it crosses just above the Ahmadī village of Haura; then south over a spur of J. Attaba, and across the Wadi Mukhailan and the Wadi Tusan just above their junction; then up to a point, Lakmat-ush-Shijfa, and along the crest line of the range from which the Wādī Kurim and the Wādī Hilhal drain east to the Tiban, then up a broken ridge by J. Mimtar until it meets the Haushabi border at a peak called Haid Hasun on the range which connects Jabal Warwa with Jabal Am Amma.

The districts which border on the Amīr of Dhāla's territory along this line are, from the Haiki districts down to the Wadi Mukhailan, Jabal Hesha; thence to the Naqil Hilhal, Amara; and from the Naqil Hilhal to the Haushabi border, Humar.

The Amīr of Dhāla's territory is bounded on the north by a line which, from Haidh Hasun, runs east for a short distance along the main range, then follows to the spur forming the southern watershed of Wādī Hilhal, crosses the Wādī Tiban at the junction to its left bank tributary, the Wādī Shan, ascends and follows southwards the crest of the mountains above the left bank of the Tiban so as to exclude the Haushabī villages and lands of Al-Kama and Lijma, and meets the Wādī Tiban again at the junction of the Wādī Makhran; leaves the Wadi Tiban again, following eastwards the crest of the hills forming the southern watershed of the Wādī Makhran to the Kalaban peak, thence along the col, which is crossed by the pass (Naqīl Hesha at the head of the Wādī Bilih, then southeast along the southern watershed of the Sailat Kharjan and down a spur to a point called Safa Atla on the right bank of the Wādī-ul-Milah; thence north across the Wādī ul-Milah up to the peak of Jabal Barrash and follows the crest line 31 miles further north, then follows round the head of a tributary of the Sailat-umm-Suhaibiya and runs south-east down to the ridge above the right bank of the Sailat Tuwana, then turns east across the Sailat-umm-Suhaibiya just leaving the villages of Al-Hamrā and At-Tamair to the south. The line now turns south ascending a north-eastern spur of the Radfān mountains called Haidh Mūsā, to a peak called Jabal Fallāha, then turns east along the watershed which connects Jabal Fallāha with Jabal-ul-Huria, the highest peak of the Radfan mountains. From Jabal-ul-Huria, it runs down east or north-east to the Wādī Banā.

The districts which border on the Amīr of Dhāla's territory along this line are as follows:

From Haidh Hasun on the west to Safa Atla on the bank of the Wädi-ul-Milah, the country of the Haushabi. From Safa Atla round to Jabal Fallaha the country of the 'Alawi. From Jabal Fallāha to the Wādī Banā, the Dhanbari and Dairi districts of the Radfān mountains, both of which tribes are supposed to acknowledge the supremacy of the Haushabī Sultān.

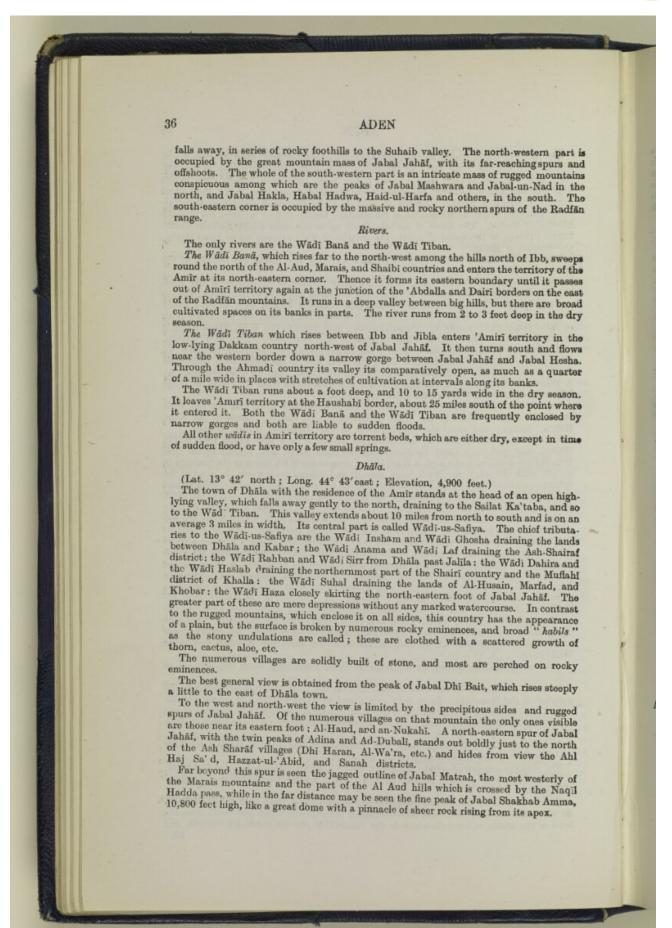
On the east the Wādī Banā forms the boundary of the Amīr of Dhāla's territory dividing it from the Yafa country on the left bank.

The country comprised within the above limits is about 750 square miles in extent. Almost the entire country consists of mountains of a remarkably abrupt and rugged description.

On the east is the continuous range formed by the Jabal Harir and Jabal Halmin. In the centre are the Shairi hills, and the rugged promontory, which just south from the head of the Dhāla valley culminates in the remarkable plateau of Adh-Dhubayyāt, and

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24

37

ADEN

The mountain wall of Marais and Shaib extends across the northern horizon till to

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the north-east it breaks into the lower ridge of Jabal Awābīl, where is the only approach to the Shaibī country practicable for troops. The crest line then rises to the flat-topped ridge of Jabal Harir which bounds the view to the east.

Enclosed in this amphitheatre of mountains lies the Dhāla plateau.

Its eastern part is broken by the rocky ridges of the Shairī country which rise to a high peak at their southern end, while north of them Jabal Akram of the Muflahī (Yafa) stands conspicuous.

Immediately north-east of Dhāla town is a mass of rocky hills, which hide from view the open plain at the head of the Khuraiba pass. Just beyond these hills to the north stands the commanding isolated hill Jabal Shahad, which overlooks all routes across the plateau from Dhāla, and from the Khuraiba pass, and which was fortified and occupied by the Turks throughout 1902.

In the plain that lies stretched below, as one looks north from Jabal Dhī Bait, the

village of Al-Kabar, on a conical hill, is a central object a mile distant.

Half a mile further north is the shrine of Wālī Shafī, which stands at the eastern foot of the Kharba ridge; this is a narrow sharp crested ridge which rises 150 to 200 feet above the plain, and lies across it east and west about 1-mile in length. Near its western end, not far from the foot of Jabal Jahāf, is another abrupt rocky hill on which stands the village of Ar-Rubāt.

Looking past the eastern side of Al-Kabar, and about a mile beyond it Al-Jalila is

seen, on a low ridge which runs north-west from Jabal Shahad.

A mile and a half north of Al Jalila another isolated hill, Jabal-us-Sauda, similar

in appearance to Jabal Shahad, rises from the middle of the plain.

Ka'taba is visible on a clear day, the direction being over Wādī Shafi and the low hills par Sirāfī. Over the western shoulder of Jabal-us-Sauda three towers on a ridge near Sirāfī. mark the position of Lakmat-ush-Sh'ub, and still further Al-Ukla may be discerned at the foot of the Marais hills.

Over the eastern shoulder of Jabal Shahad, Al-Husain, where a weekly Tuesday market is held, may be seen on a spur which runs west from Jabal Akram.

Dhāla town.—The residence of the Amir is called Dār-ul-Haidh. It consists of a small group of "dārs," or stone towers, and stands on the top of a rocky hill.

The town clusters at the northern foot of this hill, and partly up its slopes about 200 feet below. It is compactly built and consists of about 325 houses, most of which are solidly constructed square stone dars, three or four storeys in height; about a quarter are the less pretentious houses of Jews. The streets are narrow, but irregular and dirty.

On the western side of the town is an open space where the weekly market is held, and the Jews prepare thread for weaving, and beside it the Jews' quarter and synagogue.

On the eastern side is a smaller open space where skins are dried and cured, and beyond it another small Jewish quarter.

On the northern side of the town is the principal mosque, with a white topped minaret. There is also a mosque at a little distance to the north, with a graveyard beside it and a shrine Wālī Muthanna 'Abdul Hamīd'; also several outlying "dors" on slight eminences. Half a mile to the west, on a hill, is a shrine Wālī Abu Dār.

The ground right up to the town is terraced for cultivation.

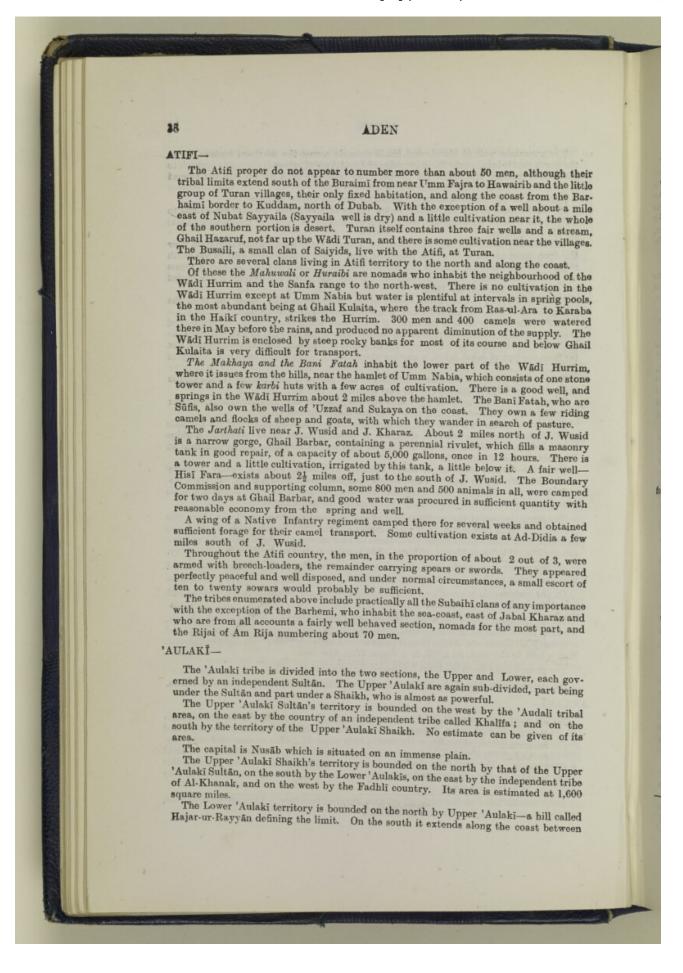
On the southern side of the hill is the village of Habil Dhī Ishar, a suburb of Dhāla.

At the head of the Ka'luli Wādī, is a small valley at the south foot of J. Hawab inhabited by a small clan of about 20 men. There is a tower with a little cultivation near, and a well in a ravine about a mile to the south, only some 18 inches in diameter, and containing, when seen, about 100 feet of water. It was said by the inhabitants to yield a good supply. The road from the Wadi Bitan to the Haiki valley passes through this valley—Wādī Sadair—the passes leading in and out, though not high, have several very difficult bits for camels.

Both the Ka'luli and the 'Arkami inhabit Buraimi territory. They are independent, at the present time, of the Buraimi Shaikh.

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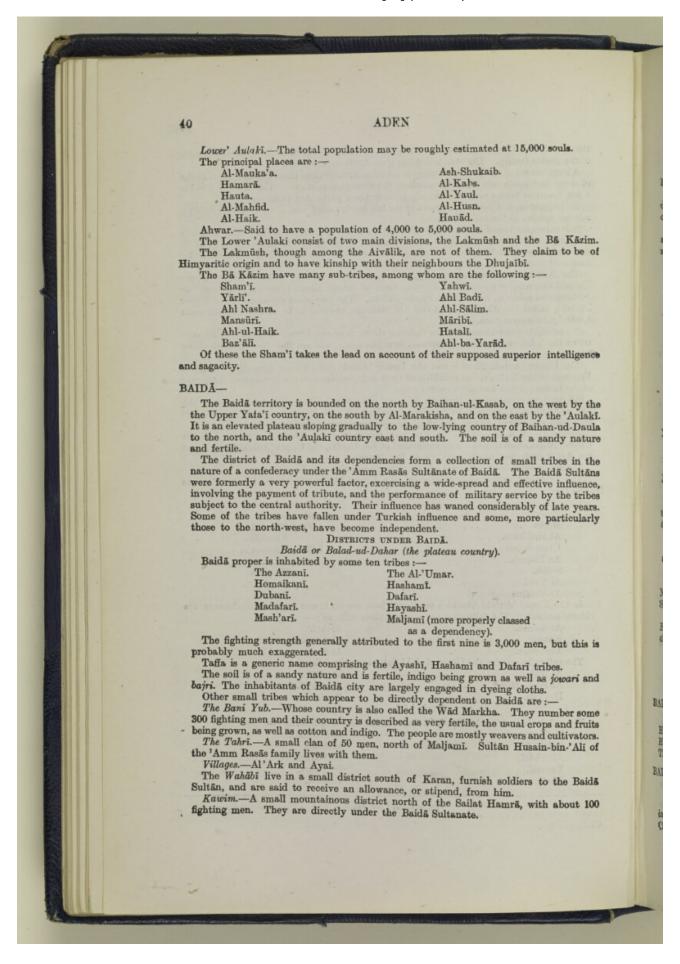
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		(25)
ADEN	59	
the Fadhli and Dhuyaibi tribes; but the port of 'Irka belong of the Badas family. The area is not less than 1,800 square: A large extent of the 'Aulaki country is under cultivation are of sheep and goats and herds of camels in the extensive past	miles. d there are numerous flocks ures. The 'Aulaki possess	
a fine breed of horses and are the only tribe in these parts the Millet, wheat, and jowari are grown in the low lands; tahaf inferior grains, in the hilly districts.	and kinib (qinnab) (hemp),	
Salt mines are found in the neighbourhood of Nasab, the caterritory. The <i>sidr</i> tree abounds in this region. It grows t feet and is used for fuel and for making huts, while its frui	o a height of from 20 to 50	
men and cattle. The 'Aulakī is a warlike, but not predatory tribe. According the 'Aulakī can muster some 9,000 fighting men, of whom about the control of t	out 1,000 are "'askari," or	
professional soldiers, maintained by the Sultān. The two randalar, called the Ahl Ma'n and the Ahl Mahajar, are said 4,000 fighting men each.		
No estimate can be formed of the fighting strength of the l tribes the Yārlī are the most numerous, form the army, and tribe.		*
The Upper 'Aulakī Shaikh and the Lower 'Aulakī Sultā Viceroys of the Imām's, but established their independence of the Imāms of San'a about a century ago.		
All matters, criminal and civil, are disposed of by the Sultā advice of Shaikhs, Saiyids, or Sharīfs in conformity with co at Nusāb and one at Ahwar, but they only perform marriage	istom. There is one Qādhi	
Revenue.—It is impossible to give any accurate estimated the Cupper 'Aulaki Sultān's has been estimated at Rs. 16,000, the Rs. 6,000 and the Lower 'Aulaki's at Rs. 10,000.		
Upper 'Aulaki.—No estimate of the total population can The principal towns and villages in the Upper 'Aulaki follows:—		
рорц	mated dation. 00 Hammān.	
Al-Mishkāfa.	Khumāri. 00 Musaina'a. Ta'an.	
Solūb. Al-Yaul. Ar-Rukba.	Muqbala. Ash-Shirj. Dathīna.	
In the Upper 'Aulakī Shaikh's territory there are no tow chiefly nomads. The following are some of their villages:- As-Sa'aid.	ns and the inhabitants are	
Kaula. Idat-Si Yeshbum. As-Suf The sub-tribes under the Upper Aulaki Sultān are the follo	hams. āl.	
Al Hajar. Marāzi Al-Hammānī.* Ahl-Sa	k.	
Dayyān. Babīz.	Manager House subt	
The sub-tribes under the Upper 'Aulaki Shaikh are the following		
Ma'n. Al-Mac Sulaimāni. Al-Atīl Al-Ahdal. Al'Abc	ĸī.	
Tausalf. Bārās. Bū Bal Yeslan		
*Estimated at 1,200 mea.	on your men pulish	

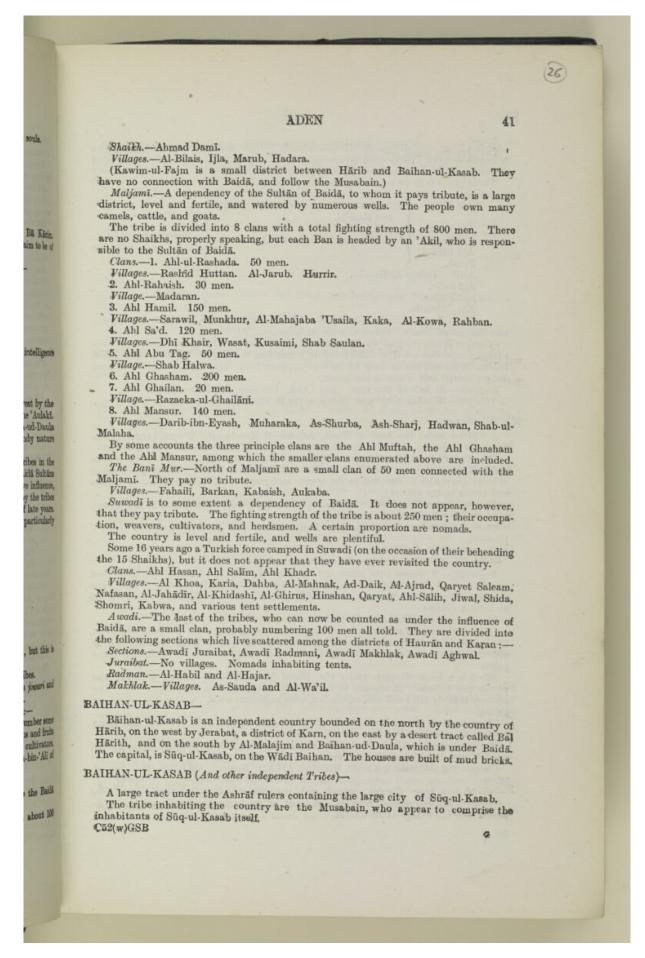
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [40] (55/1050)

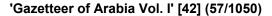




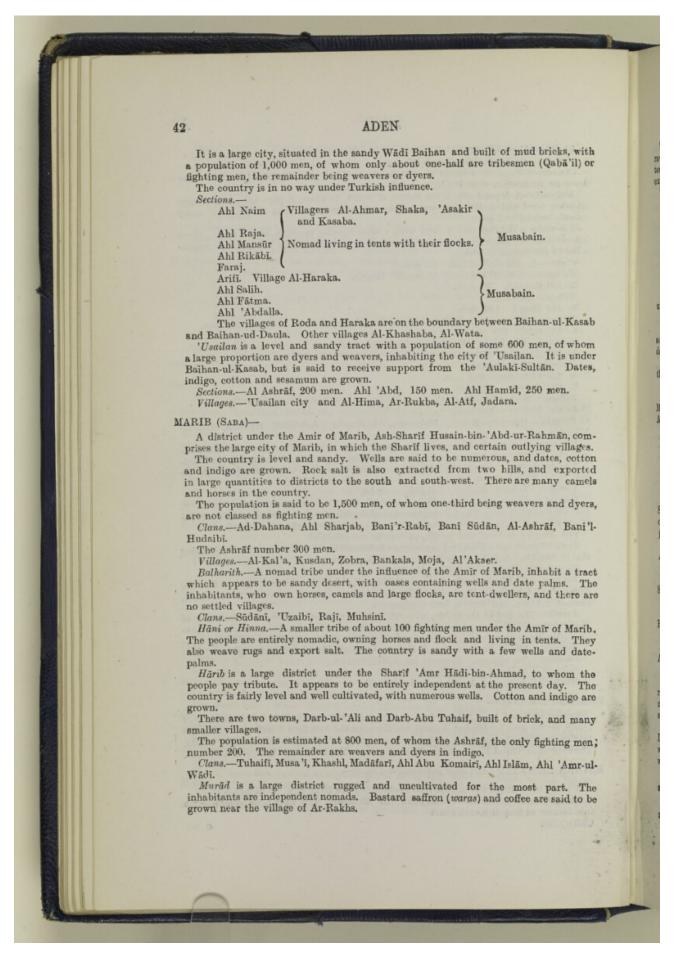
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [41] (56/1050)











'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [43] (58/1050)



(27) 43 ADEN The majority of the people own large flocks which they water from springs in the ravines, few wells existing. Ar-Rakhs is the only settled village, others being only eks, with abā'il) er tent settlements. They also traffic in salt, probably brought from Marib, which they exchange for grain, and weave rugs. Their fighting strength is estimated at 1,000 men.

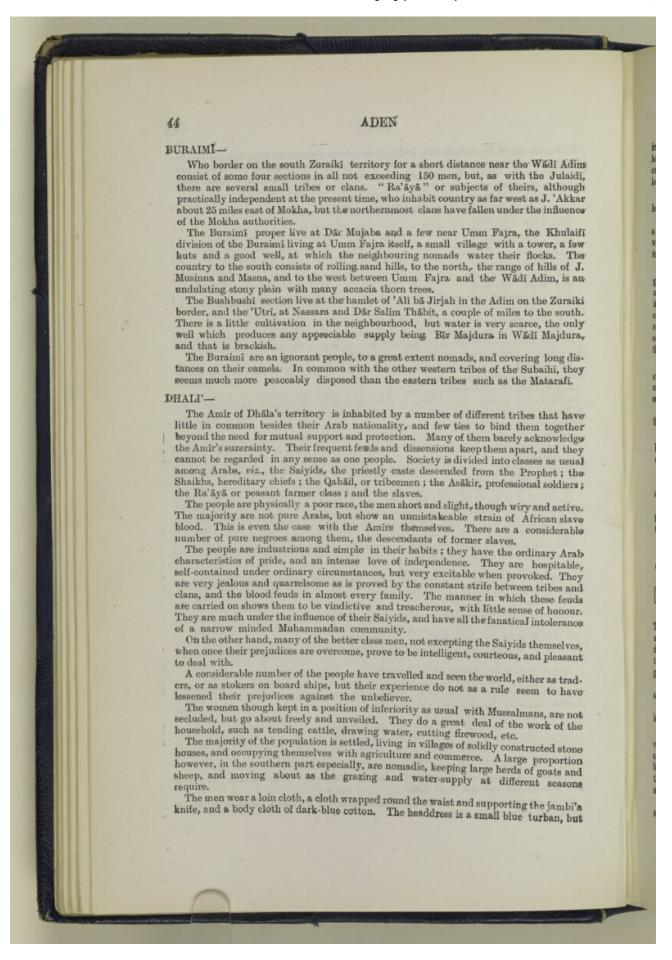
Clans.—As-Sa'bra. 200 men under Tālib-bin-Ahmad. Banī Saif. 200 men. Al Karada. 250 men. Al-Jam l. 300 men. Bani'l Makhaj. 70 men. Ar Rohtan. 30 men. Ahl-Taziz. 100 men. Bani Wafi. 120 men. Juba.—A district between Murād and Hārib numbering some 200 fighting men, is under the Shaikh of Murād. Their villages are Najja, Jadida, and Jūba. n-ul-Kasah Karan appears, as is probable from its geographical position, to have originally acknowledged the authority of the Baidā Sultanate, but at the present date to be inof whom dependent. It is a small district with about 300 fighting men. The country is level in character. The inhabitants are divided into 4 clans under n. Dates, their respective Shaikhs. Ahl Ghanam. 200 men. nen. Villages.—Al-Kutub, Al-Balraka, As-Sela, Al-Buara, Al-Mehfari, An-Nakhla, Mahkab, Al-Muktabil, Al-Ablas, Tha'lib, Al-Ghurāb, Al Jaraz, Al-Wakit, Al-Makhl, Al-Kudeh, Masir, Al-Lijuma. 2. Ahl'Amr. 40 men. man.com--Al-Elau, Bakkam, Gham. g villages. 3. Ahl Suhaik. 60 men. tes, cotton Villages.—Bahzar, Manasar, Al-Hejera, Al-Malaha, Antar, Hajar, Hamrā, Madwad. exported 4. Ahl Thabt. 60 men. Villages.—Thamada, Thefra, Al-Karia, Ar-Rukha.

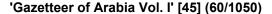
Haurān.—Practically independent, although formerly under the influence of the Sultāns of Baidā, to whom it furnished soldiers in war-time, is a small district consisting any camels and dyers, of several fertile little valleys, the intervening hills being low. The staple crop is jowari with irrigated crops of barley and wheat. Fruits are also plentiful.

The people number about 250 fighting men and are divided into 3 clans, of which the af, Bani'l-Ahl Bukash is the most considerable. Ahl Bukash. 100 fighting men. abit a trect Villages.—Ar-Ratkha, Ad-Darb, Al'Asafa, Fadthl, Bawal, Waja, Az-Zakara, Ashalms. The Shab, Mausata, Ar-Roda, Al-Kharaba Haidh-Sallam, Umma Ghabar, Maghial. nd there are 2. Ahl Amīr. 70 fighting men. Villages.—Al-Athla, Al-Khilao, Al-Madwara, Nakala, Al-Kasur, Sanama, Al-Hisha, Hulbubani, Makaira. ir of Marib. 3. Ahl Himyar and As-Sakur; 70 fighting men. Villages.—Ar-Roda, Al-Ghadir, Al-Jadma, Qaryat Ibrāhīm, Kania, Darmans Hadawī, ents. They and date-Al-Kharaba. This district is also known as Al-Mustanir. Bani Dabiāni-'l-Kubli.—An independent nomad tribe inhabiting mountainous and whom the rugged country without cultivation, watered by a stream draining to Murād. They day. The number some 500 fighting men and own flocks of sheep and goats. There is only one l indigo are settled village, Ar-Ra'ed. Al Hada.—A nomadic tribe of some 300 fighting men: connected with the Banī Dabiānī, whom they follow. The country presents the same characteristics and is and many watered by small streams draining to Murad. The people, who are tent dwellers, thting men, weave rugs and own flocks. As-Sabla is the only settled village. hl 'Amrah Koman.—A nomadic tribe with some 200 fighting men. Characteristics of people and country approximate to Al-Hada. part. The It is connected with Jauf-ul-Khālid to the north-east, a district, concerning which said to be no details were obtainable. G2 '

'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [44] (59/1050)







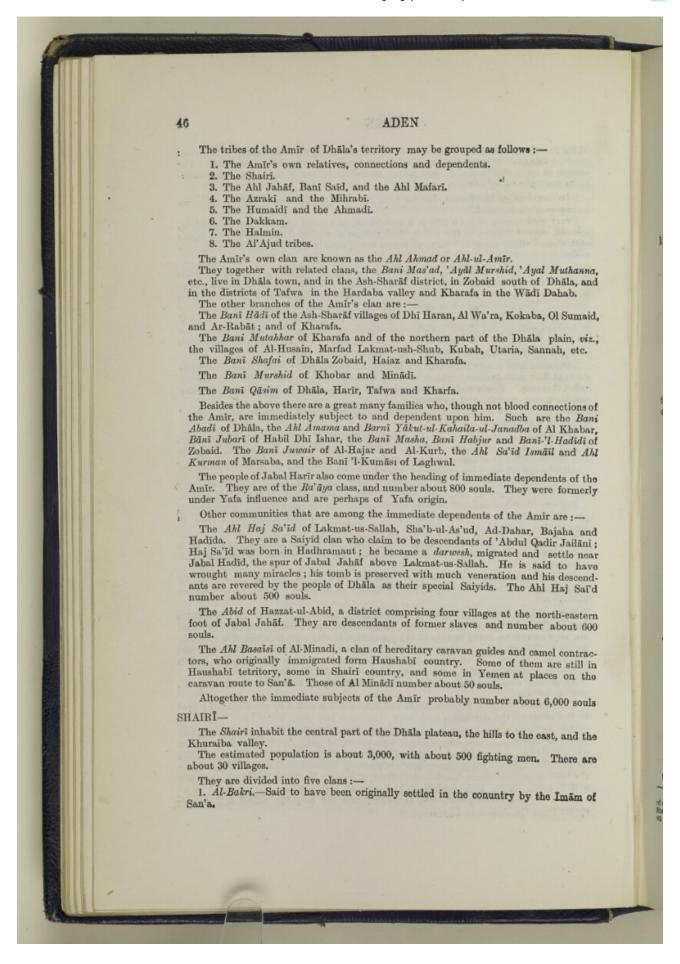


(28) ADEN 45 in the remoter parts of the hills the men bind a mere strip of cloth tightly round their adi Adin heads, comb their hair out and tie it in a fuzzy bunch at the back of their heads. e Julaiti, custom of tying the 'fatīla,' or slow match, round the turban is dying out, as matchalthough locks are replaced by rifles. J. 'Akkar It is usual to go barefooted, but for long distances on the stony hill-paths simple influence leather sandals are used. Every men carries either a rifle or a matchlock, or a spear and all wear the jambi'a, Khulah a broad curved dagger, in the waist cloth; those of well-to-do people are handsome wer, a hw with chased silver sheaths. Men, who own rifles, wear a waist bandolier with carcks. The tridges. hills of J. The women wear a loose robe with wide sleeves, generally dark blue, but sometimes dim, is an green or red, embroidered round the collar and down in the front and back, and tied in at the waist by a sash of similar material, the embroidered ends of which hang down he Zuraki in front. They wear a dark head cloth, which falls gracefully over the shoulders. They often cover their faces and bodies with a yellow powder made from the 'waras,' or bastard saffron, and 'Hurd' (Hindustam Haldi) as a precaution against fever. On the south. the only Majdura, occasions they paint their faces with designs in narrow black lines, and some daub their cheeks with a greasy pigment of a vermilion hue. long dis-Their chief food consists of bread made from wheat or millet; 'asid,' a thick porridge aihi, they made of flour with 'soman' (ghi, or clarified butter), and boiled goats flesh, or a soup called 'maraq.' Fowls and eggs are regarded as luxuries. As vegetables they take starafi. onions, garlic, carrots, and radishes.

They drink coffee at all times, generally a concoction from the husk, called 'qishr' hat have flavoured with ginger. together The men smoke a great deal, using ordinary hookhas, and either Indian tobacco, known as 'surati' or country tobacco, called 'hanumi' which comes from Mukalla and elsewhere, and the best quality of which is called 'arifi.' nowledge and they s as usual All who can afford it are addicted to chewing 'kat.' ohet : the There are no regular doctors, but some Saiyids profess a knowledge of alchemy and the use of herbs as medicines, and dispense extracts from the Koran as charms. Barbers bleed and cup and perform circumcision. In the rainy season, when fever is nd active. prevalent, a common cactus called 'kassas' is chopped up and mixed with food as ican slave a purgative. siderable For ulcers, which are very common, effusion from leaves are used, and a brass plate is bound firmly over the sore. For aches and pains it is usual to sear the patient with ary Arab ospitable, Sanitary arrangements are wanting. Latrines even in the best houses are merely ed. They projections from the wall in the upper story, the filth being allowed to accumulate ribes and below. ese feuds The religion of the country is that of the Shah' sect of the Sunni Muhammadans f honour. The masjids are kept with care, and the hours of prayer generally observed. Shrines. toleranos are very numerous, every section of the population having one to which it is specially devoted. The shrines are either to a revered ancestor, or to some patron saint of ancient tradition. The position of 'mansab' in charge of a shrine is an honoured one, and is pleasant generally hereditary. The more sacred shrines are centres of pilgrimage. All joyous occasions are celebrated by feasting, slaying bullocks or sheep or goats, r as tradand eating 'kat.' to have Any solemn compact between tribes and individuals is sealed by the killing of a goat in the name of the Almighty. , are not The Arabs are punctilious in matters of etiquette. A Shaikh always receives any visitor of distinction with the 'tashira,' or a salute of guns, with ball cartridges as k of the a rule; and he would consider himself slighted, if the visitor did not accept his hospitality for at least a night. The ordinary mode of greeting between friends is to clasp and kiss ed stone oportion tle back of one another's hands. An inferior greeting a Shaikh or Saiyid will bend low xats and and kiss him on the knee, and head, and even on the back. seasons There are many local peculiarities of dialect, and the language differs in many respects from the Arabic of Egypt. jambi'a an, but

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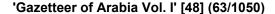




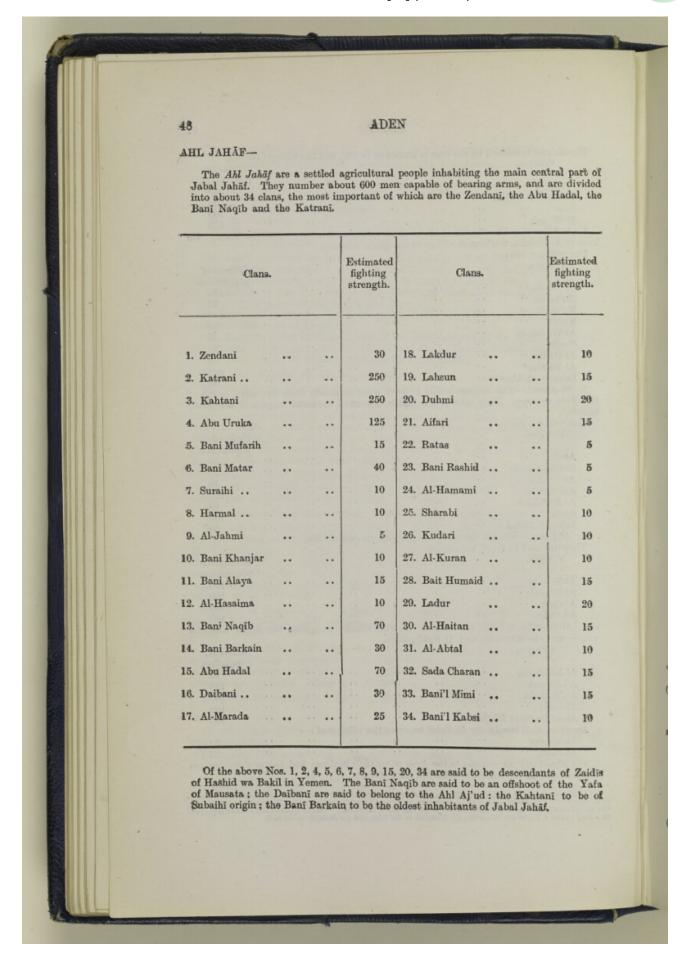




								29)	
			ADEN				47		
The district inhabite	d by the	o clan is kr	nown as I	Bakur, a	and the vil				
Villages.							Estimated population.		
Al-Jalilā · ·							350		
Lakmat-ul-Hajfar Jalas					::		100		
Al-Wabeh							250		
2. At Thuairī.—The lives at Al-Malaha, the The villages are:—	largest	of this se village in	the Shair	ims aut	thority overy.	er all th			
Villages.							Estimated population.		
Ol Sabula · ·							150		
Mu'tasim · ·	••	••	::	::	::		25		
Ma'shak · · · Kuraī · ·	::	::					100 50		
Al-Wadamin							30		
Hasir ··			1. de				20 . 60		
Al-Hazza ** Al-Malaha*							400		
Lakmat-ul-Abar							30		
3. Al-Aswad.—This the Yafa country. T									
The villages are:-	-						Estimated		
Villages.							population.		
Ataba · ·							20		
Habil Ghusala Ar-Rakka			::				30 30		
Ar-Rakka Ad-Darafa							120		
Al-Kubaidat						••	20		
Sarara · · · Lakmat Afshakh	- ::	::					150 20		
4. At-Tahri.—Inha		southern		he Shai			100		
They are said to b Villages.							Estimated population.		
Al-Kurain			1				100		
Al-Ushari · ·							100		
Al-Qarya · · Ad-Dakar							100		
 Al-Baishī.—Inh valley, and the Khur 	abit the	e Hadar	district	which	comprise	s the	upper Hardaba		
Villages.	arva an	A Al-IIWAI	gorges.				Estimated population.		
Al-Khuraiba			17 07				40		
Ad-Dimna	**		- 11 -	**	• • •		125		
Al-Markula Al-Hakl							100		
Al-Jurba (near I	Ohāla)						100		
Another small fam	ily the		ccupies th	he villag	ges of :-		-		
Al-Midsim Al-Haiaz ••				- ::			20 25		
The Shairī pay no required to join the .					ustoms an	d bazas			
*Al-Malaha is 7 miles no of a rocky hill. The Jewish Shalkh Salim's tower stands on a erag above. There are	rth-east o part, west apart on a two wells	f Dhāla, the of Arab part knoll projec Bir Mahara	Arab part c , consists of ting below k to the we	consists of about 60 the villag st, and Bi	f about 20 go small house e. Shaikh G r Mahazir to	od " dars s. There easim Tal the east.	," on the lower spur are about 200 Jews, ib's tower is perched		











								(3	30)
				ADE	V.			49	
				. 11					
	The villages of the A								
			n and abo	nt the cer	ntrat plate	au,		The state of the s	
	Vi	illages.						Estimated population.	
	Sarir ··							130	
	Al-Hakl · ·	***		::			1000	200	
	Adina Masna'							45	
	Naubat-ul-Jimjan	::	::	::		::	11000	50 30	
	Hadur ·· Ya'qūb ··						,	25	
	Maswar · ·							35	
	Dalla · · Jaminī · ·						}	20	
	Lakma · ·	::	.:	::	*:	- ::	::	50 20	
	Nawābeh · · Sahadid · ·							90	
	Jaraz · ·						::	8 30	
	Subaha · · · Al-Kuba · ·							10	
	Masluka · ·				::	:: /		15 50	
	Kurdî	::	.:	.:				50	
	Al-Kariba							100 225	
	Shima · · · Tarfa · · ·							50	
	Madad · ·						::	100	
	Dār-ul-Karn Mahuka		.:			::		12	
	Karna · ·				.:			35 15	
	Jubail Waza							40	
	Suluka · ·							60	
	Al-Haib · · Dār-Jarna			.:			,	25 18	
	Sha'b Sharabi						}		
	Maharras · · Kumala-'l-'Āliya)	50	
	Kumala-s-Suflä						}	60	
	Ad Dir'a Udain Amla			6				75 10	
	Habil-ush-Shaf							25	
	Ar-Rahan Aukaka							5 9	
	Karna Ala						,	15	
0	n the broad rocky slop between the Ahl Jahi	pes sou	th of Kara the Ahl M	na, know lafarī,	n as Safa	Saha and	marking	the boundary	
	(These four villages	belon	ged forme	erly to th	e Mafari,	but were	assigne	d to Jahāf	
a	few years ago in set	Cicilien	or a rou	,				Estimated	
	Villages,							population.	
	Bude'a ··							10	
	Al-Asdaf · · Ukaima · ·	::	.:			- ::		30 10	
	Ukaima · · Unknown · ·							90	
C	52(w)GSB							н	





50			ADE	N.				
			110				Trad	him a kad
Villages.						r		timated oulation.
	In	the Wā	idī Ma'b	ar on th				50
Al-Ubul · · Dār Haifa								15
Al-Humra				`				20
Dār-ush-Sha'b Al-Aifar (high	(or Sha'b	-ul-Ajra	di ?) ···	- ::			. The state	10 40
					- 42 - 4 - 2	Stanze 1	District	
In a deep vo	alley on the	e north-e	ast which	n araıns ı	o tre Asn-	snaraj 1		10
Dar Sahiba Danan	::							80
Duning	In	the Wa	īdī Sewa	t on the	north.			
Sewat Hasuna								60
Ad-Dumar								80
	I			ar on the			100	05
Sharifa	::	- ::				:	2016	35 100
Shigadar · · Sharan (at hea	d of Wad	ī) ··						100
Besides the above	e there ar	re a few	unimpor	rtant där	s and han	lets.		
BANĪ SA'ĪD—								
Villages.				abal Umi			Es	stimated
Villages.								pulation.
Sabra Tahama	::		::		:	::		pulation. 50 30
Sabra Tahama Manmak	::		::		::		 	pulation. 50 30 30
Sabra Tahama			::		::		 	pulation. 50 30
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol Al-Khura Nishima			::	::	::	::	 	pulation. 50 30 30 6 30 15
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol Al-Khura Nishima Arasam	::	::				::		pulation, 50 30 30 6 30 15 40
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol Al-Khura Nishima Arasam Da' Sha'b-un-Najid	::	::	::			::	 	pulation. 50 30 30 6 30 15
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol AI-Khura Nishima Arasam Da' Sha'b-un-Najid Jadas	::	::	::			::	pol	pulation, 50 30 30 6 30 15 40 20 50 50
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol Al-Khura Nishima Arasam Da' Sha'b-un-Najid		::				::	 	pulation, 50 30 30 6 30 15 40 20 50 20
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol Al-Khura Nishima Arasam Da' Sha'b-un-Najid Jadas Hadaf Kharafa Al-Asak	::					::	pol	pulation, 50 30 30 6 30 15 40 20 50 20 15
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol Al-Khura Nishima Arasam Da' Sha'b-un-Najid Jadas Hadaf Kharafa Al-Asak Al-Hubaishi							poj	pulation, 50 30 30 6 30 15 40 20 50 20 15 12 8
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol Al-Khura Nishima Arasam Da' Sha'b-un-Najid Jadas Hadaf Kharafa Al-Asak							poj	pulation, 50 30 30 6 30 15 40 20 50 20 15 12 8 150
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol Al-Khura Nishima Arasam Da' Sha'b-un-Najid Jadas Hadaf Kharafa Al-Asak Al-Hubaishi Haljum Nauba Dira' Mashabib							poj	pulation, 50 30 30 6 30 15 40 20 50 20 15 12 8 150 15
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol Al-Khura Nishima Arasam Da' Sha'b-un-Najid Jadas Hadaf Kharafa Al-Asak Al-Hubaishi Haljum Nauba Dira' Mashabib De'asi							poj	pulation, 50 30 30 6 30 15 40 20 50 50 12 8 150 15
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol Al-Khura Nishima Arasam Da' Sha'b-un-Najid Jadas Hadaf Kharafa Al-Asak Al-Hubaishi Haljum Nauba Dira' Mashabib De'asī Sarsar Afa							pol	pulation, 50 30 30 6 30 15 40 20 50 20 15 12 8 150 15
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol AI-Khura Nishima Arasam Da' Sha'b-un-Najid Jadas Hadaf Kharafa Al-Asak Al-Hubaishi Haljum Nauba Dira' Mashabib De'asī Sarsar Afa Dhī Ja'r							poj	pulation. 50 30 30 6 30 15 40 20 50 20 15 12 8 150 15 12 10 60 30
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol Al-Khura Nishima Arasam Da' Sha'b-un-Najid Jadas Hadaf Kharafa Al-Asak Al-Hubaishi Haljum Nauba Dira' Mashabib De'asī Sarsar Afa							poj	pulation. 50 30 30 6 30 15 40 20 50 20 15 12 8 150 15 12 10 60 30 15
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol Al-Khura Nishima Arasam Da' Sha'b-un-Najid Jadas Hadaf Kharafa Al-Asak Al-Hubaishi Haljum Nauba Dira' Mashabib De'asī Sarsar Afa Dhī Ja'r Musawara Do'a Julub-ud-Dār							poj	pulation. 50 30 30 6 30 15 40 20 50 20 15 12 8 150 15 12 10 60 30
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol AI-Khura Nishima Arasam Da' Sha'b-un-Najid Jadas Hadaf Kharafa Al-Asak Al-Hubaishi Haljum Nauba Dira' Mashabib De'asī Sarsar Afa Dhī Ja'r Musawara Do'a Julub-ud-Dār Sha'batain							pol	pulation, 50 30 30 6 30 15 40 20 50 20 15 12 8 150 15 12 10 60 30 15 20 15 20 15
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol Al-Khura Nishima Arasam Da' Sha'b-un-Najid Jadas Hadaf Kharafa Al-Asak Al-Hubaishi Haljum Nauba Dira' Mashabib De'asī Sarsar Afa Dhī Ja'r Musawara Do'a Julub-ud-Dār							poj	pulation, 50 30 30 6 30 15 40 20 50 20 15 12 8 150 15 12 10 60 30 15 20 15 20 25
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol AI-Khura Nishima Arasam Da' Sha'b-un-Najid Jadas Hadaf Kharafa Al-Asak Al-Hubaishi Haljum Nauba Dira' Mashabib De'asī Sarsar Afa Dhī Ja'r Musawara Do'a Julub-ud-Dār Sha'batain Ghaida							poj	pulation, 50 30 30 6 30 15 40 20 50 20 15 12 8 150 15 12 10 60 30 15 20 15 20 15
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol AI-Khura Nishima Arasam Da' Sha'b-un-Najid Jadas Hadaf Kharafa AI-Asak AI-Hubaishi Haljum Nauba Dira' Mashabib De'asī Sarsar Afa Dhi Ja'r Musawara De'a Julub-ud-Dār Sha'batain Ghaida Ar-Raka							poj	pulation. 50 30 30 6 30 15 40 20 50 20 15 12 8 150 15 12 10 60 30 15 20 15 20 15
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol AI-Khura Nishima Arasam Da' Sha'b-un-Najid Jadas Hadaf Kharafa AI-Asak AI-Hubaishi Haljum Nauba Dira' Mashabib De'asī Sarsar Afa Dhi Ja'r Musawara De'a Julub-ud-Dār Sha'batain Ghaida Ar-Raka							poj	pulation. 50 30 30 6 30 15 40 20 50 20 15 12 8 150 15 12 10 60 30 15 20 15 20 15
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol AI-Khura Nishima Arasam Da' Sha'b-un-Najid Jadas Hadaf Kharafa AI-Asak AI-Hubaishi Haljum Nauba Dira' Mashabib De'asī Sarsar Afa Dhi Ja'r Musawara De'a Julub-ud-Dār Sha'batain Ghaida Ar-Raka							poj	pulation. 50 30 30 6 30 15 40 20 50 20 15 12 8 150 15 12 10 60 30 15 20 15 20 15
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol AI-Khura Nishima Arasam Da' Sha'b-un-Najid Jadas Hadaf Kharafa AI-Asak AI-Hubaishi Haljum Nauba Dira' Mashabib De'asī Sarsar Afa Dhi Ja'r Musawara De'a Julub-ud-Dār Sha'batain Ghaida Ar-Raka							poj	pulation. 50 30 30 6 30 15 40 20 50 20 15 12 8 150 15 12 10 60 30 15 20 15 20 15
Sabra Tahama Manmak Dira'-us-Sol AI-Khura Nishima Arasam Da' Sha'b-un-Najid Jadas Hadaf Kharafa AI-Asak AI-Hubaishi Haljum Nauba Dira' Mashabib De'asī Sarsar Afa Dhi Ja'r Musawara De'a Julub-ud-Dār Sha'batain Ghaida Ar-Raka							poj	pulation. 50 30 30 6 30 15 40 20 50 20 15 12 8 150 15 12 10 60 30 15 20 15 20 15

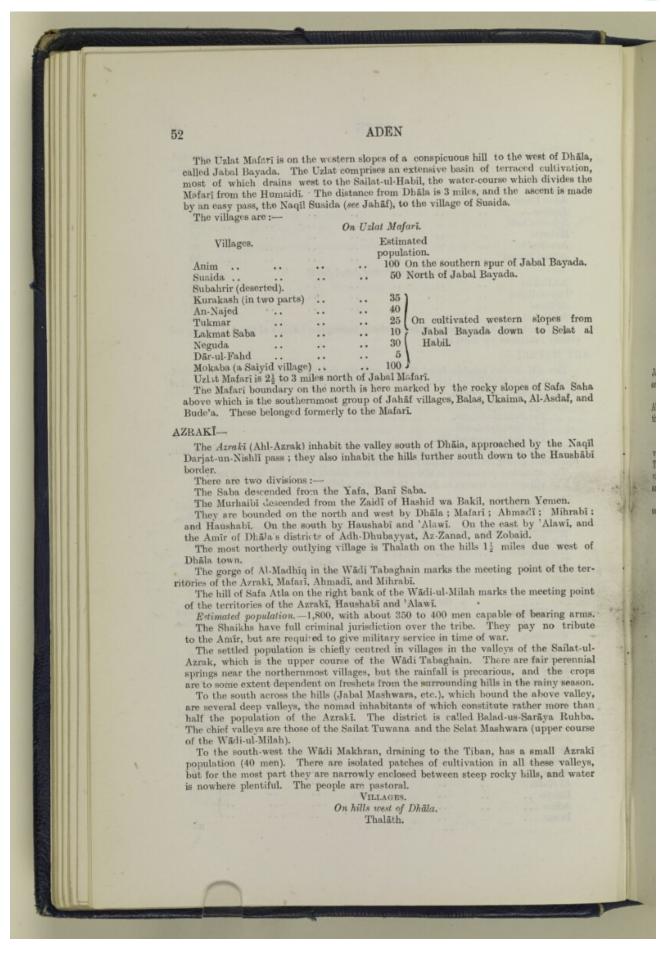




			AD	EN				51	
Villages.							E	stimated	
		(On Jabal '	Thamad.			-	pulation. 25	
Ad-Darb Ad-De'a								20	
Adan Dema								12	
Jamima Ash-Sha'bain		**			••		**	12 12	
Mahatta								15	
Ash-Shu'b								10	
Adinat Sawad		**						10	
Ad Doldes			istern foot					35	
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AHL MAFARĪ—									
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wa Bakil district of There are three									
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ADEN VILLAOES, In main valley of Habil-ul-Asrak and its iributaries. Ad-Danaba. Ad-Masnah. Mojaran. Al-Masnah. Al-Hussin. Batu-l-Lima (or Moilah). Rakab-ul-Kahla. Askab-ul-Kahla. Askab-ul-Askal. Askab-ul-Aska	1			(32)
VILLOGS. In main valley of Habil-ul-Umeriat, Ad-Danaba. Ad-Danaba. Ad-Danaba. Ad-Danaba. Ad-Janaba. Ad-Janaba. Ad-Janaba. Ad-Darb Ad-Bashah. Ad-Darb Ad-Darbaka (1 dār) Ad-Darbaka (1 dār) Ad-Darbaka (1 dār) Ad-Basha barbaka (1 dār) Ad-Basha (1 dā				
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Habil-ul-Umeriat, Mojaran. Ad-Danaba. Ad-Danaba. Ad-Janaba. Ad-Jan		ADIM		
Al-Mannah. Mojaran. Al-Mannah. Al-Makar. Badu settlements in the Mashwara valley and its tributaries. Nijd. Ridaf. Habil-us-Salab. Bat-ul-Lima (or Moilah). Batah. Al-Hasain. Batah. Al-Masan. In the Wādi Makhran. Dema. Kalaban. Mahran. Jabal Mashwara to Jabal-uu-Nad, and the intricate hills to the south. They are of Yafa origin. The Mihrabi (Ahl Maharba) inhabit Jabal Kohilan, on the range which runs west from Jabal Mashwara to Jabal-uu-Nad, and the intricate hills to the south. They are of Yafa origin. They are bounded on the north by the Azraki and the Ahmadi ; on the west by the Ahmadi and the Haushābi ; on the south by the Azraki of the Mashwara valley. Estimated population.—1,800, with about 400 men capable of bearing arms. Country.—The country is a confused mass of barren rocky hills, with deep winding valleys, the chief of which are the Wādi Lassat, the Wādi Raima, and the Wādi Hadwa. There are small patches of cultivation near the villages in these vādis, but the only villages with any extent of cultivation are those in the Azraki valley, Kafla, Ubab, and No mān. The Mādi Raima. In Wādi Lassat. Ar-Roda. Al-Jia. Hajar Rakaha. Al-Jia. Hajar Rakaha. Al-Jia. Al-Wal-Asfal. Marahub. On northern slopes of J. Mashara and J. Kohilan. Mazaraba. (Half of this village is Azraki, and called Ijarif.) Captain Warneford gives also the following villages:— Al-Gudura, Al-Gudura, Al-Gudura, Al-Wawa, Sakin Hadil bā 'Ali, Kabair, Sakin Hadil bā 'Ali, Kabair, Sakin Hadila, Al-Janna, Al-Janna, Al-Janna, Al-Janna, Al-Janna, Al-Jannah, Al-Janna			- 101A	
Mojaran. Al-Mashah. Al-Mashah. Al-Mashah. Al-Mashah. Al-Darb Ad-Darb Ad-Dakka (1 dār) Bada settlements in the Mashwara and belongs to the Mihrabi. Har. Lakamat-ur-Rona. Habla. Bada settlements in the Mashwara and the Habla. Bakab-ul-Kahla. Rakab-ul-Kahla. Rakab-ul-Kahla. Batah. Mashran. Mashran. Mashran. Mashran. Mashran. The Wārī Makhran. The Mihrabi (Ahl Maharba) inhabi Jabal Kohilan, on the range which runs west from Jabal Mashwara to Jabal-un-Nad, and the intricate hills to the south. They are of Yafa origin. They are bounded on the north by the Azraki and the Ahmadi; on the west by the Ahmadi and the Haushābi; on the south by the Azraki of the Mashwara valley. Estimated population.—1,800, with about 400 men capable of bearing arms. Country.—The country is a confused mass of barren rocky hills, with deep winding valleys, the chief of which are the Wādī Lassat, the Wādī Raima, and the Wādī Hadwa. There are small pathess of cultivation near the villages in these arādis, but the only villages with any extent of cultivation are those in the Azraki valley, Kafla, Ubab, and No'mān. The Mihrabī are chiefly pastoral. The highest peaks are Jabal Mashwara (6,355 feet) and Jabal Kohilan (5,462 feet), on the north, and Jabal Lassat. (4,299 feet) on the south. VILLAGES. In Wādī Raima. Ar Roda. Ar Roda.		Ad-Danaba.	Al-Kabah.	
Dăr Matahin. Shab Aswad. Al Sos. Ad-Darb Ad-Dakka (1 dâr) Badu settlements in the Masheara valley and its tributaries. Badu settlements in the Masheara valley and its tributaries. Rakab-ul-Kabla. Batab. Al-Hasian. Batab. Al-Hussian. Batab. In the Wārī Makhran. Dira. Makhran. Dira. Mihrabī. The Mihrabī (Ahl Maharba) inhabīt Jabal Kohilan, on the range which runs west from Jabal Mashwara to Jabal-uu-Nad, and the intriacta hills to the south. They are of Yafa origin. They are bounded on the north by the Azraki and the Ahmadī ; on the west by the Ahmadī and the Haushābī ; on the south by the Azraki of the Mashran valley and of the Kharjan valley; on the east by the Azraki of the Mashwara valley. Estimated population.—1,800, with about 400 men capable of bearing arms. Country.—The country is a confused mass of barren rocky hills, with deep winding valleys, the chief of which are the Wādī Lassat, the Wācī Raraki valley, Kafla, Ubab, and No'mān. The Mihrabī are chiefly pastoral. The highest peaks are Jabal Mashwara (6,355 feet) and Jabal Kohilan (5,462 feet), on the north, and Jabal Lassat (4,929 feet) on the south. VILLAORS. In Wādī Raima. Ar-Roda. Al-Jia. Hajar Raksha. Al-Jia. Hajar Raksha. Al-Jia. Ta'k-ul-Asfal. Ta'k-ul-Asfal. Ta'k-ul-Asfal. Ta'k-ul-Asfal. Ta'k-ul-Asfal. Al-Garab. Al-Hana, Al-Hanak,				
Al Sos. Ad-Darb Khushan Ad-Dakka (1 dar) Al-Maktar. Badu eettlements in the Mashwara valley and its tributaries. Rakab-ul-Kahla. Bat-ul-Lima (or Mollsh). Bat-ul-Lima (or Shab-us-Sid). In the Wadi Makhran. To the Wadi Makhran. The Mihrabi (Ah Maharba) inhabit Jabal Kohilan, on the range which runs west from Jabal Mashwara to Jabal-un-Nad, and the intricate hills to the south. They are of Yafa origin. They are bounded on the north by the Azraki and the Ahmadi; on the west by the Ahmadi and the Haushābi; on the south by the Azraki of the Mashwara valley and of the Kharjan valley; on the east by the Azraki of the Mashwara valley and of the Kharjan valley; on the east by the Azraki of the Mashwara valley and of the Kharjan valley; on the east by the Azraki of the Mashwara valley and of valleys, the chie of which are the Wādi Lassat, the Wādi Raima, and the Wādi Hadwa. There are small patches of cultivation near the villages in these value, but the only villages with any extent of cultivation near those in the Azraki albu, the only villages with any extent of cultivation near those in the Azraki Lubah, and No mān. The Mihrabi are chiefly pastoral. The highest peaks are Jabal Mashwara (6,355 feet) and Jabal Kohilan (5,462 feet), on the north, and Jabal Lassat (4,029 feet) on the south. VILLORS. In Wādi Raima. Ar-Roda. Ar-Roda. Nasha'. Nasha'. Nasha'. Nasha'. In Wādi Lassat. Ar-Roda. Nasha'. N	Där Matahin.	Shab Aswad. Ija	rif. d other half is called	Kafia
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The highest peaks are Jabal Mashwara (6,305 feet) and Jabal Konnan (5,402 feet), on the north, and Jabal Lassat (4,929 feet) on the south. VILLAGES. In Wādī Raima. Ar-Roda. Ar-Roda. Al-Jia. Hajar Raksha. Al-Jia. Hajar Raksha. Sia'a. Manākib. Ta'k-ul-'Alī. Ta'k-ul-'Asfal. Marhub. On northern slopes of J. Mashara and J. Kohilan. Mazaraba. (Half Mihrabī and half Azrakī.) Na'mān. Ubab. Al-Kaffa. (Half of this village is Azrakī, and called Ijarif.) Captain Warneford gives also the following villages: Al-Gudura, Ad-Dahira, Saran, Daban, Habil-Mas'ud, Al-Gharab, Al-Gharab, Al-Hussain, Al-Hussain, Mashwara, Al-Hussain, Al-Hanak, Al-Gaia. Al-Galazk, Al-Gaia. Al-Galazk, Al-Ga	and No'man The I	librahi are chiefly pastoral.		
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In Wādī Raima. In Wādī Lassat. Kohilan. Ar-Roda. Nasha'. Kohilan. Al-Jia. Hajar Raksha. Burat. Tasbuh. Ahwad. Kusaba. Hajfa. Jia. Natash. Sia'a. Manākib. Ta'k-ul-'Alī. Al-Qarya. Ta'k-ul-'Asfal. Ta'k-ul-'Asfal. Marhub. On northern slopes of J. Mashara and J. Kohilan. Mazaraba. (Half Mihrabī and half Azrakī.) Na'mān. Ubab. Al-Kafla. (Half of this village is Azrakī, and called Ijarif.) Captain Warneford gives also the following villages:— Al-Gudura, Hazwa, Sakin Mahdī bā Haidara, Ad-Dahira, Saran, Sakin Mahdī bā Haidara, Ad-Dahira, Saran, Sakin Mādī bā 'Alī, Kabair, Al-Gharab, Sakin-ut-Tabela, Shan, Al-Jamima, Mashwara, Al-Jamima, Mashwara, Al-Hama, Sakin Salih Muhsin, Mashwara, Al-Ja-Iamima, Hatash, Al-Hussain, Hamak, Makahila, Al-Gkaia. Al-Hanaka, Ar-Rahwa, Ar-Rahwa, Al-Gaia. Al-Hanaka, Ar-Rahwa,	on the north, and Ja	VILLAGES.	the south.	
Al-Jia. Hajar Raksha. Burat. Tasbuh. Ahwad. Kusaba. Hajfa. Jia. Natash. Sia'a. Manākib. Ta'k-ul-'Alī. Ta'k-ul-'Alī. Ta'k-ul-Asfal. Marhub. On northern slopes of J. Mashara and J. Kohilan. Mazaraba. (Half Mihrabī and half Azrakī.) Na'mān. Ubab. Al-Kafla. (Half of this village is Azrakī, and called Ijarif.) Captain Warneford gives also the following villages:— Al-Gudura, Hazwa, Sakin Mahdī bā Haidara, Ad-Dahira, Saran, Sakin Hādī bā 'Alī, Daban, Habil-Mas'ud, Kabair, Al-Gharab, Sakin-ut-Tabela, Shan, Al-Hama, Sakin Salih Muhsin, Al-Jamima, Mashwara, Al-Jia-ul-Hamrā, Hatash, Al-Hanak, Makahila; Al-Ok. Ar-Rodha; Hadamain, Sakin-ul-Habil, Asfal Zukair, Mashāwira, Al-Gaia. Al-Hanaka, Ar-Rahwa,	In Wādī Raima.			
Tasbuh. Ahwad. Kusaba. Hajfa. Jia. Natash. Sia'a. Manākib. Ta'k-ul-'Alī. Al-Qarya. Ta'k-ul-'Asfal. Ta'k-ul-'Asfal. Marhub. On northern slopes of J. Mashara and J. Kohilan. Mazaraba. (Half Mihrabī and half Azrakī.) Na'mān. Ubab. Al-Kafa. (Half of this village is Azrakī, and called Ijarif.) Captain Warneford gives also the following villages:— Al-Gudura, Hazwa, Sakin Mahdī bā Haidara, Ad-Dahira, Saran, Sakin Hādī bā 'Alī, Kabair, Al-Gharab, Al-Hama', Habil-Mas'ud, Kabair, Al-Hama, Sakin Salih Muhsin, Al-Jamima, Al-Hama, Mashwara, Al-Jia-ul-Hamrā, Hatash, Al-Hussain, Hamak, Makahila; Al'ok. Ar-Rodha', Mashāwira, Al-Gaia. Al-Hanaka, Ar-Rahwa, Al-Rahwa, Al-Rahwa, Al-Rahwa, Al-Rahwa, Al-Rahwa,				
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Ta'k-ul-Asfal. Ta'k-ul-Asfal. Marhub. On northern slopes of J. Mashara and J. Kohilan. Mazaraba. (Half Mihrabī and half Azrakī.) Na'mān. Ubab. Al-Kafla. (Half of this village is Azrakī, and called Ijarif.) Captain Warneford gives also the following villages:— Al-Gudura, Hazwa, Sakin Mahdī bā Haidara, Sakin Mahdī bā Haidara, Sakin Hādī bā 'Alī, Kabair, Daban, Habil-Mas'ud, Kabair, Al-Gharab, Sakin-ut-Tabela, Al-Jia-ul-Hamrā, Al-Jamima, Hatash, Al-Jamima, Hatash, Al-Jamima, Hatash, Al-Jamima, Hatash, Al-Hanak, Al-Hanak, Al-Hanak, Al-Badāmain, Sakin-ul-Habil, Asfal Zukair, Al-Hanaka, Ar-Rahwa,				
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Ubab. Al-Kafla. (Half of this village is Azrakī, and called Ijarif.) Captain Warneford gives also the following villages:— Al-Gudura, Hazwa, Sakin Mahdī bā Haidara, Sakin Hādī bā 'Alī, Sakin Hādī bā 'Alī, Kabair, Al-Gharab, Sakin-ut-Tabela, Shan, Al-Hama, Sakin Salih Muhsin, Al-Jamima, Mashwara, Al-Jia-ul-Hamrā, Hatash, Al-Hussain, Hamak, Makahila, Al'ok. Ar-Rodha, Hadamain, Sakin-ul-Habil, Asfal Zukair, Mashāwira, Al-Gaia. Al-Hanaka, Ar-Rahwa,	Mazaraba. (Half	Mihrabī and half Azrakī.)		
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Ad-Dahira, Saran, Sakin Hādi bā 'Alī, Daban, Habil-Mas'ud, Kabair, Al-Gharab, Sakin-ut-Tabela, Shan, Al-Hama, Sakin Salih Muhsin, Al-Jaumina, Mashwara, Al-Jia-ul-Hamrā, Hatash, Al-Hussain, Hamak, Makahila, Al'ok. Ar-Rodha, Hadamain, Sakin-ul-Habil, Asfal Zukair, Mashāwira, Al-Gaia. Al-Hanaka, Ar-Rahwa,	Captain Warnefor	d gives also the following v	illages:—	
Daban, Habil-Mas'ud, Kabair, Al-Gharab, Sakin-ut-Tabela, Shan, Al-Hama, Sakin Salih Muhsin, Al-Jamima, Mashwara, Al-Jia-ul-Hamrā, Hatash, Al'Hussain, Hamak, Makahila, Al'ok. Ar-Rodha, Hadamain, Sakin-ul-Habil, Asfal Zukair, Mashāwira, Al-Gaia. Al-Hanaka, Ar-Rahwa,			Sakin Hādi bā 'Alī,	
Al-Hama, Sakin Salih Muhsin, Al-Jamima, Mashwara, Al-Jia-ul-Hamrā, Hatash, Al-Hussain, Hamak, Makahila, Al'ok. Ar-Rodha, Hadamain, Sakin-ul-Habil, Asfal Zukair, Mashāwira, Al-Gaia. Al-Hanaka, Ar-Rahwa,	Daban,	Habil-Mas'ud,		
Mashwara, Al-Jia-ul-Hamrā, Hatash, Al-Hussain, Hamak, Makahila, Al'ok. Ar-Rodha, Hadamain, Sakin-ul-Habil, Asfal Zukair, Mashāwira, Al-Gaia. Al-Hanaka, Ar-Rahwa,		Sakin-ut-Tabela, Sakin Salih Muhsin		
Al-Hussain, Hamak, Makahila, Al'ok. Ar-Rodha, Hadamain, Sakin-ul-Habil, Asfal Zukair, Mashāwira, Al-Gaia. Al-Hanaka, Ar-Rahwa,			Hatash,	
Sakin-ul-Habil, Asfal Zukair, Mashāwira, Al-Gaja, Al-Hanaka, Ar-Rahwa,	Al-Hussain,	Hamak,		
Al-Gaia. Al-Hanaka, Ar-Rahwa,				
and he estimates the population as high as 3,000.	Al-Gaia	Al-Hanaka,	Ar-Rahwa,	
	and he estimates	the population as high as 3,	000.	
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Ja	IAIDĪ— The Humaidī (I							
Ja	The Humaidi (A							
an	bal Ayūb down They are bounde Jabal Jahāf. C m the Mafarī. C d on the west by Estimated popu The villages are	to the ed on the on the lation, as for	the north east by t south by Ahmadī ir, 2,500, wellows:—	Fabaghair by the he Sailat the Wādi the Tibe with 400 f	Dakkam o ul-Habil Tabagha n Valley.	of Jabal and Wādin, south	Umūr, and lī-ul-Bun, of which a	l the Banī Sa separating th
	Villages.	and c	Control of the contro	peo man		0 00000		Estimated
								population
	Sha'b Kasar Al-Masnufa					::		40
	Dār-ul-Gargar					٠		8
	Mu'ad						••	50
	Nubat Abyadth Ash Shu'b	::		al district	.:	10	100.00	15
	Dār Ukaima							25
	Hudain 'Abdalla							15
	Al-Barek						::	30
	Mazaba							45
	Ad-Dira Dār-ul-Hud							150
	Masna'	::		::				20
	Karif-ul-Hamrā							15
	Rakab Ashdaf Balad 'Alī distric	et con	anriging					20
	Wajam		uprising.					45
	Rabat						.,	15
	Ash-Shab-bin-H Balad Ahl'Ali	amidi			.:			20
	Al-Akam							30
	Mashar'a	••						60
			N	ear Jabal	Misman.	-E		
	Al-Adan					"		250
	Jadawar At Tuluk			::			***	80
	Kurana							80
	Al-Hajar							40
	Kutain At-Tuwe'a			::		::	::	30
	Afnas							50
	Sha'b-un-Najid							60
	Musanat Ukaima			::				30
	Al-Wasta							30
				In Wādī	Lakafa.			THE PERSON NAMED IN
	Malaiha							40
	Lakafa							60
	Dār Ukam As-Sal		::	**				25
	As-Salab				::			50
	Jamad							25
		THE RESERVE TO SERVE						7 ~
	Hafar Ash-Shaj			00				40





									33
			AD	EN				55	
	. 4	1		ī Lakafa	. 1				
Kashaba								25	
Matna Adina	::	**						15	
Ardaf		::	::			::		20 50	
Ad-Darb								25	
Karfa Al-Ash'aib								20	
Al-Jaza		::	::	::			**	25 45	
Hud Esad								25	
An-Nasail Dār-'Ashara			••					90	
Adan-ud-Dub	a							3.	
Safat.						9		1000	
Dara. Akhtab.									
			Saiyid	villages.					
Suada								150	
Arifat Qarya Ahl-bin-Sālih		::						40	
Dawāhir				.:		::	••	10 25	
Ash-Shanub	**							50	
Da' Arasam								30	
Akamat Abad	ila							85	
	IIce								
Ash-Sharāf AHMADĪ— The Ahmadī (, which marks the ary with the Ha the chief of which Wādi Haura, W Jabal Awas.	Ahl Ahmir bounda ushābī, ch are the adī Tusa	on the son Wādī Ta a and Wa	uth; als abaghain ādī Hilh	am, to the trib from Al- al: also	e Wādī S butaries o Madhīq t the highl	han, mark of this pa to the Tib ands of J	ing the rt of t an, W abal-u	eir bound- he Tiban, ādī Shan, n-Nad, or	
Ash-Sharāf AHMADĪ— The Ahmadī (, which marks the ary with the Ha the chief of which wadi Haura, W Jabal Awas. On the west the Humar. On the The estimated The Ahl Hasar Tabaghain, and engaged in hosti	Ahl Ahmir bounda bushābī, ch are the fadī Tusa ae Ahmad e east by populatie a are a po the plates lities with	ad) inhab ry with the sort Wadi Tan and Tan a	bit the Whe Dakk uth; alsabaghain ādī Hilh nded by naidī, Az 00, with ethakī, ab	Vādī Tiba am, to the o the tril from Al- al: also the Turk rakī and 500 fight the Ahma ove to the	n from S e Wādī S butaries o Madhīq t the highl ish distri Mihrabi. ing men. di, inhabi e south.	ha'b Mofe han, mark of this pa to the Tib ands of J cts of Ata iting Maza Some tin	ataon to the standard of the s	the north, air bound- he Tiban, ādī Shan, n-Nad, or mara, and the Upper this clan	
Ash-Sharāf AHMADĪ— The Ahmadī (, which marks the ary with the Ha the chief of which Wādi Haura, W Jabal Awas. On the west the Humar. On the The estimated The Ahl Hasar Tabaghain, and	Ahl Ahmir bounda aushābī, ch are the fadī Tusa ae Ahmad e east by population are a po the plates lities with g them integring press	ad) inhab ry with the sort Wadi Ta ward Wadi Ta and Wai i are bount the Hum on is 3,00 werful secure of Al-I the Am	bit the Whe Dakk uth; also baghain adi Hilh nded by naidi, Az 100, with the tion of the Haki, aborir of Diver. The rest of the crest of the property of the trest	Vādī Tiba am, to the o the tril from Al- al: also the Turk trakī and 500 fight. he Ahma ove to the hāla, whi e Amīr aj f the Ah	n from S e Wādī S butaries o Madhīq t the highl ish distri Mihrabi. ing men. di, inhabie e south. ch result.	ha'b Mofe han, mark of this pa to the Tib ands of J cts of Ata iting Maza Some tin	ataon to the standard of the s	the north, air bound- he Tiban, ādī Shan, n-Nad, or mara, and the Upper this clan	
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Villages.	Int	ne maa	t I tours ()	TONE HOTE		,		pulation.
Rahwat 'Abdall	a							25
An-Nawāb								40 50
Al-Marda				**				40
'Asif Arish (deserted)								
Hujrā								40
Asfal Faratha						••		60 20
Sharu Bungaru Tuwarsa		••		-::				30
Makhashih								301
Al-Husain { I		of Shai	ikh Awas	and villa	ges of his	dependar	its.	300
Al-Ma'fada.					3.0			120
Ar-Rona Al-Khalif	**				::	::		50
Hajfa								40
Takafal								200 40
Sha'tha							::	40
Sukharir Al-Arish			::	-::	::			40
Asfal Shan (Sak								50
			In Wādī	Hilhal.				
Utaba (or Asfal	Hilhal)							200 60
Al-Ka'ba								00
Ch.			In Wādī					40
Samaha Kabe								50
Al-Husain								60
Khadma								50
			In Wādī!	Tusan.				45
Al Hamia					::	**	::	40
Da'lī Rubāt								80
211111111111111111111111111111111111111			In Wādī	Haura				
Haura group, con	nprising:	_	In Water	TT (Dece) Co.				
Al Mahalla	.1							200
Sahir {								200
San'a)								
'Aniya.			1 37 7					
Al Tabal bin A		On Jab	al-un-Nad	(Jabat 2				120
Al-Jabal-bin-A Al-Hakl.	Was							300
Qaryat-ush-Sh	ab							40
Makrūd								25
Al-Hanaka Qaryat-un-Nije						••		20 50
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					- 1		19.50	
DAKKAM—.		14 41-	Jain	two of A	L'Enine of	the next	h weeter	n foot of
The Ahl Dakk: Jabal Jahāf, dov opposite slopes e and Jabal Heshe a big spur of the Tiban just north Wādī Tiban is k Kataba enters D	wn to and of Jabal a, down Jabal Ja n of the l mown as	d across Hesha: to the hāf syst Humaid Bāb-u	the Wad the gorg Ahmadī b tem, which country. d-Fajra-ul-	to Tiban, ge of the order at h runs we The no-Asfal, a	Some vill Wādī Ti Sha'b M estward fr orthern en and a gor	ages beir ban, betr lofata: com Jaba atrance or ge by	ng high ween Ja and Ja l Ayūbto of the go	up on the bal Jahā bal Umūr, o the Wādi rge of the





									(34)
			ADE	N				57	
The plain cou	intry inh	abited b	v the Da	kkam for	ms part	of the w	ide trac	et of low-	
lying country k districts from J Jahāf on the so The northern Amīr of Dhāla a between Dhala t The Ahl Dakk and to have mig position until th They pay no reg The Turks exact fighting men.	nown am abal Sha' uth, and border o and the T erritory : am are sa rrated to ey were o ular tribut	ong the r and Ja from Ja f the Daurkish d and the r id to har the Al-F conquere te but be e in 1901	Arabs as abal-ul-Au bal Mara- akkam is istrict of Turkish d ve origina 'ajra cour d and su ring an an	s "Al-Haud on the is on the the bountle Al-Yubī. istricts of ted from try, when bjugated anual pres	jar." The north, to east to January bet The west Al-Haiki the Umur to they me	is term o Jabal I abal Suh ween the stern bor and Jab division aintained mīr Shai āla in tol	comprise Hesha is ban on territe der the al Hesh of the lan included land land land land land land land lan	ses all the and Jabal the west, ory of the boundary na. Haushabī, dependent d-ul-Hadī. allegiance.	
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Villages.		in the	open cou	ntry of A	s Fujra.			Estimated opulation.	
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As-Sarn	Motor							(deserted).	
Mafmur (in W Habil Rafe	. Mater)							50 30	
Adain-us-Sam	in							50	
Rumailih (W.								30	
Al-Khawar Habwal-ul-Ma	leh				::		.:	20 80	
At-Tinamī	.,	*				:		50	
		Clos	se under J		$\bar{i}f.$				
Habil Ujlub								100	
Hādana Mashārih							••	150 70	
Mariah								100	
Khulaiāt-us-Su	ıfla							40	
Karad Dār-ul-Kuz'a								120 raised).	
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Raiman			··	0) 11. 1				50	
Nubat-ud-Dha	iyiq							15	
		On s	lopes of J	abal Hesh	ia.				
Ukaib								50	
Akam					7 0 777			10	
	m stopes	of Javai	Janaj ab	ove tejt ba	nk of W.	Tiban.			7
Turaira Ubar		**		••		••	••	75 60	
		In	gorge of	Wādī Tih				0.0	
Mashhad					-		-	10	
Dalma								10	
Hafasa								50	
Tha'dan Khubain						**		100	
Durkan								80	
Saraisira								100	
Mofata Ja'rir								10 10	
C52(w)GSB						**		I	





	58			AD	EN					
				On Jal	hal A	mūr.				
	Mislaka				, 11					10
	Kurfa									20
	Kohabi Danub						::	::		10 10
	Aktab		::							25
	Adan-ul-Bir								::	40 15
	Safat Adan Namī	::	::			::				5
	Adan Doba									20 25
	Dhi Hajar Molih						::			10
	Sha'b-un-Najd									15 10
	Ash-Shobhra									10
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	Owing to the in met any advance of Dhāla. Their practically indepe across the Wādi l	s, less is allegian endent. Banā, a	s known once to the They had are pro	of the I Amīr ave clo obably	Halmi is me se rel of Y	rely nor ations w afa stoc	of any of ninal, the lith the lik.	ther tribe ey pay r Iuflahī di	o under the tribute vision of	the Amir te and are f the Yafa
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	The Halmin ar						D			
	Clan.	o divid	ca mio ca	Es	timat	ed	Loc	ality.		
					rengt					
	Ukaimī · ·							ilat Shara	A.,	
	An'amī · ·	**			60 70		at-ul-Jai Ditto.	dai.		
	Al-Kodha				20		Ditto.			
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	Al-Musallami			::	250		vaoi Bai at Shara		of Habi	l-ul-Jabr.
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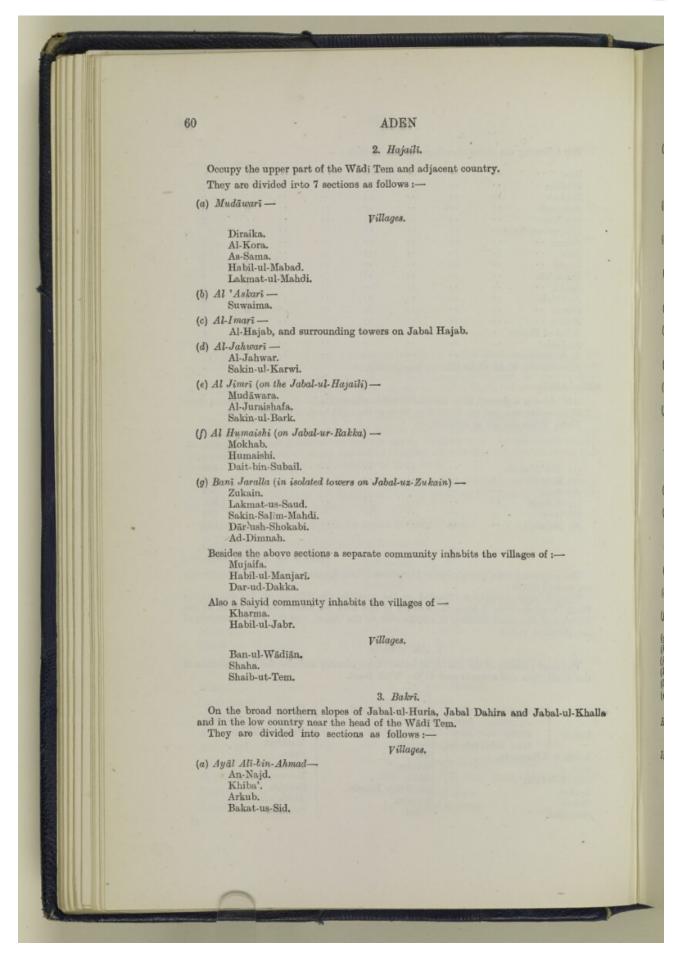
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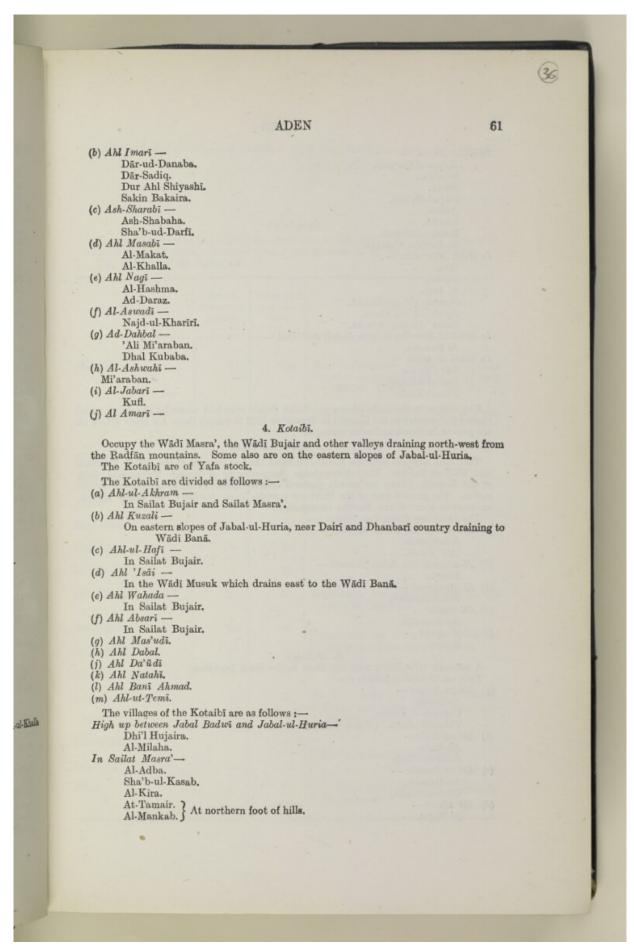
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				ADI	EN				59		
The fo	llowing a	re given a	s villa	ges of the	e Halmin	:	-				
								Towers.	Houses.		
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Marha								7	5		
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Ash S	ha' at-un-Naj	4						2			
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Shuba		**	::					1	4		
Asaka								1	2		
As-Sa Shara								3	4		
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Jabal	-ul-Kodha					**	**	1	4		
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Al-Mu Khor	raidamī afa and H	abil-ul-Ma	adfar a								
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	hl 'Abdall ajaili								100 600		
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(3) B (4) K (5) D	otaibī airī	.:		::	::	::	::		1,800 400)	
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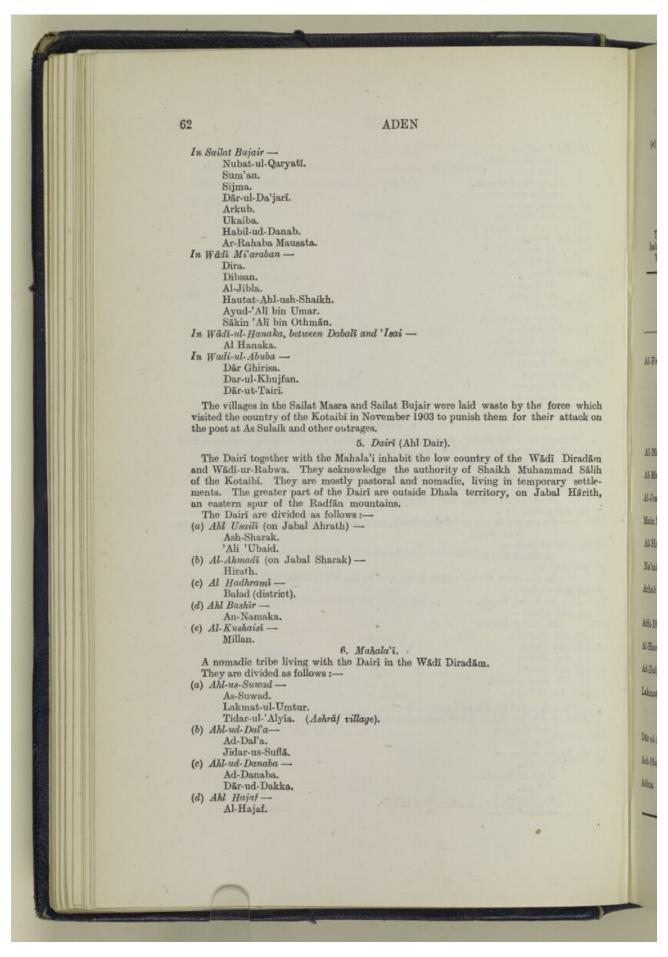


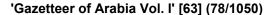




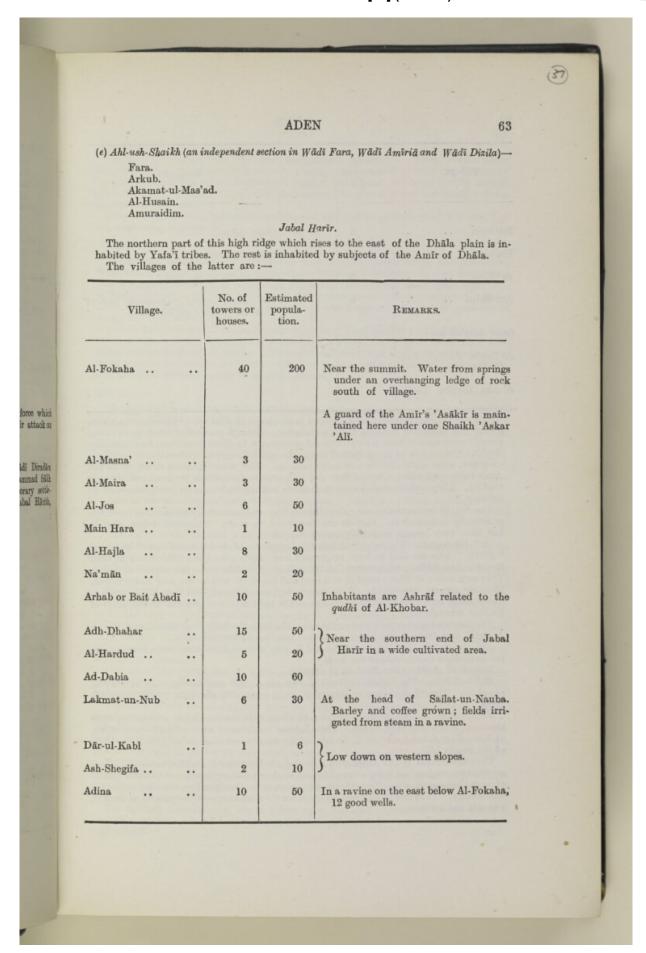












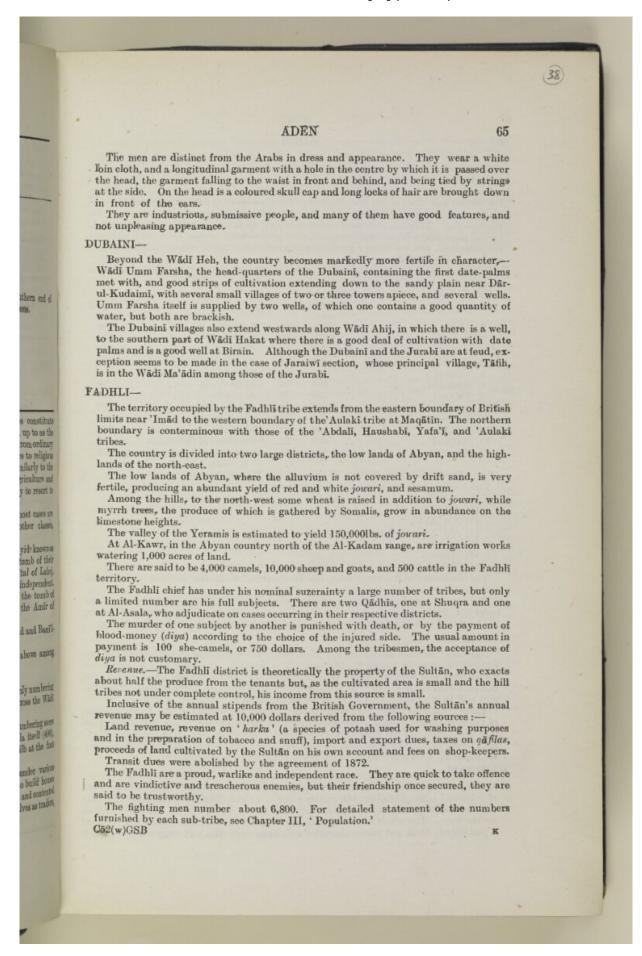


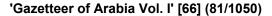


As-Salab, At-Tin, Ash Sha'ba. Al-Akr, Girgira, Tisail. The various Saiyid communities settled in the Amīr of Dhāla's territories of a large and important element in the population. Though generally looked up priestly caste there is little in their outward appearance to distinguish them from Arabs. Only a few of the principal ones, who specially devote themselves to exercises, wear white clothes and carry rosaries. The majority dress similar Arab tribesmen, carry arms as they do, and occupy themselves with agricular trading. They are as much engaged in feuds and quarrels, and as ready to fighting. The Saiyid communities are generally wealthy and powerful, and in most practically independent. Saiyids are permitted to marry women of other but their own women may only marry Saiyids. Adh-Dhubayyāt.—The Saiyids of Adh-Dhubayyāt are of the branch of Saiyids "Sūfiān" who are said to have originated from Jibla near Ibb. The toml founder Abu Sūfiān, is, however, at the village of Sūfiān near the capital They own a considerable extent of rich land and are very well to do and inde They are greatly respected by all the people, and the shrine of Wālī Hasan, the one of them who died 20 to 25 years ago, is the chief resort of pilgrims in the Dhāla's territories. The Saiyids together with their adherents (the Banī Mashalī, Banī Hāshid an Anshalī) and their slaves and dependents, number about 500 souls.	64		ADE	X
Mashair'a	Village.	towers or	popula-	Remarks.
Mashair'a	Mathada	4	20	Near Adina.
Ash-Shiya		6	25	South of Adina.
As-Salab, At-Tin, Ash Sha'ba. Al-Akr, Girgira, Tisail. The various Saiyid communities settled in the Amīr of Dhāla's territories a large and important element in the population. Though generally looked up priestly caste there is little in their outward appearance to distinguish them from Arabs. Only a few of the principal ones, who specially devote themselves to exercises, wear white clothes and carry rosaries. The majority dress similar Arab tribesmen, carry arms as they do, and occupy themselves with agricu trading. They are as much engaged in feuds and quarrels, and as ready to fighting. The Saiyid communities are generally wealthy and powerful, and in most practically independent. Saiyids are permitted to marry women of other but their own women may only marry Saiyids. Adh-Dhubayyāt.—The Saiyids of Adh-Dhubayyāt are of the branch of Saiyids "Sūfīān" who are said to have originated from Jibla near Ibb. The toml founder Abu Sūfīān, is, however, at the village of Sūfīān near the capital They own a considerable extent of rich land and are very well to do and inde They are greatly respected by all the people, and the shrine of Wālī Hasan, the one of them who died 20 to 25 years ago, is the chief resort of pilgrims in the Dhāla's territories. The Saiyids together with their adherents (the Banī Mashalī, Banī Hāshid an Anshalī) and their slaves and dependents, number about 500 souls.	As-Seika	3	10	In a ravine on the east.
As-Salab, At-Tin, Ash Sha'ba. Al-Akr, Girgira, Tisail. The various Saiyid communities settled in the Amīr of Dhāla's territories of a large and important element in the population. Though generally looked up priestly caste there is little in their outward appearance to distinguish them from Arabs. Only a few of the principal ones, who specially devote themselves to exercises, wear white clothes and carry rosaries. The majority dress similar Arab tribesmen, carry arms as they do, and occupy themselves with agricu trading. They are as much engaged in feuds and quarrels, and as ready to fighting. The Saiyid communities are generally wealthy and powerful, and in most practically independent. Saiyids are permitted to marry women of other but their own women may only marry Saiyids. Adh-Dhubayyāt.—The Saiyids of Adh-Dhubayyāt are of the branch of Saiyide "Sūfīān" who are said to have originated from Jibla near Ibb. The tomifounder Abu Sūfīān, is, however, at the village of Sūfīān near the capital They own a considerable extent of rich land and are very well to do and inde They are greatly respected by all the people, and the shrine of Wālī Hasan, the one of them who died 20 to 25 years ago, is the chief resort of pilgrims in the Dhāla's territories. The Saiyids together with their adherents (the Banī Mashalī, Banī Hāshid an Anshalī) and their slaves and dependents, number about 500 souls.	Ash-Shiya	8	40	On eastern slopes of southern end Harir. Coffee plantations,
The various Saiyid communities settled in the Amīr of Dhāla's territories a large and important element in the population. Though generally looked up priestly caste there is little in their outward appearance to distinguish them from Arabs. Only a few of the principal ones, who specially devote themselves to exercises, wear white clothes and carry rosaries. The majority dress similar Arab tribesmen, carry arms as they do, and occupy themselves with agricu trading. They are as much engaged in feuds and quarrels, and as ready to fighting. The Saiyid communities are generally wealthy and powerful, and in most practically independent. Saiyids are permitted to marry women of other but their own women may only marry Saiyids. Adh-Dhubayyāt.—The Saiyids of Adh-Dhubayyāt are of the branch of Saiyids "Sūfiān" who are said to have originated from Jibla near Ibb. The toml founder Abu Sūfiān, is, however, at the village of Sūfiān near the capital They own a considerable extent of rich land and are very well to do and inde They are greatly respected by all the people, and the shrine of Wālī Hasan, the one of them who died 20 to 25 years ago, is the chief resort of pilgrims in the Dhāla's territories. The Saiyids together with their adherents (the Banī Mashalī, Banī Hāshid an Anshalī) and their slaves and dependents, number about 500 souls.	Other hamlets are —			
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Ahl Haj Sa'īd.—The Saiyids of the Ahl Haj Sa'īd have been described above the immediate dependents of the Amīr. Saiyids of Arshī.—(See Banī Sa'īd above.) Habil-ul-Jabr.—The Saiyids of Habil-ul-Jabr are a small community only me about 50. These Saiyids are associated in many ways with the Yafa across of Banā. Jews.—Jews also constitute a considerable element in the population number thousand (Crawford says 5,000). Their largest settlements are in Dhāla its at Khurdī on Jabal Jahāf, at Al-Malaha of the Shairī, and at Habil-ul-Jilb at of the Shaibī hills. They are treated by the Arabs with a good deal of contumely and kept under restrictions, such as not being allowed to own land, not to carry arms, nor to buil of more than one storey. Nevertheless they seem to be a fairly prosperous and community. They live in quarters set apart for them and support themselves a	founder Abu Suhān, is They own a considerable They are greatly respect one of them who died a Dhāla's territories. The Saiyids together Anshalī) and their sla Ahl Haj Su'īd.—The the immediate depende Saiyids of Arshā.—(Shabil-ul-Jabr.—The about 50. These Saiyi Banā. Jews.—Jews also conthousand (Crawford sa at Khurdī on Jabal Ja of the Shaibī hills. They are treated by restrictions, such as not	s, however, a e extent of ritted by all the 20 to 25 year with their ac wes and dep Saiyids of the 1st of the An See Banī Sa'ī Saiyids of Hads are associ stitute a comys 5,000). That, at Al-Matche Arabs with being allowed.	the villatich land and epople, are sago, is the liberate (the endents, nutre he Ahl Hajnir. id above.) abil-ul-Jabrated in massiderable el Their large, laha of the tha good de do own laites they see th	ge of Sūfiān near the capital of La. If are very well to do and independent the third of Wālī Hasan, the tomit the chief resort of pilgrims in the Amīt the Banī Mashalī, Banī Hāshid and Bar Imber about 500 souls. Sa'īd have been described above ame are a small community only number ny ways with the Yafa across the Well of the ways with the Yafa across the Well of the Shairī, and at Habil-ul-Jilb at the feed of contumely and kept under variad, not to carry arms, nor to build hour to be a fairly prosperous and contont the safairly prosperous and contont the safairl

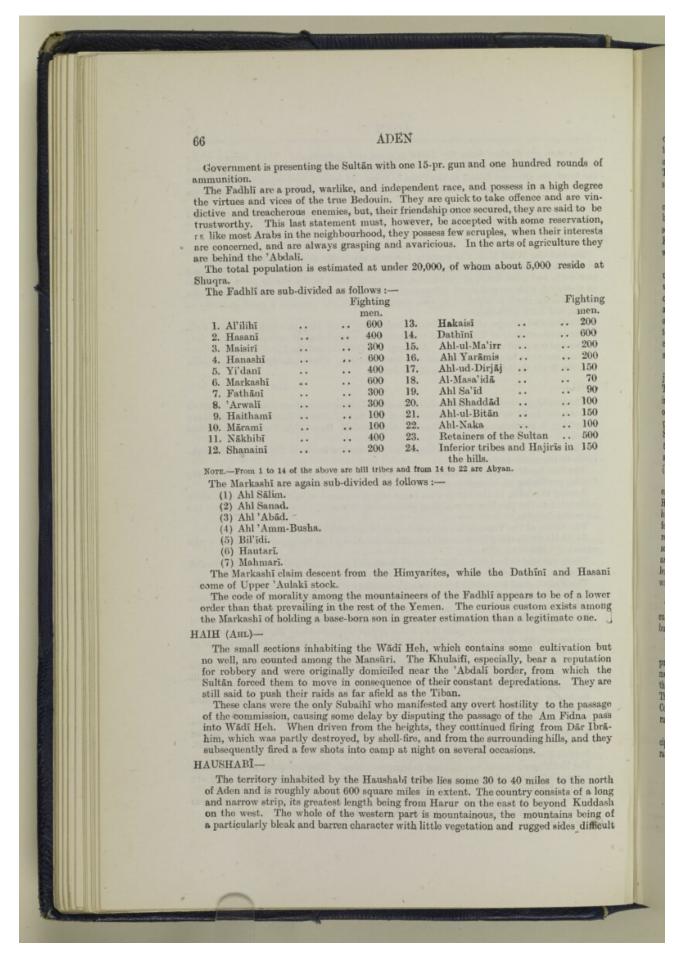
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [65] (80/1050)







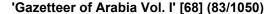




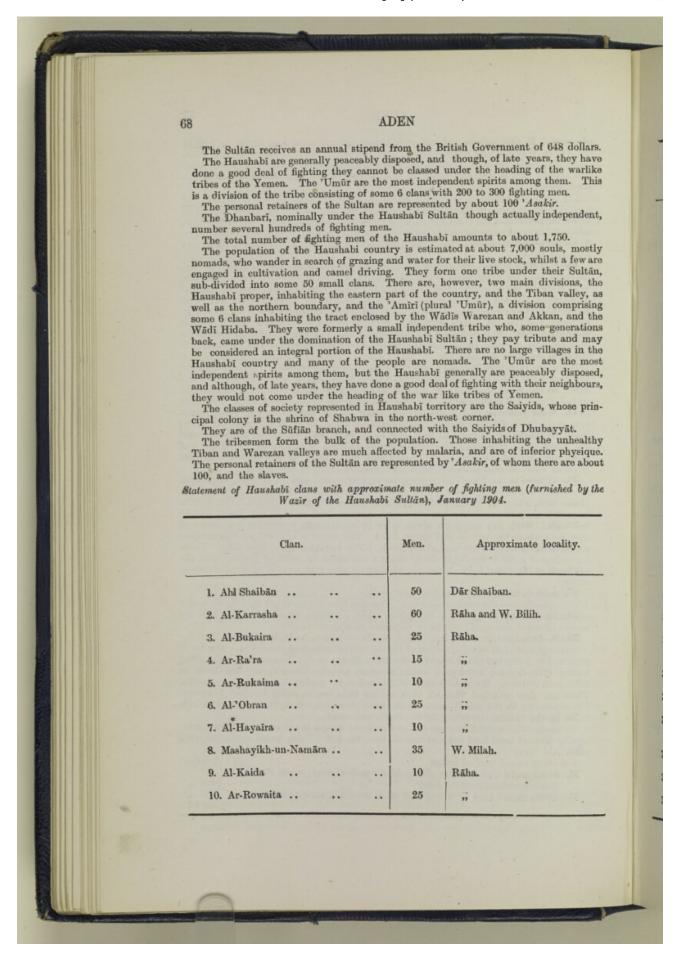
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		3	39
	ADEN	67	
	a value of the religion is always entirely carried on in the valley	re of	
	of ascent. In this portion, cultivation is almost entirely carried on in the valley the Tiban, Warezan and various $w\bar{a}d\bar{b}$; stretches of "Habil" or stone-covered poccur frequently between the hills, but these are useless for purposes of cultivate. The eastern part is with the exception of some cultivation near Harur and Ar-Re	tion.	
	sandy desert. The southern boundary runs from Harur to Nubat Dakim, whence it follows		
	crest-line of the range of hills running parallel to the right bank of the Tiban to a libelow the junction of the Wādī Akkan, from which it passes in a south-westerly direct south of Miniara and Hidaba and skirting the north of the Juhailī hills to J. Muhar	tion,	
	From Harur to Nubat Dakim the border marches with the 'Abdali; thence to J. Muha with the Subaihi. From J. Muharrika it crosses the Wādi Hidaba just below the Kubatī village of		
	ur-Rabu, then the Wādī Natid at Dār Nāsir Harbī, whence it follows in a general newest direction the crest-line of the low hills (J. Ghefan, Humala and Rakabat Tin	orth- isam)	
	overlooking the low-lying Yūsufiyīn and Badu countries. From Tinsam it is	illage	
	of Nabu, and the Am Amma range at J. Basaisa, on the north side of which Ah territory is met. This portion is the boundary with the Turkish Sanjāk of Ta'izz	e, the	
	conterminous districts being Kubati, Yusufi, Badu and Humar. The bounds	ry is	
	shewn in detail on the map. Hence the Haushabi boundary with the Ahmadi runs east, north of J. Warwa, t	to the	
	junction of the Wādī Shan with the Tiban, whence it runs south, on the left bank of Tiban to the Wādī Makhran, the villages and lands of Lijma and Al Kam'a,	or the	
	included on the Haushabi side. The line then runs east along the southern water	rsnea	
	of the Wādī Makhran to J. Kalaban, and along the col crossed by the Naqil I pass at the head of the Wādī Bilih; then south-east along the southern watershed	resna	
	Sailat Kharian and down a spur to a point called Safa Atla, where the boundary	WILL	
	the Amīrī ends. The line then passes south to Al-Milah bordering on the 'Awal south-east, by Dār-ul-Ashraf, Bīr Shakfa and Bīr-al-Jiyin, to Harur, the Dha	nbari	
	(Radfan tribe nominally under Haushabi influence) being to the north.		
	The villages in the Haushabī country are as a rule small and badly built, consof a tower or two each, and a cluster of little stone hovels. The largest villages	os are	
	Harur with about 50 houses and Ar-Rāha, a cluster of small villages. The S himself lives at Musaimir in a large tower of stone in mud, some 75 feet square a	Missin	
	feet high With the exception of one other tower, the only habitation is a clus	ster or	
	reed huts where his soldiers and slaves lived. The tower is situated on an emi some 200 feet above the left bank of the Tiban. The locality is most unhealthy.	mence	
	are springs of water in the Wadi Jiref, about a mile above its point of junction wi	tu tue	
	left bank of the Tiban below Musaimir, yielding an abundant supply of good driwater.	liking	
	The tribe is estimated to number 7,000 souls. The country is on the whole a poor one. Fourteen hundred acres are said to be	under	
	cultivation, chiefly in the bed of the Tiban, where jowari is grown. On the his	ils are	
	bushes of babul and rakh: the latter furnishes grazing for camels. Cattle, sheep, and goats are reared, and camels are said to be fairly plentiful.		
	Criminal and civil cases are decided by the Sultan according to custom. Mul	rder is	
	punished by a fine but the deceased's heirs are at liberty to slay the murderer if the money (770 dollars) is not paid within a certain period. There is only one Qa	CHILL III	
	the whole district. He resides at Ar-Rāha and only performs marriage cerem. There are nine principal Shaikhs, each having from one to three hundred following the state of the	mines.	
	Corresponding to the sub-divisions of the tribe there are ten districts, one of the	hese is	
	ruled by the Sultan, the others by the chiefs concerned.	s, prin-	
	cipally derived from land tax and transit dues, the latter being levied at the fol	lowing	
	rates:— For every camel load of jowari		
	For every camel load of coffee, ghi, madder, candles honey, waras, cloth and	hs "	
	For every camel load of wheat and other unenumerated produce	h ,,	
			100
6			











	ADI	EN	69
Clan.		Men.	Approximate locality.
11. Al-Jaifa		10	Rāha.
12. Al-Ayaira		10	"
13. Al-Basaita		60	W. Bilih (nomads).
14. Ahl-Yahya and slaves		. 100	Rāha (clan related to Sultān).
15. Ahl-Kuruf		50	Harur.
16. Ahl-Fadhl bā 'Ubaid		50	**
17. Al-Akdur	ар. 118	20	Harur and near Dhanbarī border (nomads).
18. As-Sarraira		20	W. Bilih.
19. Al-Abbeda		10	W. Bilih.
20. As-Samaina		20	Safa Atla.
21. Al-Khabkana		10	"
22. As-Shawaiha		25	**
23. Al-Amrin		50	***
24. Al-Mezahja	٠	10	77
25. Al-Magharima	01	50	Makharan.
26. Al-Atiur		10	77
27. Al-Ma'riba		10	W. Makhran.
28. Az-Zubaira		25	Mukhaila.
29. Al-Arraida	00	70	Between Nubat Dakim and Joi Madram.
30. Ad-Dukaima		5	Nubat Dakim.
31. Ahl 'Amr Muhsin		30	Jol Madram.
32. As-Sarrahana		12	and Wahma.
33. Ahl Faraj		25	Habil Suaida.
34. Al-Kamaila		5	Near above.
35. As-Shehaira		5	Musaimir.

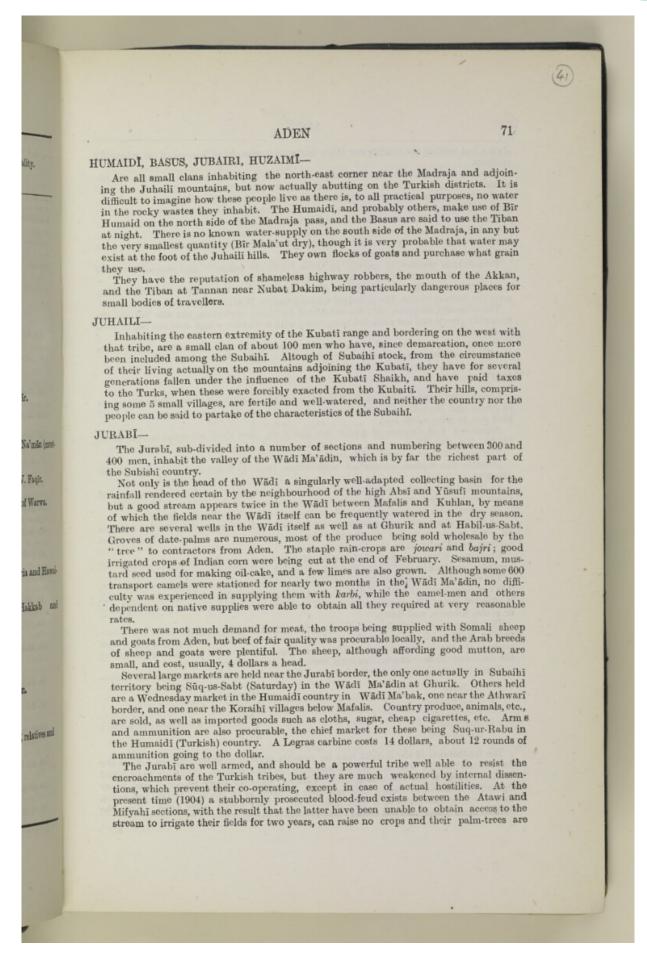




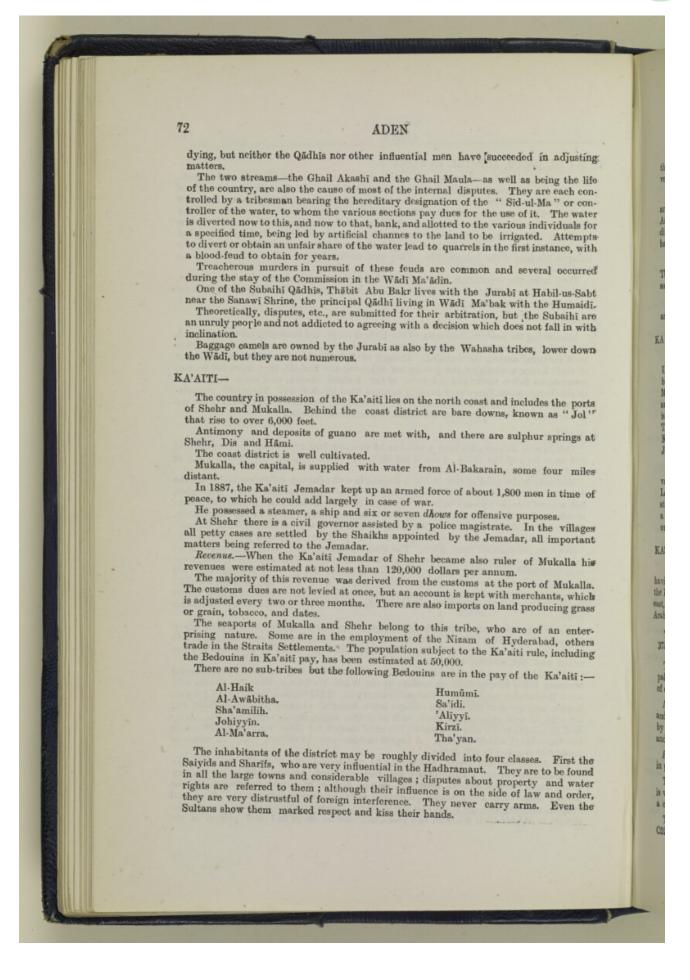
70					ADEN	
	Cla	ın.	1		Men.	Approximate locality.
_						. a. anaa
	36. Al-Karamza				5	Musaimir.
	37. Ar-Rabaika				20	Danaba.
	38. At-Tomaira				15	;;
	39. As-Sarawina				5	;
	40. Al-Mak'ama				40	Mukaidim.
	41. Al-'Amaira				15	;;
	42. Al-Abaida				20	Basharia.
	43. Al-Wahaiba				40	Kam'a and W. Faqir.
	44. Al-Mashara				25	Malaha.
	45. Ahl Näsir				100	Ad-Dareja and W. Na'mān (mos ly nomads).
	46. Al-Kuz'an				60	Malaha, Kurain, W. Faqīr.
	47. As-Shiban				15	Ahama and north of Warwa.
	48. At-Tommail	a			10	Near Ad-Dareja.
	49. Awābīla				10	;; Kafūf.
	50. Hanakisa				50	W. Ziyak, Shahataria and Hawa
	51. Basaima				100	Wādīs Hidaba, Hakkab ar Natid.
'Umūr.	52. Al-Kudda				30 .	W. Hidaba.
P	53. Ahl Adlan				30	W. Sihî and Fakî.
	54. Al-Jeraiwa			·	50	Kuddash, Warezan.
	55. Al-Addar				30	W. Hakkab.
	56. Ahl Fajjar				100	The Sultān's clan, relatives and slaves.
				100		. to Mille 25
			TOTAL		1,777	fighting men.

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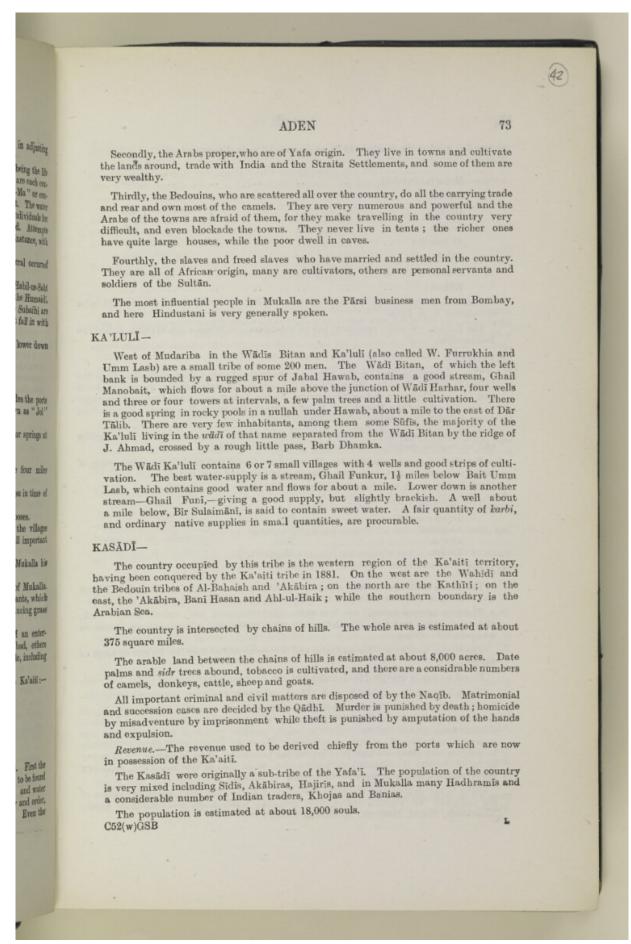






'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [73] (88/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [74] (89/1050)



The principal towns with their approximate populations are:— Souls.									
Mukalla (capital) Fuwa	74				ADE	N			
Mukalla (capital) Fuwwa 1,500 Burüm 1,500 Khirba 500 Al Bakrain 400 Harshiyyāt 700 Thikh 400 Rākub Mukalla, however, with its dependencies is now in the hands of the Ka'aiti, conquered it in 1881. The Kasādi, properly speaking, has no sub-tribes, but it has a sub-division, calle Nakhkhābīn. KATHĪRĪ— The country inhabited by this tribe was formerly of vast extent, extending free 'Aulaki on the west to the Mahrī tribe on the east, and including the sea ports of Mu and Shehr. Civil wars led to interference by the Yafa'i, and much territory has under the rules of the Kasādi and Ka'aiti within the last half century. The Ka now possess no port at all. The capital is Terim. The tribe is supposed to number 7,000 fighting men. They are said to be a wa and courageous people, and extremely loyal to their chief. The Kathīri are enterprising travellers and are found scattered over various par India, Java, Singapore, and Aden, also in other parts of Asia and Africa. The total population is not known. The principal towns are:— Terim (capital). Al-ghursf. Maryamih. Sirvun. Täriba. MAHRĪ— The Mahrī territory extends along the coast from near Masna' to Damkūt. In the country is believed to consist of sandy steppes, but its boundaries are unknow the country is believed to consist of sandy steppes, but its boundaries are unknow exapons of offence. The Sultan usually resides at Qishn and is represented at Soqotra by one or mo his nephews. Blood money is accepted for murder, but the heirs may take revenge if it is not prove the sultan usually resides at Qishn and is represented at Soqotra by one or mo his nephews. Blood money is accepted for murder, but the heirs may take revenge if it is not prove generative habits of a refuge population. The poore classes show great indiffer to religion and many are unable to repeat the prescribed forms of prayer. The palation of Soqotra is estimated at 9,000 souls, while that of the navisued inches.	The	e principal tov	vns with	their ap	proxim	ate popu	lations a	re:-	
Fuwwa 1,500 Burum 1,500 Khirba 1,500 Khirba 500 Al Bakrain 400 Harshiyyāt 700 Thikh 400 Rūkub 400 Rukub 400 Rukub 400 Rukub 500 Mukalla, however, with its dependencies is now in the hands of the Ka'aiti, conquered it in 1881. The Kasādi, properly speaking, has no sub-tribes, but it has a sub-division, calle Nakhkhābin. KATHĪRĪ— The country inhabited by this tribe was formerly of vast extent, extending fror 'Aulakī on the west to the Mahri tribe on the east, and including the sea ports of Mu and Shehr. Civil wars led to interference by the Yafa'i, and much territory has under the rules of the Kasādi and Ka'aiti within the last half century. The Kr now possess no port at all. The capital is Terim. The tribe is supposed to number 7,000 fighting men. They are said to be a wa and courageous people, and extremely loyal to their chief. The Kathiri are enterprising travellers and are found scattered over various par India, Java, Singapore, and Aden, also in other parts of Asia and Africa. The total population is not known. The principal towns are :— Terim (capital). Alghuraf. Maryamih. Sīrvūn. Tīris. Tāriba. MAHRĪ— The Mahri territory extends along the coast from near Masna' to Damkūt. In the country is believed to consist of sandy steppes, but its boundaries are unknow The men carry a sword, which is never sheathed, and are armed with a s sharp pointed at each end, which they use very dexterously. They also use stone weapons of offence. The Sultan usually resides at Qishn and is represented at Soqotra by one or mo his nephews. Blood money is accepted for murder, but the heirs may take revenge if it is not I There is generally a Qādhi in each village, who only performs marriage ceremo The Mahri tribes are almost certainly survivors of the oldest Arabian race, for out of richer lands in the south by the Semitic peoples. They speak a tongue whi distinct from Arabic and not semitic in origin, practice animistic cults, and have superstitious habits of a refugee population. The poore classes show great indiffer to rel									
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Khirba									
Al Bakrain						**			Barrier Branch
Harshiyyāt									
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many bedouin tribes, is reported to amount to 50,000.	many	Bedouin tribes	, is repor	d at 9,00 rted to an	o souls	while to 50,000	that of the	ne mainl	and, includin
Qishn is the capital and the residence of the Sultān. The other principal village the mainland are Dafkūt, Jubail, Shīn, Shanhīt, Wādī, Daghbarīt, Kidīfūt, KaKhartanūt, Harūt, Haswain, Mokhaifīk, Saihut.	the me	entition of the D	aikut, J	uball, Sh	in, Shai	nhīt. Wā	The ot dī, Dagh	her princi barît, K	ipal villages o idīfūt, Kaish

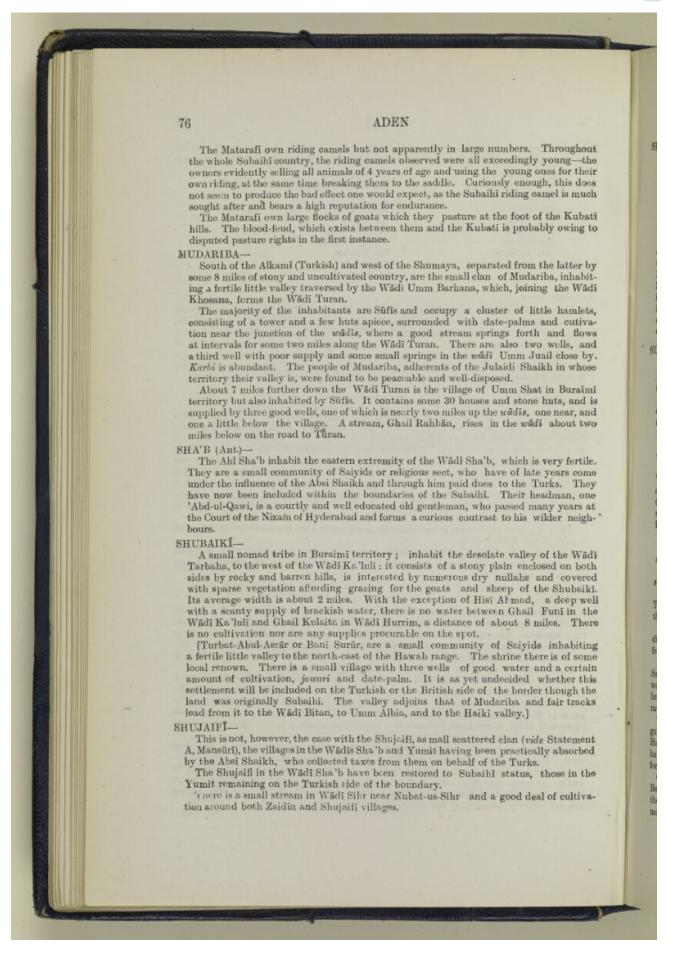
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	ADEN	75		
		277		
	Qishn and Soqotra belong to the Ahl 'Afrīr, a Mahrī tribe that does no above 20 persons. The following Mahrī tribes are reported to be subject to the	t number		
	Bait Ziyād Bin Rab'ain.	ourtain;—		
	Bait Harāwuz. Bin 'Isā bin Mubārak.			
	Bait Barārshī. Bin 'Assūt. Bin Mahāmid. Bin Da'kān.			
	Bin 'Akīd. Bin Shāra.			
	Bin Jadhī. Bin 'Ilayyan. Bin Duhūs. Bin Mahmūsh.			
	Bin 'Ali-Sa'd. Bin Kalshāt.			
	Bin Sahl Sin Salaimī. Bin Basīr. Bin Maghfik.			
	MAKHDŪMĪ—			
alti, sho	Living in Wādīs Alasan and Marasa, comprise some 5 sections. The country	r is much		
alled the	the same as that previously described, a little cultivation existing in the two ri	ver-beds.		
	The only two wells known (Bīr Ghassan in Wādī Alasan and Bīr Marasa) of poor supply of water. A ravine—al-Kadi—near the foot of the Kubatī hills	contain a		
	Dar Murshid Nasir, is reported to contain a good supply of water but there w	as no on-		
from the	portunity of inspecting it. Doubtless there are several water-holding ravines : Kubatī border, but the suspicious and semi-hostile people keep their existence	along the		
Mukala as com		secret.		
Kathii	MANSŪRĪ—			
	Living in the neighbourhood of the Wādī Mashārij, number about 300 men, formerly the most powerful of the Subaihī tribes, exergising effectual, as the	and were		
warile	(in the case of the Shujaifi at least) nominal suzerainty over the Shujaifi. J.	az'aī and		
parts d	Koraihī clans to the north-west. These clans held the position of "Ra'aya" or of the Mansūrī, to whom they paid tribute. The continual feuds existing ar	subjects		
I.m.	Subaihi tribes for many years past have served to destroy the preponderating	influence		
	of any particular tribe, and to cause the small outlying clans to the north to fa entirely under the influence of the powerful Turkish tribes of Kubatī, Absī, and	ll almost		
	The actual chief of the Mansuri is Saif ba 'Abdalla, a boy of about 14, his un	cle, Sālih		
	ba Ahmad, administering his affairs for him. There is a little cultivation in the Wādī Mashārij around the few scattered to	ban and		
	a little in the Wādī Sulaib.			
	The only well in Wādī Mashārij had fallen in, and the owner was given money it. A good many riding camels were seen, "dir" (wetch), which was plentif	to repair		
	the fodder used for them.	ui, being		
Inland	MATARAFĪ—			
a stick	West of the Humaidi, live in the Wādīs Mulaihia and Dār and border on the	Kuhati		
ODES M	The three stone towers in Wadi Mulaihia are evidently more for the purpos; of	defence		
-	than residence, the majority of the people living in temporary huts of karbi. a narrow strip of cultivation in Wādī Mulaihia and somewhat more in Wādī Dār	There is near Bir		
more at	Kurain, but it is entirely dependent on the rainfall, and when traversed in F	ebruary		
nt paid.	1904, did not appear to have produced a crop in the preceding year. The remainder of their country is very rugged and barren and with the exce	ention of		
pois.	Bir Kurain, a good well, and some springs in Suaida ravine—some 2 miles north	th of Bir		
forced	Kurain and near the foot of the Kubati mountains—it appears to be waterles pools in the Suiada ravine, though somewhat difficult of access, would have	watered	-	
which it	(February 1904), at the least, 500 camels. Water was reported in two adjacent	ravines,		
the cas	but there was no opportunity of inspecting it. The north-east Subaihī tribes are physically rather fine men; lightly built, l	but very		
pion-	wiry. Many of them have good features and bright, singularly light colour	ed eves.		
closing	They are exceedingly ignorant and suspicious, and require most careful treat avoid arousing hostility. Most, if not all, seen were armed with breech	ment to		
age d	(mostly the universal Legras carbine), and it is no exaggeration to say that the	ir fingers		
Kait	are, figuratively, continually on their triggers.	L2		1

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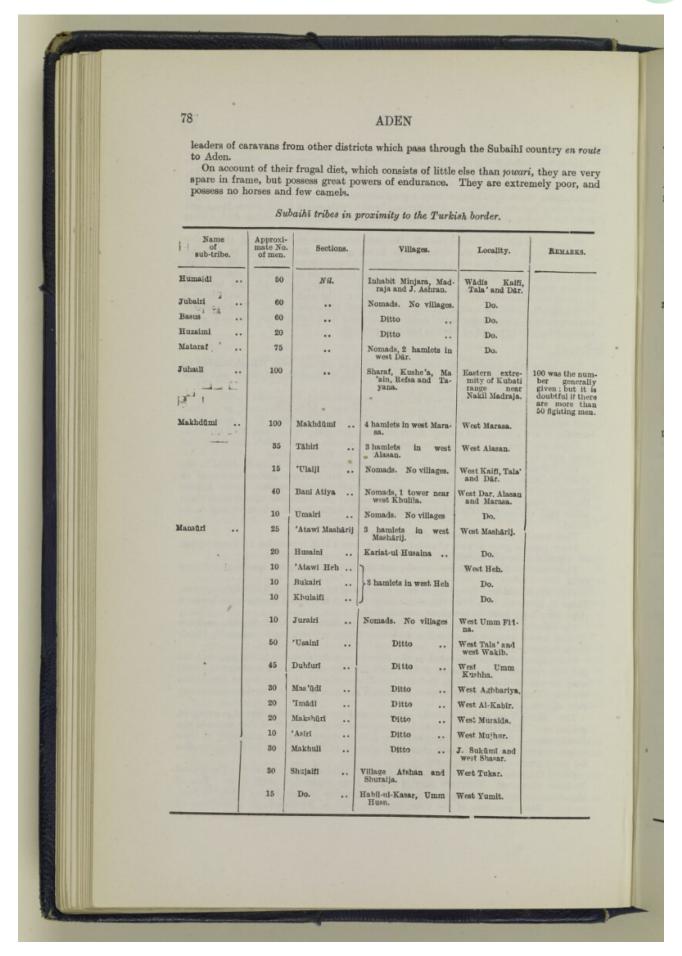


44 ADEN 77 Throughout SHUMAYAyoung-the Are a small clan living in Julaidi territory but now independent. They border on ones for their the Zuraiki in the Wadi Ubil, the boundary being just above their hamlet of Mijza, gh, this day which consists of two towers and some huts. There are date-palms in the Wadi and amel is much cultivation, which they irrigate from a good stream coming from the Zuraiki country and ending just above Mijza. The stream breaks forth again 1 mile below Mijza and of the Kubati flows for about a mile. Umm Mijba and Umm Majārih are small hamlets with a little ably owing to cultivation lower down the Wadi. From the Wadi 'Ubil on westwards, the inhabitants on either side of the border consist of small clans, on the Subaihī side living in either Atifī, Julaidī or Buraimī n the latter by territory, in small valleys with a little cultivation frequently watered by small streams. Many of them were either originally, or have of later years assumed the character of Sūfīs, a religious sect of which the founder is buried near Lahej, but which has branches ariba, inhabit ing the Widi in nearly the whole of South Yemen, Adh-Dhubbayat in the Amir of Dhāla's and Shabwa in the Haushabī Sultān's country, being among their principal centres. This character confers certain advantages in the shape of immunity from tribal feuds, and to a great ttle hamlets, and cutivaextent from the payment of dues to the ruling Shaikh. and flows wells, and SUBAIHImil close by. This large tribe inhabits the country bordering on the sea from Bāb-el-Mandeb to Rās 'Imrān and bounded on the north by the Maktarī, Sharjabī, Athwarī, and other aikh in whose tribes under Turkish suzerainty. at in Bursini Although covering a large area, it is but sparsely inhabited, the greater portion, either consisting of sandy wastes with an occasional well and a little cultivation, or of bleak and rocky low hills covered with thin thorn scrub and intersected by a network of huts, and is one near, and idi about ten ravines, as in the north-east corner, water in both cases being Scanty and often brackish. There are, however, certain exceptions to this barren and waterless character, and these may be found in proximity to the border of the Turkish tribes. is very fartile. The Turkish districts abutting on the Subaihī, from near the Naqīl Madraja to the te years our Wādī Ma'ādin, situated on a range of fertile and well-watered mountains rising to Turks. They altitudes of 6,000 to 7,000 feet drain southwards to the Subaihī border, which follows endman, ore the foot hills of the range, by numerous well-marked wadis and it is in, and near, these any years at $w\bar{a}d\bar{s}$ that almost the only fixed habitations of the Subaihi, and cultivation, are to be wilder neigh-They usually select the hour of dawn for attack. They possess great powers of endurance and have a high reputation for courage, but of the Wali are reputed to be treacherous. They own no horses and few camels, but the latter are of good breeding and very losed on both and covered They are a wild and independent tribe numbering in all perhaps 3,000 fighting men. the Shubsiki a deep well There is, however, very little cohesion among the sub-tribes and combination between them on a large scale is, therefore, very unlikely.

The Subaihī are mainly nomadic. They have no Sultān nor head Shaikh, and are Funi in the niles. There divided into a number of sub-tribes with very little cohesion and frequently bloodds inhabiting feuds between them. The classes chiefly represented in the Subaihi country are the tribesmen, and the pere is of some Saiyids, who are very numerous in the Wadi Ma'adin and in small settlements to the and a certain west (in the Mudariba valley, Turan, etc). The majority of these are of the Sūfian whether this branch. They are peaceable people and though many of them go armed are not, at any er though the rate, aggressive.

The ''Hajirī'' are also frequently met with, and are a very useful class as messengers, guides, etc. The Hajirī are said to have migrated from a village of that name in the and fair tracks Hadhramaut. They are of unmistakeable African origin, and are migratory in their ide Statemen habits, travelling from place to place, and working at harvest-time, collecting supplies sally absorbed for petty trading transactions, etc. Of all the tribes in the vicinity of Aden the Subaihī approach nearest to the typical those in the Bedouin character. They are divided into a large number of petty clans. Few of these devote any attention to agriculture, nor do they engage to any extent in comoal of cultive merce. Many members of the tribe, however, earn a livelihood as mukadams or









			ADEN		79	
Name of sub-tribe.	Approxi- mate No. of men.	Sections,	Villages.	Locality.	REMARKS.	
Mansuri-contd.	25	Shujaifi .	Villages Akama, Habil- ul-Aswad and Nubat Maha.	West Sihr.		
	25	Do	Haibad, Subait, Hajat- ul-'usbar.	West Sha'b.		
4	15	Nusairi .	Nomads. No villages.	Wādī Umm Rakab.	No.	
	10	'Arbidi		Wādi Muraifa.		
Zaidin	10	Dagahi Maz'abi	The Call IV	Wadi Maudaliya, Wadi Sihr.		
			bat Lubait. Umm-Tuair. Umm-	Wadi Hakat.		
The second second	10	Sharjabl .	Sharaf and Hakat-ul- A'la.		a vice	
	20	Sabara	m - 17 - 70 - 1 m - 1-	Wādi Tukar. Do.		
			'All. Dār-un-Nabua	Wadi Sihr.		
	10	Rajihi .	T	Do.		
Dubaini	30	Dhuyaibi .	Da- 0-14 Dil			
	15	Tāhiri .	. Nubat-ud-Daghur	1		
	10	Mukrūdī .	. Sha'b-ul-Aswad	1	Mante	
	20	Suwailmf .	Där Mashwal, Qaryat- us-Salhin and Där-ud Dhuwaik.	Wādī Umm Farsha.		
	40	Mushūkī .	Mukbil, Dar Ghalib,			
	- DE BEN		'Usruja, and Umm- Hilalia.		The second	
Section 1	80	Mushūki .	W	Wadi Tukar,		
	10	Tubuli	Umm-'Ukais	Selat Kudari near Wādi Umm Farsha.		
	15	Wudwūdi .	Ar-Rian	Wādī Sihr.		
	30	'Abdali .	N. L		* Umm Ibrāhīm or Hasan.	
	80	Jaraiwi .	m. et	Wadi Ma'adin.		
		Yahyāwī				
4		Masnaji				
110	1000	Jahzari		The second		
		Dayairi		1		
1		Shukri	1 Sections only are		MINISTER	
		Buhairi	culars were ob-	1 15 I		
		V maht				
		Abmedi				
		Azraki				
	-)			





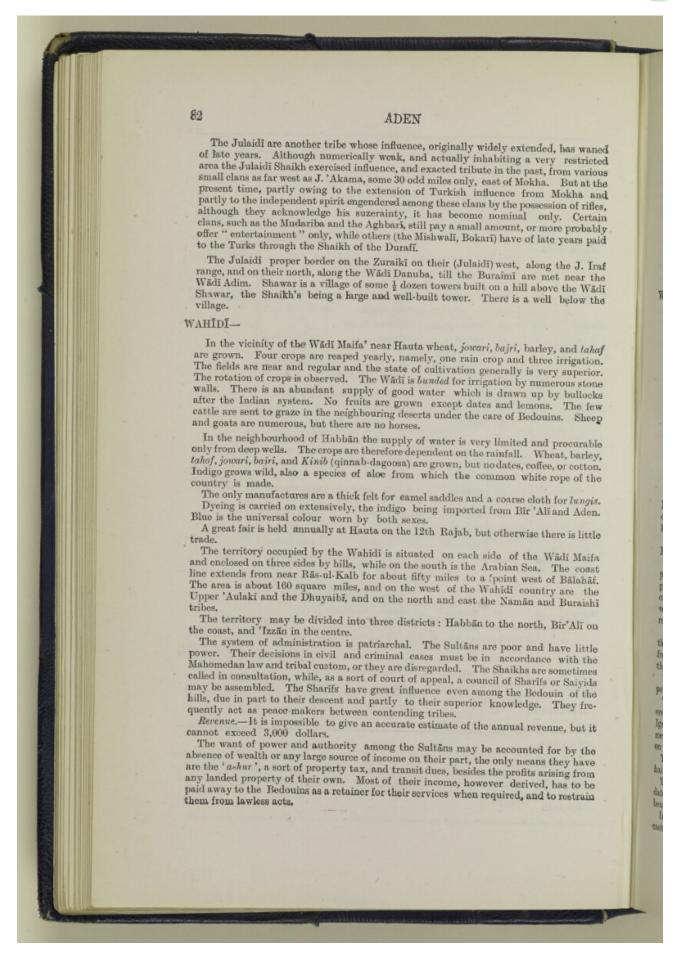
					ADEN		
Name of sub-trib		Approxi- mate No. of men.	Sections.		Villages,	Locality.	REMARKS.
Ahl Sha'b		35 {			Ju'man, Wāli Sha-ghith, Ad-Doka. Al-Kub'a or Kub-'ul-	W. Sha'b.	
Surabi		20	there is a		Fad-tbul. Hajat Mu'afa Daribat-ul-Hamrā, Al-'Auja, Sharj 'Atla, Judran or Shi'b, Dār Jurabi or 'Anad,	Wādī Ma'ādin.	
		20	Za'wari .		Sira or Akama. Hajat-ut-Tawil, Hajat-ud-Daha and Hajat-ul-Wudain.	Do.	-
		40	-Shukri .		Dār-ul-'Ambartain, Bura Ghurik-ul-'uliā and Ghurik-us-sufiā.	Do	Including Süfis living Ghurik-ul-'ul
		10	Makmahi		Sha'b Husain or Tor- Umm-Makamha and Tor Sha'b.	Do.	GHUIZ-UI-UI
		10			Hamlets of Umm Kod	Wādī Ma'ādin.	
		30	Duchelli		Ditto Tor Umm-Baghaila, Habil-Umm-Baghaila and Sha'b Husain.	Do.	ables
gurabi		30	Masfarl .		Dār-ul-Hiyfa, Bakbra, Hajat Umm-Ghu- loth, Shumalria, Kod Umm-Gharaka Dār-ut-Tura, Shum- ba and Tawiliya.	Wādī Ma'ādin.	
		*		-	Habil Musalla		-
		25			Habil-us-Sabt or Wāli Sanawi, and Ghurik ul-'uliā.	Wādi-Ma'bak Wādi Ma'ādin.	Including 1 Süfis living 1 Habil-us-Sabi or Wali Sana
		30			Al-Ātir, Umm-Rafd, Hajat-ut-Tik, Shu- aib, Hajat-ud-Daha.	Wadi Sha'b.	or wan sana
		15	*Atomi		Al-Kaima Nijd-ul-'amri, Kubnal,	Do.	
		40	Nusairi .		and Umm-Wuraidia. Umm Juhailiä and	Wādī Ma'ādin.	
		-			Jaraiyib. Tor Hārik	wadi ma adin.	
		25 {	Dajjaira		Khazaja Humaitat, Yabu and Khadasha.	Wadi Ma'adin.	
Al-Wahasha		(Suhairi		Umm Shi'ba	S wadi Ma adili.	
ari ii alianija	••	70	Julaidi		Shawar	Shawar near Naqil Danuba.	
		15	Zufaiti		Nomads, No villages	Near Naqil Danuba.	
		25 50	Hufaidthi		Ditto	Ditto.	
						Right bank of Wadi Ma'adin.	

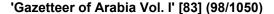




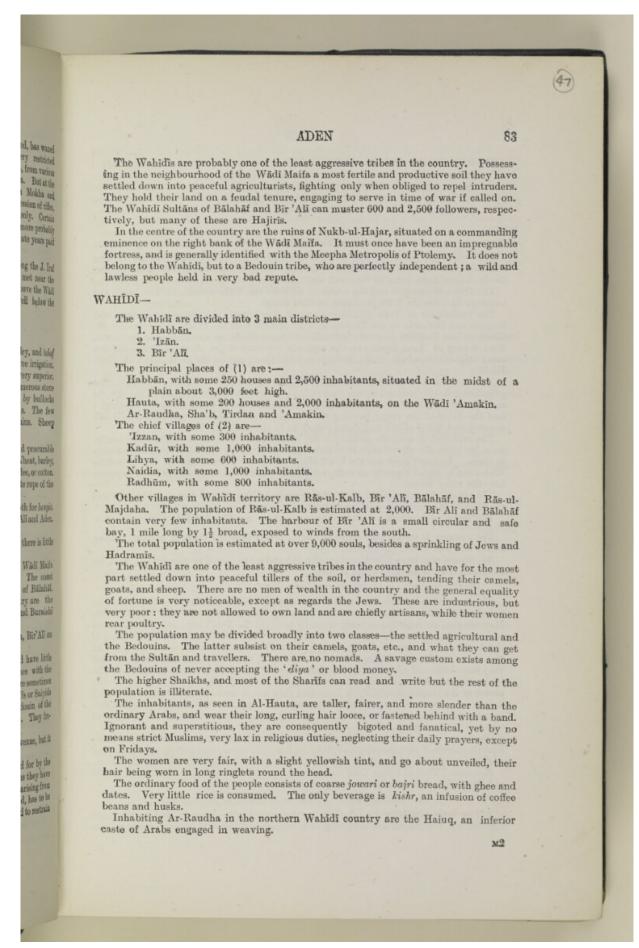
			ADEN		81
Name of sub-tribe.	Approxi- mate No. of men.	Sections.	Villages.	Locality.	REMARKS.
Al-Wahasha .	. 75	Somati	Sūq-ul-Jum'a, Umm Turra, Tor Astani, and Al-Juba.		STATE OF THE STATE
Mahmūdi .	. 10		1 hamlet	Naqil Danuba,	
Mudariba (in cluding Sūfis).	50		· Hamlets 'Ushat Hu- madi, Hasab-ud- Daula, Dār 'Abdalla Muhammad 'Ushat- ut-Tawil; and Dār Matiki.	Wādi Mudariba	Tenants inhabit- ing Julaidi ter- ritory.
Shumaya	. 30		Umm Mijza', Umm Mijba, and Dar Umm Mujārih.	Wādi 'Ubil '	Julaidi and Buraimi terri- tory.
BuraimI	25	Buraimi proper Khulajfi	Mujaba and Jaruba Dār Umm Fajra	Wādi Umm	-Idinat
	80	'Utti ·	Umm Nassaira and Dār Salim Bā Thā- bit.	Fajra. Wādi Kudaira.	
	25	Bushbushi	Nubat 'Ali Bā Jirjah	Wādī Adim.	
Shubaiki	40	'Atrashi Mahamida	Nomads, No villages Ditto	}Wādi Tarbaha.	
*Urkumi	20		Ditto	Wādī Sudair.	
Ka'luli	40	Ja'aima	Nomads. Där Bitan and the valley.	Wādī Bitan.	
	60	'Awaddira	Ditto	Do.	Tenants inhabit-
	30	Mahayisa	Nomads. Small ham- lets.	Wādi Taban,	ing Buraimi territory.
	60	Farraikha	Ditto	Wādī Farrukhia.	
	20	Rawahia		Ditto.	
	20	Maghayida	Ditto	Wādi Lasba.	,
(I ncludi Sūfis at Qādhī.)	ng 40 Al		Huwairib and Turan, Jabal Musinna.	Wādī Turan.	
			Umm Jabalain, Khat- tabia, and Al Qadthi.	Near Umm Fajra.	
Mahwali Hurajbi.	or 30	Razzaiha	Nomads. No villages	Wādis Hurrim,	
	30	Zallaika	Ditto	Samfa and Mujan.	
Jarthati	60	Bani Buraihan Mazakima	Ditto	Jabals Wusid	Tenants inhabit-
	30	Mahāfira	Ditto	and Khariz.	territory.
Makhaya	30		Nomands. Umm Nabia and the valley.		
Banî Fatah (Sî	ifis) 30		Ditto	7	
-					
WAHASHA					- Incress
Al-Wai Ma'ādin v on the Tu	hasha (v. sta valley below	the Jurabī. dary are the Ju	s a generic name for of these the principal daidi, who live at an	al and the onl	y tribe abutting





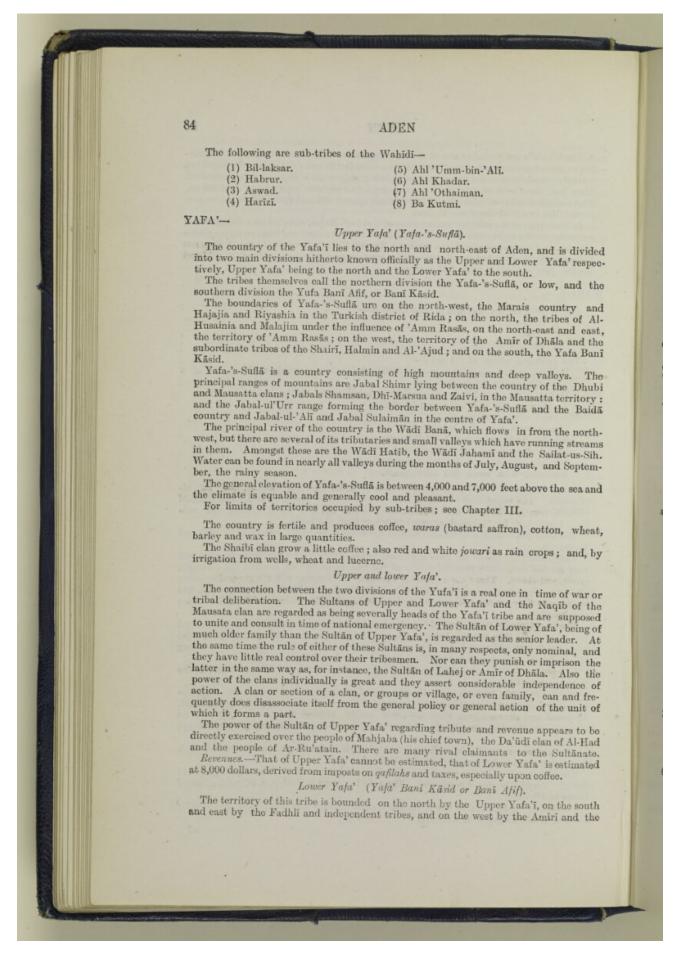






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	40	
	ADEN 85	
	Haushabī. The country is said to be very mountainous, but well watered, and to abound in fertile valleys-	
	In the numerous fertile valleys grapes, jowarī and madder are grown in abundance.	
	Coffee grows in the Wādīs Mahal, Māmūma, Sha'b, Yahar, and Rahab. Horses, camels, donkeys, sheep and goats are said to be numerous.	
	The Yafa'i are Himyaritic in origin with the exception of a few border clans who have come from the north and have gradually become affiliated. The Yafa'i were formerly	
	under the Imāms of Sana'a, but they revolted about the end of the seventeenth century	
ed to	and became independent. They are now perhaps one of the most powerful tribes in Yemen. The total fighting strength of the Upper Yafa'i is estimated at over 15,000	
	· men.	
he -	The five clans of the Upper Yafa'i are — 1. Mausata. 3. Maflahi.	
nd N	2. Ad-Dhubi. 4. Bo'si.	
st,	5. Dā'ūdi. Besides these there are the connected tribe of the Shaibi, of Yafa origin, and the	
he mi	district Ar-Rub'atain. The Mausata are the most powerful clan and are situated in the centre of Yafa'ī to the	
	east of the Wādī Banā and in the valley of the Wādī Hatib, a tributary of the Banā.	
he thi	Their total fighting strength is estimated at 8,000 men. The chiefship of the Mausata clan is in what is known as the Banī-Naqīb family of Ahl	
y: dā	A'skar 'Alî, whose headquarters are at the town of Al-Kudma.	
ua	The sections of the Mausata clan are — 1. Yaslami. 6. Ar-Rashidi or Huraib. 11. Al-Khulaki.	
th- ms	2. Al-Mas'adi, 7. Arwi. 12. Ar-Raiwi.	
il.	4. As-Suaidī. 9. Al-Alasi. 14. Kutuan-ush-Shawahi.	
n-	5. Al-Hauthari. 10. Al-Kaiti. 15. Na'wa.	
ad	16. Juban. 1. The villages of the Ahl Yaslami include the town of Al Ahnuk, population 1,200;	
	and the villages below.	
25,	Population. Population. (1) Athara 200 (6) Ma'zab 100	
by	(2) Al-Husn, Al-Kulabī	
	(4) Al-Sarah. (9) Al-Kushmī.	
	(5) Ad-Danaba. (10) Al-Ma hiya and others.	
te te		
el d	2. The villages of Al-Mas'adī are —	
At	Population. (1) Dar Sanima 400 (6) Al-Khariba.	
nd he	(2) Al'adan 100 (9) Uskam.	
in ct	(4) Ar-Rahba 200 (9) Al-Humairā.	
X+	(5) Mankal (10) Dhik and others. 3. The villages of the Al-Jaradi are—	
œ	(1) Arhar. (5) Al-Mohalla.	
be .7	(2) Al-Jabub. (6) 'Arahin. (7) Sokam.	
al M	(4) Dār-bin-Shehun. (8) Dair.	
pd	4. The villages of the As-Suaidī include— Population. Population.	
	(1) Al-Masna' (4) Ad-Dira 100	
4	(2) Kurd 400 (5) Al'Adraba 50 (3) Al-Ku'ub 150 (6) Ar-Razan 70	
1		





	86	ADEN
	5. The villages of Al-Hau	ithari aro
		Population. Population.
	(1) As-Saira (2) Al-Mishra	400 (4) Kummoth 150 100 (5) Rid 100
	(3) Al-Hadiah	100 (6) Jirwa 100
	6. Among the villages of	(7) Al-Haik and others, the Ar-Rashīdī are—
	(1) Majsid-un Nūr	Population. Population.
	(2) Mudāwar	500 (5) Baian 10 500 (6) Al-Mahadda'a 700
	(3) 'Alla	(5) Karmaish 200
		400 (8) Sha'b'Atif 100 (9) Al-Ahmar 110
	7. The villages of Al-Arv	vi are—
	(1) Jabal Shamsan	Population. Population 1,000 (5) Al-Jabal]
	(2) Dhabu'a (3) Mishrah	100 (6) Al Sakham
HIMIN	(4) Al-Kuraud	100 (7) Al Kura of the Al-Arwah, (8) Bait-ul-Man-
	8. The villages of Al-'Isai	sür and othere
		Population. Population.
	(1) Al-Kum'a (2) Al-Kad	•• 600 (14) Zahala.
	(3) Kurran	500 (15) An-Nabashl. 200 (16) Karuda.
	(4) Bajjar (5) Al-Ghalain	150 (17) Bait-ud-Dubhī.
	(6) Ad-Dohra	100 (18) Ahl-Madskal. 70 (19) Ar-Rakab.
	(7) Al-Masanea (8) An Najd-ul-Ayasea.	200 (20) Ar-Rauda.
	(9) Al-Mokhallalah	· · · · (21) Al-Jimha. · · · 80 (22) Jabal-bin-Madaes.
	(10) Al Majdah (11) Al-Haima	· · · 60 (23) Ar-Rahwa.
	(12) Al-Makraha	100 (24) Al-Araidha. 80 (25) Al-Khalwa.
	(13) Al-Haumarah. 9. The villages of Al-Alas	(26) At-Taraf
	(1) Danib.	(3) Tibrak. (5) Majjus.
	(2) Hikba.	(4) 'Ali. (6) Al-Nisn Himar.
	10. The district of the Al.	(7) Unjain and others. Kaitī is situated in Balad Atif-bin-Amīr Sailat Hatib and
	O a Dat-ut-Ayasan.	Mair is situated in Balad Atil-bin-Amir Sailat Hatib and
	Kaitī villages— (1) Mazaba.	(7) Muastar. (13) Alat-bin-Amir
	(2) Shamrān.	(7) Muastar. (13) Alat-bin-Amīr. (8) Al-Jah. (14) Alat-ush-Shobalī.
	(3) Hamarī. (4) Kadan.	(9) Al-Basītī. (15) Salab.
	(5) Bait-ul-Buali.	(10) Harbub, (11) Alat-ul-Dair (16) Al-Hullah-Bait-ul- Kumalī.
	(6) Buala.	(12) Alat-bin-Ahmad (17) Ad-Dahia.
	Villages in Sailat Hatib—	Dthafar. (18) Kariat-ul-Yam.
	(1) Al-'Ala. (2) Zil Maara.	(4) As-Salab. (7) Dal-Bulais.
	(3) Alat Katram.	(5) Al-Hajar. (8) Al-Kurain. (6) Kabil-ut-Tuwera. (9) Hafah.
	11 Mb	(10) Alat bi Amīr.
		aka live in a town, of 4,000 inhabitants, named Khulaka,
	The boundaries of Khulaka	are on the north Raw on the cost Al II.
	Liouniami and on the west, A	d-Kaiti. They number 600 fighting men.

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	49
ADEN 87	
The Khulakis are not Himyaritic in origin. They migrated to the Vafa' country	
from Khuzaka near Jabal Tayala, beyond San'a. 12. The section of Ar-Rawi live in the town of Raw, with 3,000 inhabitants, and in	
the villages of—	
(1) Al-Husn Al-Hujail. (2) Mir Bada.	
(3) Dal-Akhdad. (4) Kariat-Ahl-Amīr.	
(3) Kariat-Ahl-Khudair. (6) Karaiat-Ahl-Ahmad.	
13. The Ad-Dabiani are a very large section who are almost independent. They are	
chiefly a nomadic people and many of them live only in temporary shelter. Their sub-sections are—	
(1) Ahl-Nasir. (3) Ahl-Jibil.	
(5) Ahl-Naib.	
The villages of the Ahl 'Abdalla are :— (1) Jabuba. (6) Dār-ul-Jibil. (11) Dār Khaba.	
(2) Al-Haswar. (7) Dar-'Ali-Kudidam. (12) Al-Maktua.	
(4) Das-ud-Dhagwal. (9) Al-Azafī. (14) Na'ail.	
(10) Italian On Japai	
14. The section of Ratuan-ush-Shiwahī live in Al-Had in a village of that name near the border of the Ahl Humaīkani, a tribe under the rule of 'Amm-Rasās.	
15. The section of Na'wa live in that town which lies to the north of Rub'atain. The population of Na'wa is about 4,000 souls, and they are said to muster 500 fighting men. Ar-Razaim is a village under Na'wa.	
16. The section of Jubani live in the town of and district of Juban with 4,000 inhabitants. Their sections are:—	
(1) Waisī. (5) Yaharī.	
(2) Ishākī. (6) Ma'athī. (3) Darhanı. (7) Hanjarī.	
(4) Qadhī. (8) Thuwairī.	
The district of Juban is divided equally amongst the Shaikhs of the two families, or houses. Those of the houses of Ishāk own half and those of the house of 'Abdur Rub the other half.	
II. The second clan of the Upper Yafa'ī in importance and numbers is the Dhubī. Their	
on the east by the country of Umm Rasās, on the west by the Bo'si clan, and on the north by the Mausata and the Dabīanī.	
The total fighting strength of the Dhubī is about 5,000 men, The Shaikh of the Dhubī lives in the town of Dhi Surah and his authority extends over the whole clan, with the exception of the Hadhramī, who are practically independent. It is divided into seven principal sections:—	
(1) Surrī. (4) As-Su'aidī.	,
(2) Sharafī. (5) At-Taffī. (6) As-Sailī. (7) Al-Hadhrami.	
The last section, as is evidenced by their name, have migrated to this country, from the Wādī Hadhramaut. 1. The section of As-Surrī live in the town of Dhī Surah. They are 4,000 in number.	

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		88		ADEN		
		2. The town of the As	sh-Sharafi is '.	Antar with 2.0	000 inhabitants. The	eir villages are -
				Populatio		Population,
				400	(4) Qabāil-ul-Mahīj	oba 200
		(0) 417 4 1	:: ::		(5) Enab (6) Til Mazaraib	50
		3. The villages of the	a As-Salahi ar	0	(7) Dahra	83
		5. The vinages of the	o Ma-Datatil at	Population	n.	Population.
		(1) Ma'bal			(5) Rusab	120
				175	(6) Safa (7) Ma'zub	140
		(4) Al-Khalwa			(8) Bait-bin-'Alī Mi (9) Baolsia and other	
		4. The town of the A	s-suaidi is call			
		Their villages are :-				
		(1) Had				Population.
		(2) Ghidra			- :: ::	100
		(3) Bait-ul-Jahawis			5	300
		5. The towns of the A ants, respectively. Their villages are:—	t-Taffi are Al-	Hajar and Al-	Masan, with 1,000 a	nd 1,000 inhabit-
		- 612 101 111 11 111				Population.
		(1) Musaina'ah (2) Al-Kaf'ah				20
		(3) Hisai	::	:: ::		40
		6. The town of the A Their villages are:—	is-Sailī is Sala			
		(1) Transin		Population		Population.
		(1) Kasair . (2) Bait-ur-Rashidi	i ::	40	(3) Baradan (4) Hinak-uz-Zamm	30 parī 20
		7. The large and prac Shaikh Muhsin-bin-Muh	isin Ghālib, in	endent section clude the follo	owing sub-sections :-	
		(1) Marfac (2) Bakrī.		(5) Tanhī.	(3) Ahl-Mas'ı (4) 'Īsāī.	ud.
		The Hadhrami towns ively. Other Hadhrami v	are Ash-Shibr villages are—	and Dean, wi	th 600 and 500 inha	bitants, respect-
		and the same of the same		Population.	(A) A) TT 1-2	Population.
		(1) Hobat (2) An-Sasba		40	(4) Al-Hadida (5) Kabad	50
	•	(3) Sharafan-Najja			(6) Sharaf-bin-Asan	
		Villages of the 'Isāi s	ab-section are	Population.		Population.
		(1) Ind-Ahl-bin-Da	nani	45	(3) Habah	80
		(2) An-Nasbah .	(5) Sumara .	(4) Dean 40	160
A THE RESIDENCE						



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			ADE	N				89		
Villages of the Ja	nhi sub-s	ection a	re							
, magaz az emaga		egilon i		unlation			, n.	1		
(1) Dafna			Pt	pulation. 40 (4)	Al-Malk		Po	pulation.		
(2) Khatha					Ma'zaba			60		
(3) Janaiha	,				Al-Atf		**	70		
The sub-section of	f Al-Mari	adi live		700000						
(1) Marfad		0-1-1		500 (2)						
The sub-section of 6,000 and 8,000 inha		bakrı liv	e in the	town of th	ne Bani	Bak whi	ch has	between		
The sub-section of		Mas'ūd	live in I	Hātib,—w	hich inc	lude villa	ges -			
(1) Al-Hamrā.				(4) Na	'mān.		TILL			
(2) Al-Kuddam (3) As-Safal,	le .				-Hauta.					
(a) rra-literate			III.	(0) Al	24411111	Fullalis .				
The next largest of	clan amo	ng the		afa'i is the	at of the	Muffahi	who	originally		
migrated from Sad	Marib.	The ter	ritory of	this clan	is divide	ed into to	wo por	tions, the	-	
larger of which is lo and the Shaibī, and										
north-west and nort										
village Al-Khalla,	o March	in our								
The sections of th	o Munah	is are -								
(1) As Sakkaf		(3)	Ad-Dahr	oshī.	(5)	1. Machal	ī			
(1) As-Sakkaf. (2) As-Sulmanī.	es 10 luw	7.7	Ad-Dahr Adth-Dt			Al-Mashal Al-Muflah		hallahani.		
		(4)	Adth-Dt	harhanī.			i of Kl			
(2) As-Sulmani.		(4)	Adth-Dt	harhanī.		Al-Muflah	i of Kl	hallahani-		
(2) As-Sulmanī. 1. Ahl-Sakaf has Manfarī	the follo	(4) wing su	Adth-Dt	harhanī, s:—	(6) A		i of Kl	ighting rength- 200		
(2) As-Sulmanī. 1. Ahl-Sakaf has		(4)	Adth-Dt b-sections	harhanī, s:—		Al-Muflah	i of Kl	ighting rength.		
(2) As-Sulmanī. 1. Ahl-Sakaf has Manfarī Jurbī Jabalī Anakī	the follo	(4) wing su	Adth-Dt	harhanī.	(6) A	Al-Muflah	i of Kl	ighting crength- 200 200 320 150		
(2) As-Sulmanī. 1. Ahl-Sakaf has Manfarī Jurbī Jabalī	the follo	wing su	Adth-Dt	harhanī.	(6) A	Al-Muflah	i of Kl	ighting crength- 200 200 320		
(2) As-Sulmanī. 1. Ahl-Sakaf has Manfarī Jurbī Jabalī Anakī Yunasī Na'man Fokara	the follo	(4) wing su	Adth-Dt	harhanī, s :—	(6) A	Al-Muflah	i of Kl	ighting rength. 200 200 320 150 60 120 150		
(2) As-Sulmanī. 1. Ahl-Sakaf has Manfarī Jurbī Jabalī Anakī Yunasī Na'man Fokara Yaslamī	the follo	(4) wing su	Adth-Dt	harhanī, s :—	(6) A	Al-Muflah	i of Kl	ighting crength. 200 200 320 150 60 120		
(2) As-Sulmanī. 1. Ahl-Sakaf has Manfarī Jurbī Jabalī . Anakī . Yunasī Na'man Fokara Yaslamī 2. Ahl Sulaimān l	the follo	(4) wing su	Adth-Dt	harhanī, s :—	(6) A	Al-Muflah	i of Kl	ighting rength. 200 200 320 150 60 120 150 125		
(2) As-Sulmanī. 1. Ahl-Sakaf has Manfarī Jurbī Jabalī Anakī Yunasī Na'man Fokara Yaslamī 2. Ahl Sulaimān l Ban Jabrī Hordī	the follo	(4) wing su	Adth-Dt	harhanî, s :— under :—	(6) A	M-Muflah	i of Kl	ighting rength. 200 200 320 150 60 120 155 40 50		
(2) As-Sulmanī. 1. Ahl-Sakaf has Manfarī Jurbī Jabalī Anakī Yunasī Na'man Fokara Yaslamī 2. Ahl Sulaimān l Ban Jabrī Hordī Ban 'Alī Sarar Ahl Ashbat	the follo	(4) wing su	Adth-Dt	harhanî, s :— 	(6) A	Al-Muflah	i of Kl	ighting crength- 200 200 320 150 60 120 150 125 40 50 30 40		
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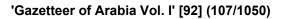


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	sh'ali's sub-se	ections are	as under -	-					
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	alla section:	the village	es are :						.
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	h 'Abdul Hād Marat.	11 owns the	e following						
	marat. Darad Dira'a	b.			Dār-'Ali. Bazia.				
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The to	tal fighting s	strength of	the Muffal	is is esti	nated at 5,0	000 men.			
The Bottle Hadhrami	o'sī clan are section of the	is flat plair bounded e Dhubī el	on the nor	of their fi d by sma th by the	ghting men all valleys, e Mausata the Dhubi d	at 500. the princi	pal of	which	is
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The B the Wādī-u The B Hadhramī the Naqībī The vi (1)	o'sī country i l-Ab'us. o'sī clan are section of the section of the section of the llages are — Hazar-ul-Abu Amarī Qariat-Ahl-Ma Al-Kundal As-Sihilla Al-Khalwa Qrayat-Yabd- Qaryat-Ahl-A clan live i by Al-Hamran, and on the are said to be villages inclu	buls, and this flat plain bounded to Dhubi che Yazadi de	ne number on intersecte on the nor lan, on the sclan on of t Population 200 200 200 150 50 100 50 70 Tiddi, who are stimated a st known as aida country the Dhub attains in the Population 100 50 200 300 100	of their fid by small the by the south by the south by the Lower on. (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (19) (19) (19) (19) (19) (19) (19	ghting men all valleys, at the Dhubi of Yafa'i. Ad-Diman. Hadwa. Hadhik. Al-Jahdua. Bura. Sakhian. Dabba. Al-Harur. Shakra. Qaryat Mud all in numl ad 500 resp which is west by the country. Al-Janabl tharba-Ahl-Salad-Ahl-A	eh. bers, their ectively. bounded Khulaka	total polynomial polyn	population of to the pulation of to the pulation of the pulati	is ne by
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		3
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00	VI. Rub'atain lies on the northern border of Upper Yafa'. Its boundaries on the north are the district of Juban and Na'wa: on the east the Dabiani section of Mausata clan; on the south the River Banā and the Shaibi tribe, and on the west the country of Marais. The district has continuously paid revenue to the Sultāns of Upper Yafa' for 200	
)) (0 (0	years and is a personal appanage of the reigning Sultān. The total population of Rub'atain is estimated at about 2,000 souls and their fighting men at 400. Rub'atain is dvided into four districts—	
00	(1) Rubh-ul-Ilawī. (3) Rubh-ul-Sūfī. (2) Rubh-ul-Akrī. (4) Rubh-ul-Aramī. Rubh-ul-Ilawī has the villages of—	
1	(1) Khulia. (2) Al-Kahira. Rubh-ul-Akrī has the villages of— (1) An-Nubah, (3) Al-Karia.	
	(2) Al-Lakama. (4) Al-Akr. Rubh-us-Sufi has the villages of— (1) Ar-Rubāt. (3)) Al-Harf. (2) Al-Kirao. (4) Al-Jabr.	
	(5) Al-Obrain. Rubh-ul-Arami has the villages of— (1) Aram. (2) Hababa.	
is esti- bioh is	(3) Ghaman. The Banī Kais section live in the town of Banī Kais. The Rafai Tarika section (originally from Upper Egypt) occupy the villages:— (1) Kharba. (2) Arash.	
by the yest by	VII. The Shaibī clan is a large one whose connection with the main clans of the Upper Yafa'ī is somewhat indefinite, consisting mainly of a doubtful claim by the Naqībs of the Mausata to tribute and military assistance from the Shaibī. The total population of the Shaibī is estimated at about 10,000 souls and their total fighting strength at about 2,500 men. The approximate boundaries of their territories are—on the west the districts of Marais; on the north Rub'atain; on the east Dabianī, Raw and the Muflahī; on the south-west the Muflahī of Khalla; and on the south-east the Halmin tribe. The country is a high and broad mountain ridge with deep valleys draining north and east to the River Bana. The head Shaikh of the clan resides at the town of Bakhal; population 1,000. He	
	has control of the following villages:— Population.	
opab-	(1) Yafhul	
north of the	(3) Halaj	
latist.	follows:— 1. (1) Dhī Kania (4) Amlah. (2) Al-Kaddam. (5) Ath-Thijr. (3) An-Nusaiba. (6) Al-Hahl. 2. (1) Anfad. (4) Samah. (2) Thalafa. (5) Ghailan. (3) Qaryat-us-Salah. (6) Al-Matūī.	
10	(7) Hijlat-ul-Mishrah.	





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	3. (1)	Al-Usbūr Po	nulation			Al-Ashruk			
	(2)	Al-Umūr.		*00	(7)	'Ayal Hai	dara.		
	(4)	'Ayāl Umairā 'Ayāl Obad.				'Ayal Ahn Ahl Hof'			
	(5)	Ahl 'Abdalla		(11)	(10) Ayal-ul-Ha	Ahl Yübl	lan.		
	4 (1)	Ar-Rabha						. Fighting	
	(2)	Bida					100		30 20
	(3)	Al Matur					30	(ownership divided.)	
-		Birk Dār-ul-Fakī					40		20
	(6)	Dar Shaiban			••		30		8
	(8)	Abduh. Sayajīn-ul-K	Tuma (ow	nershin	divided)				
	(Ch	ief town of 8 Kharbaj	Shaikh, A	l-Kuza	, populatio		750		
	(2)	Solan	thatel	- 00			150		
		Al-Halaj Wahīdī		.9			100	(half be)	longs
	3 2	Al-Masna' Maklan					30	1000	
	(7)	Kushan	::		::	::	500		
		Al-Kakl Suraha	**				100		
		As-Safa Ghol-ul-Ulb					200		
	(12)	Al-Hajr		::		::	50		
		Alājil Hadara			.:		200		
	(Chi	ief village of	Shaikh i	s Ar-R	ubat, popu	lation 250).)		
	6. (1)	As-Sabar				Arda	2001	Populat	
		Sharaf Dthahira			00 (10)	Sharaka Bakain		1	20 70
	(4)	Jabab		2	(12)	Sharaf-ut	t-Tusain .		30
	(6)	Al-Mahajar Al-Ahdia				Al-Ataida Hawādid			
		Thai'lah Ash-Sha'b	**		$\begin{array}{ccc} 250 & (15) \\ 70 & (16) \end{array}$	Dharabai Daia-ur-l	in. Rabba		
	7. (1)	Sawad. Hawādid.			(5)	As-Sirār.			
	(3)	Ghālid.				Surraha. Al-Masna'	(populati	on 30).	
	(4) (Sh	Dhī Sukina. aikh's town	is Al-Av	vābīl. 1	(8)	Al-Hasana	The second second	HE SAN CAN	
		Al-Anjud		Popul	lation.			Populat	
		Thauwan			80 (4)	Kohlan . Soma'a	: :		70 90
			(5) 'Urai	ir		150	Populat	ion.	
		Al-Kahira As-Salah	••				300	ar etc.	
	(3)	Ar-Rahaba					200		
		Akdid Al-Mashar	-:-	**	::		150	3112	
		Al-Madhu Ashman					50		
		Hidalah				**	30	fighting men	10)

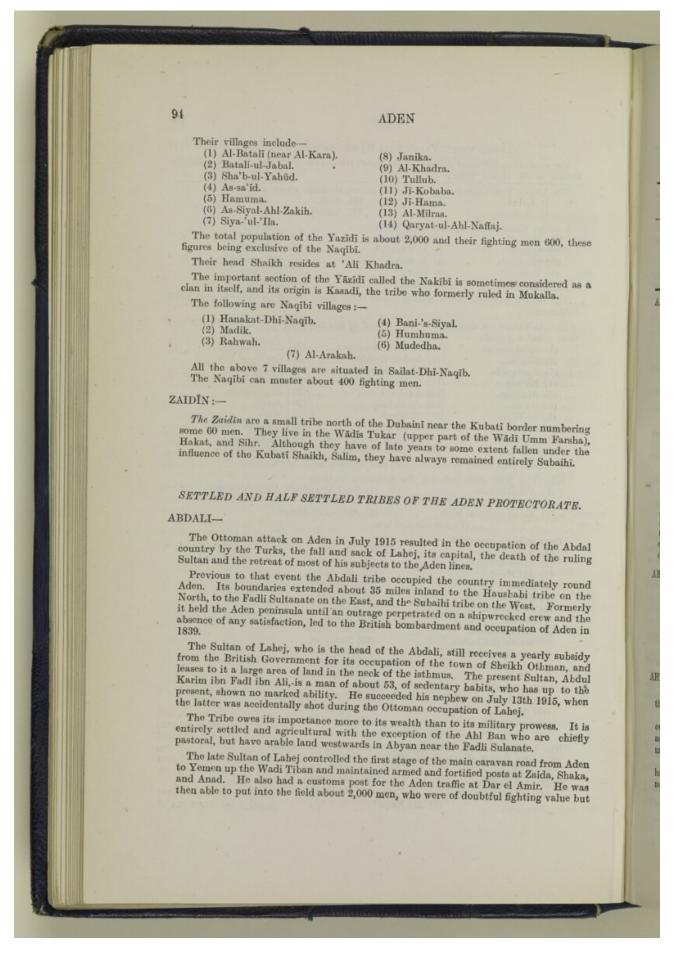
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			(25)
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Lower Yafa	'i Yafa'i Bani Kasid (or	BANT AFIF).	
The second smaller main known as the Lower Yafa'		the Yafa'i Bani Kāsid, officially	
The Lower Yafa'î are di I. Kaladî.	vided into four principal cla III. Sadī.		
II. Yahari.	IV. Yazī		
	(6) Al-Mausari.	(11) Rahawi.	
(2) Umarī. (3) Maudha'ī.	(7) Al-Yūsufī. (8) As-Sunaidī.	(12) At Tālibī. (13) Al-Hanashī.	
(4) Bakī. (5) Al-Bākirī.	(9) Da'asī.(10) Saidī.	(14) Al-'Alawī. (15) Al-Hājī.	
The total population of thighting men.	he Kaladī is said to be abou	t 10,000 and they muster 2,500	
II.—Al-Yaharī are divide	d into the sections of Bin S	aba, Bin Soaja, Bin Jaradi, and	
their villages include— (1) Asfal Mahall	(11) Habil-ud-Damman.	(21) Ad-Dumlah.	
(2) Kindas. (3) As-Suaida.	(12) Jud-ul-Haddad. (13) Sirar-Ahl-Muslim.	(22) Qariat-ud-Dār. (23) Ar-Rabiat.	
(4) Mirbah. (5) Al-Husn.	(14) Nabira. (15) An-Najd.	(24) Shurman. (25) Ahl-Hashah.	
(6) Na'am. (7) Ar-Rihau.	(16) Ar-Rahib. (17) Al Ghod.	(26) Astala. (27) Mura.	
(8) Dhik. (9) Jadnaika.	(18) Sutailah. (19) Rahiyat-bin-'Abbas.	(28) Rubāt-ul-Abadî. (29) Maraban.	
(10) Hidra.	(20) Dura-'d-Dakhla.	(30) Bain-ul-bujar.	
	about 7,000 and fighting meludes the following section		
(1) Ahl Sulaimān. (2) Yahya Nāsir.	(4) Banî Ahw (5) Maraban.	ad-bin-Ahmad Naum.	
(3) Ahl-ul-Jabal-ul-Ka	fi. (6) Ahl-bin-a Ahl-bin-Kahtan.	l-Ahmar.	
Their villages include—	(17) Sharyan		
(1) Naum. (2) Jabal Ahl Sa'd.	(18) Al-Masn	a'	
(3) Ahl Musif. (4) Kidhī.	(19) Shamsar (20) Ad-Dafa	r.	
(5) Zalasan. (6) Al-Kharba.	(21) Na'mān. (22) Abar.	Calculate that of all diving	
(7) Bainan. (8) Sha'b-ul-Bara.	(23) Hilam. (24) Ahl Hāji		
(9) Haidh-ul-Khalwa. (10) Yubas.		The state of the s	
(11) Az-Zahah. (12) Mahyal.	(27) Al-Baral (28) Thamar.	to be the second of the second	
* (13) Ar-Rufakah. (14) Walan.	(29) Al-Ma'a (30) Wādī-Bi		
(15) Marban. (16) Al-Hajlah.	(31) Ajeain. (32) Dār-ul-I	Ianash.	
the second state of the second state of	(33) Mitarrah.		
IV.—The Yazidi clan h	about 9,000 and fighting n as the following sections:	- India terretaria del Colonia	
(2) Ahl Naffajī.		bī.	
(3) Ahl 'Alawī Sālih.	(6) Ahl Ham (7) Ahl Naqībī.	à'1.	

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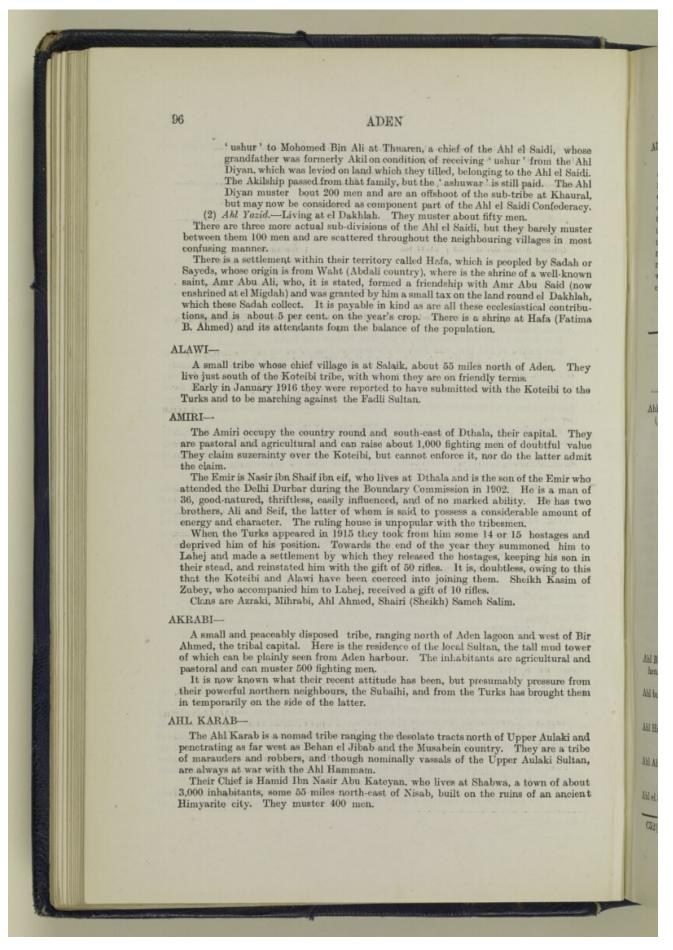
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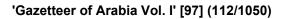


		(5
	ADEN	95
strong enough to repel any	tribal attacks, knowing th	nat British troops would come to
their aid in the event of se	erious trouble.	
	Sub-tribes.	
Tribe.	Sub-tribe.	Clan.
Abdali.	Ahl Ban.	Musabein.
Sultan Abdul Karim ibn Fadl ibn Ali.	Udheibi.	Mansuri.
Faul lou All.		Sh. Saleh Mansur. Ali Mansur.
ADDRE WATER CITEDAN	L PRITS	Muhammed Mansur.
ABDEL WAHID SULTANA The Abdel Wahid confedence		the west of the Upper and Lower
Aulaki Sultanates with who	ose tribesmen it is at const tanates of Bal Haf, Haban	ant feud.
The Sultan of Bal Haf, v	who lives in the town of th	at name on the sea coast to Salet
deration, and who receives	a small subsidy from Go	e head of the Abd el Wahid confe- vernment. He is well-conducted,
anglophile, but without mu	Bakazim, but lack their r	ulent tribesmen. The latter have
age from one country to the by sea.	e other is dangerous, and s	applies from Aden ordinarily come
The Sultan of Haban, th	he chief mercantile town	of the district, is Nasir ibn Saleh.
nion. He is unpopular with	n his tribesmen and frequer	European penetration of his domi- atly has trouble with the Lokamash
ditary enemies, the Ahl Ma	ut turbulent vassal tribes v an of Upper Aulaki.	who lie between him and his here-
The chief of the Izzan S	ultanate, which lies 25 mile	es to the East of Haban, is Mehsin h his tribes, a robber and a bad
governor. He was expelle	ed by the tribesmen in th	8 early ninctice and after tol:
raise money by pleaging hi	s Sultanate in turn to the	Hodeida. Having tried in vain to French and the Turks, he returned
via Sanaa and managed to endeavouring to blackmail	reinstate himself. In 189	8 he again came into disfavour by
ABD EL WAHID SULTAN	NATE—	
Officially recognized Sul Subsidiary Sultans:	tan, Saleh ibn Abdalla of I	Bal Haf,
Nasir ibn Saleh of H	Iaban.	
Tribes: Ahl Iswad.		
Lokamash. Mehsin ibn Saleh of	Izzan.	
AHL EL SAIDI—		
The Ahl el Saidi are a sn	nall confederation bounded	on the north by the Audhillah, on
They are chiefly to be fo	e south by the Oleh and or ound near el Dakhlah and	the west by Yafa.
as far as Karn Mershid.	A land-tax is due to him	per Aulaki whose influence extends
until he comes down to let	ch it with a large force. T	his happens about every five wood
holds supreme authority of	over the Yazid who pay t	sides at Nubet el Suwah, and also axes to him. The Confederation
(1) Ahl Diyan.—Livir	nd are the nucleus of the fo ng at el Ain and el Hamer	llowing sub-tribes :
at el Ain and rec	eives a small tax from the	m, but they pay a far larger tax of

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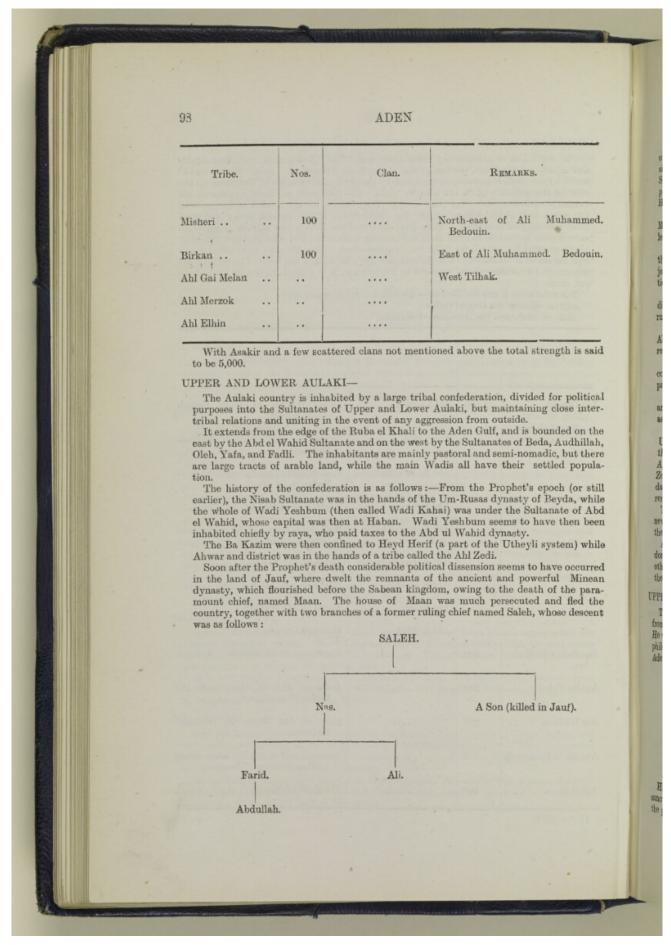




		•		54
		4 70 900		
		ADEN	97	
and inhabiting the north by the Beda east by the Aulaki cultivate sufficient the south foot of understanding of man who is power ready channel by real influence is Mu whom, owing to the constrain. The chief tribe is Sultan—Kasim i	Kaur, the Sultanate, and on barley for the Khau eutrality less to crewhich the hammed the Ahl. the Ahl.	the main ridge of the Add e, on the south by the O the west by Yafa. The or their needs. They have, which the neighbou the tribe can be approach the tr	5,000 fighting men, including Asakir en Hinterland. It is bounded on the leh confederation of Dathineh, on the e tribesmen are mainly pastoral, but hold a weekly market at Loder, near ring tribes attend under a mutual itan, Kasim Ibn Hamed el Gaber, andencies, but who provides the only led. The only man who exercises any lla, Akil of the Kaur, a powerful chief ss, it is almost impossible to reach or federation, 3,000.	
Akil—Muhamme	d ibn Mu	hammed Abdulla.		
Tribe.	Nos.	Clan.	Remarks,	
Ahl Deman (Akil, Ali Amr,	1,800	Ahl Lamaki	Lower reaches of Wadi Rukub (agricultural).	
living at De- man).		Ahl Lukfa	Mountains north-east of Deman. Bedouins.	
		Ahl Kafesi (Kafai)	S. of Deman, part agricultural, part Bedouin.	
The Leading Spring		Ahl Seyari	North-east of Deman. Bedouin.	
		Ahl Nahain El Rah- ab.	Half way between El Sama and Deman. Bedouin.	
Laboration and an area		Ahl Buker El Reyda	South of Ahl Nahain.	
		Ahl Wahesh	North-east of Ahl Buker.	
	- THE	Ahl Yazid	North of Ahl Wahesh.	
		Ahl El Seyl	East of El Sama.	
Ahl Buker El Hadhen.	300		North-east of El Migdah. Bedouin	-
Ahl bu Tahef	200		Between Ahl El Shaa and Ahl Buker El Hadhen.	
Ahl Hadhen	200		East of Ahl Buker El Hadhen, Bedouin.	
Ahl Ali Muhammed	200	••••	Summit and north of Kaur along road to El Sama. Bedouin,	
Ahl el Shaa	100		North of El Migdah. Agricultural.	
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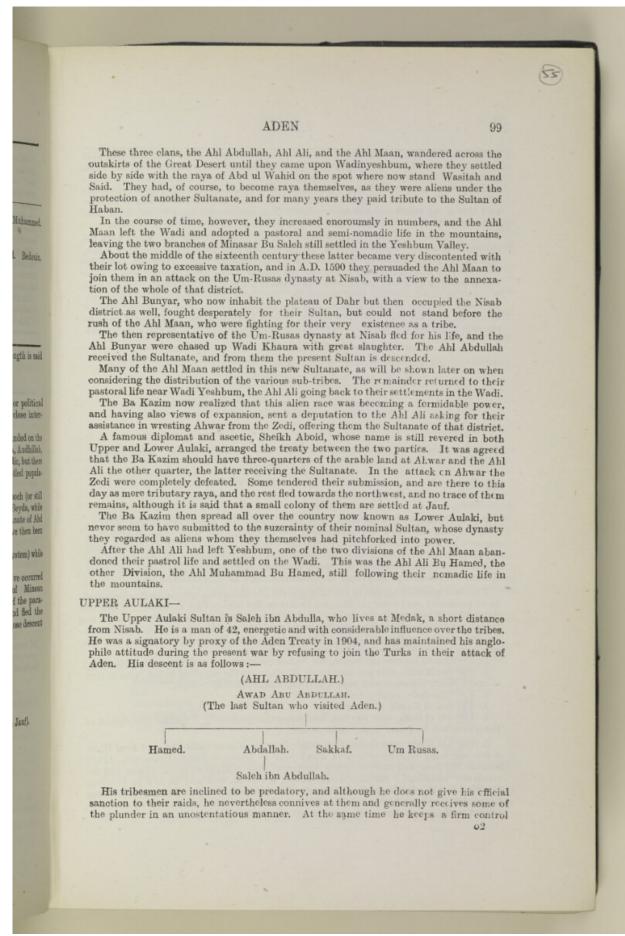
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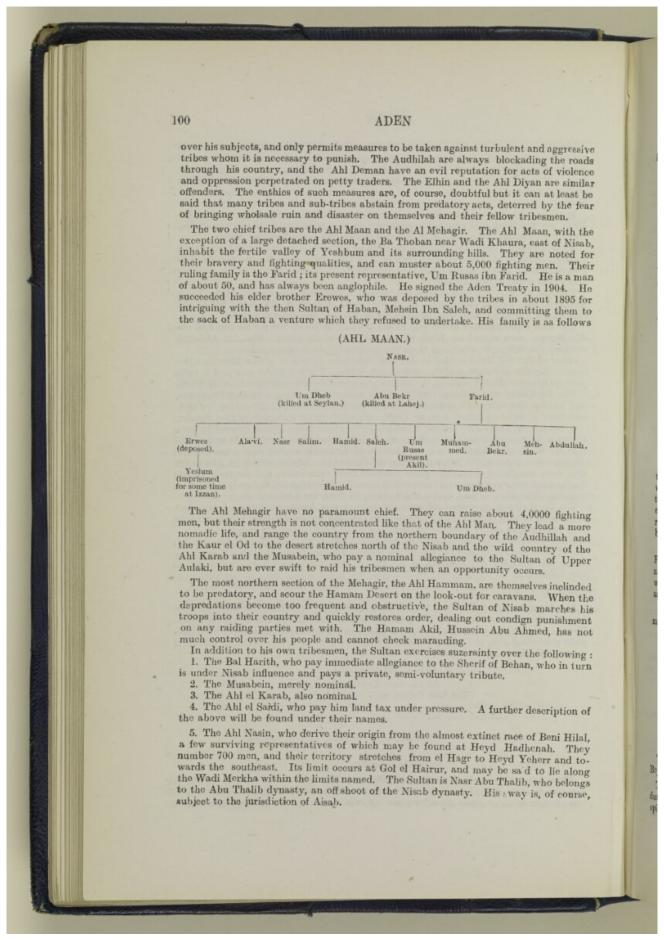
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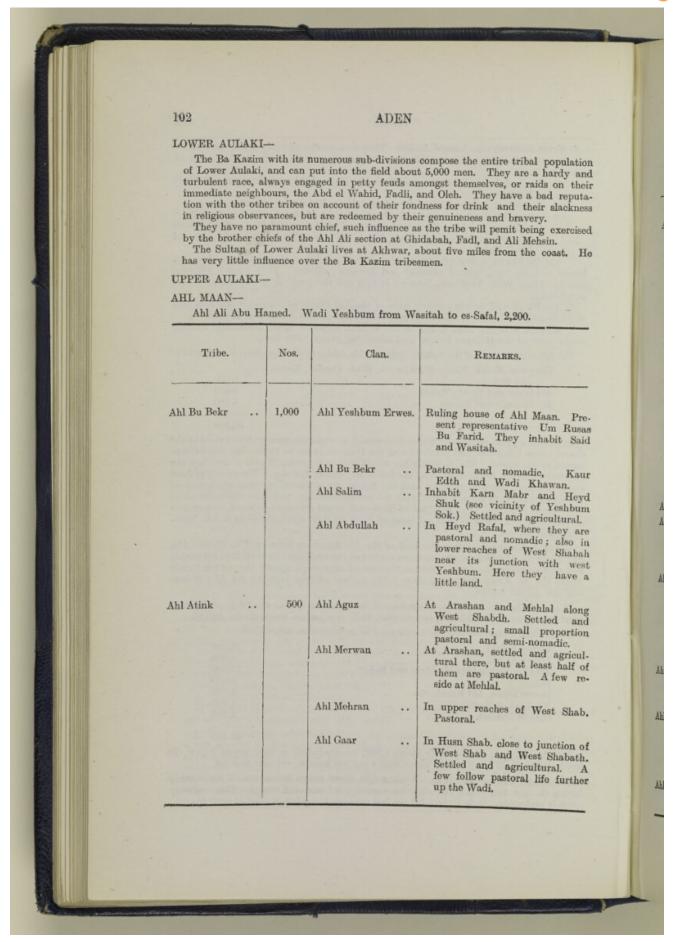
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	(56)
ADEN 101	
Three clans who are termed Asakir. They do not come directly under the Sultan; but are bound by treaty with the Ahl Maan to give their services in battle in case of	
a war. (a) Ahl Ba Zal, leading a pastoral life in the Kaur el Od near the source of Wadi	
Marbun. (b) Ahl Wahar, living at Heyd Keneb and Husn Makosrah, agricultural.	
(c) Ahel el Reyd, who occupy a district north-east of el Ark (the frontier village of Lower Aulaki). They lead a pastoral life along the banks of the Wadi	
el Reyd, which joins the Wadi Rafal just above el Ark, under the name of Wadi Malaik.	
7. Ahl Ba Feyad, a powerful tribe, who are not related to the Ahl Maan, but are, bound to them by a mutual offensive and defensive alliance. They muster 600 men and live along Wadi Yeshbum, between el Sfal and the gorge of el Nakabah. Origin	
not known. 8. Ahl Ba Hadah, another treaty tribe of the Ahl Maan, who number 300 men and and extend from below the Nakabah gorge to within a short distance of Haban. 9. Khalifa, a treaty tribe living on the western slopes of Heyd Hadhenah, a range	
to the west of the Hamani Desert, and mustering about 1,000 men. The fighting strength of the Sultan, including his Asakir or stading army, is as follows:	
Troops at Medak, Nisab, Wadi Durra, Wadi Abadan, Wasat,	
and Behan 1,100 Ahl Maan and Treaty Tribes 4,900	
Ahl Mehagir and Nasain 4,400	
10,400	
desert tribes lying east and north-east of the Hamam as far as human life can be supported in the desert. The Behan tribes would join as a matter of policy for they are too close to escape being crushed by the fall of the Aulaki dynasty. The people of Jauf would certainly throw in their lot with the Aulaki, for it has always been the policy of the Nisab Sultans to keep in touch with the parent tribeship, and Jaufi chiefs are often entertained at Nisab. The Khalifah of Hadhenah would also come forward, as a serious reverse to Upper Aulaki would cut them off from all their trade routes to Nisab, Yeshbum, and Haban.	
Lower Aulaki would follow the lead of the Ahl Maan, as between Um Rusas Abu Farid and Ali Abu Mehsin, the paramount chief of the Ba Kazim, there is firm friendship and also a defensive treaty. Only in the case of aggression against the Abdali Sultan would the Ba Kazim keep out, there being a close alliance between Ali Abu Mehsin	
and the Abdali Sultan. If the position of Dathineh is considered, it will be seen that the Oleh confederacy	
must join in or be annihilated, and besides, their sympathies are with the Aulaki.	
Under such circumstances the forces may be estimated as follows:—	
Upper Aulaki	
Jauf and tribes between them and Behan 12,000 Behan 6,000	
Desert tribes, Ahl Karab, etc 8,000	
Khalifah of Hadhenah	
45,400	
The Ahl Bunyar, who number about 4,000; are excluded, as they would follow the	
Beyda Sultan, and some tribes, whose forces are not known, are also omitted.	
The supply of breech-loading rifles amongst those tribes has increased enormously during the last few years, and they have some good mounted troops. Their military spirit is undeniable, their history for the last century being full of martial episodes.	

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		ADEN		103	
Tribe.	Nos.	Clan.		Remarks.	
Ahl Madhigi	400	Ahl Masus	1	oper reaches of Wadi Haspa- sah. Pastoral. A few inhabit	
		Ahl Ligam	Ge	Gehdil and El Hegil. hdil and Modal. Settled and agricultural.	
				El Hegil. Settled and agri- cultural.	
		Ahl el Shawahli		Edat Shems, Settled and agricultural.	
Ahl Ra Ras	300	A11 A A		Kawlah. Settled and agricultural. Shreig. Settled and agricul-	
berli Lawrence		Ahl Salim	Sn	tural. nall settlements under Heyd Tahm, at entrance to Ragalan	
				Pass, chiefly pastoral in wet weather become nomadic, rang- ing about the Ba Ras limits in order to make use of numerous	
				grazing grounds which then af- ford luxuriant pasture through- out the tribeship.	
AHL MUHAMMED	BU HA	MED, 1,650—			
Ahl Suleiman	800		-	vided into several 'fakhaid,' but names not known. Live for up the Ragalan Pass towards Hadhenah. Bedouin.	
Ahl Matosalah	300	Ahl Gedah		l Bedouin, no Husn.	
		Ahl Ba Shair Ahl Mudun Ahl Ba Ragelah	Ka	aur el Ode. aur el Ode. astoral and agricultural. Some large tracts of arable land in the	-
				upper reaches of Wādi Khumar.	
Ahl Hamed	150			ve at Husn es-Surr and vicinity of West es-Surr. No 'fakhaid' Settled and agricultural.	
Ahl Ba Thoban	200			ceupy country South East of Gol el Hairur on the Nasin border and extend South to near junction of West Hegr and West Subhan.	
Ahl Markahah				cretch South and South West of the Ahl ba Thoban.	
			-		

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Tribe. Nos. Clan. The Hamam is the most power of the Ahl Mehagir, and the Akli, Husein Bu Ahmed is of the maintays of the Argultan. Territory extra westwards to Heyd Kabr Husner-Rukbah and Now West as far as junction of Werkha and West Ham Their limits are somewague as they are entinomadic and pastoral. Ahl Diyab Ahl Hasein Ahl Hasein Ahl Merazik 900 Merajah into the desert. East of Hsun-er-Rukbah and time of drought graze and we their camels in Wadi Abac Other "fakhaid" names known. Northern limit an inaginary drawn from Ansab east-we through Karn Lemah. So limit border of Ahl Nitose in Gol el Dahrah. They re practically said to inhothe mountain system that realong the east borders of Go Mutti and Gol el Dahrah. They re practically said to inhothe mountain system that realong the east borders of Go Mutti and Gol el Dahrah. They re the practically said to inhothe mountain system that realong the east borders of Go Mutti and Gol el Dahrah. They re the practically said to inhothe mountain system that realong the east borders of Go Mutti and Gol el Dahrah. They return they afford fair pasture when they afford fair pasture was the country fair and the country fair and fol el Dahrah.	Tribe. Nos. Clan. The Hamam is the most power of the Ahl Mehagir, and the Akli, Husein Bu Ahmed is of the mainstays of the Art Sultan. Territory extensions to Heyd Kabr Husn-er-Rukbah and Now West as far as junction of Volume Merkha and West Hamam Their limits are someway rague as they are entinomadic and pastoral. Ahl Shemlan Ahl Diyab Ahl Hasein Ahl Hasein Ahl Merazik 900 Ahl Merazik Bounded on north by Ahl Dalon south their limits reach Husn Gabrah, on the east we hand gone south their limits and imaginary drawn from the set of the mountain system that rate of the practically said to inhigh the mountain system that rate of the mountain sy	104 AHL MEHAGIR—		ADEN	
Ahl Hamam 1,200 The Hamam is the most powe of the Ahl Mehagir, and the Akli, Husein Bu Ahmed is of the mainstays of the Ar Sultan. Territory extended westwards to Heyd Kabre Husn-er-Rukbah and Now West as far as junction of Werkha and West Hamed Their limits are somew vague as they are entinomadic and pastoral. Occupy the country East of Hamed Megah. Ahl Diyab Extend from north-east of Hamed Megah into the desert. East of Hsun-er-Rukbah and time of drought graze and we their camels in Wadi Abad Other "fakhaid" names known. Ahl Merazik . 900 Northern limit an inaginary drawn from Ansab east-was through Karn Lemah. So limit border of Ahl Nitosa in Gol el Dahrah. They me practically said to inhis the mountain system that realong the east borders of Go Mutti and Gol el Dahrah, bethese plains being unimhabita except in very wet weatly when they afford fair pasture.	Ahl Hamam 1,200 The Hamam is the most powe of the Ahl Mehagir, and the Akli, Husein Bu Ahmed is of the mainstays of the An Sultan. Territory ext westwards to Heyd Kabr Husn-er-Rukbah and Nowest as far as junction of W Merkha and West Ham Their limits are somew vague as they are entinomadic and pastoral. Occupy the country East of H. Megah. Ahl Diyab Extend from north-east of H. Megah into the desert. East of Hsun-er-Rukbah and time of drought graze and we their camels in Wadi Abac Other "fakhaid" names known. Northern limit an inaginary drawn from Ansab east-was through Karn Lemah. So limit border of Ahl Nitosa in Gol el Dahrah. They not be practically said to inthe the mountain system that realong the east borders of Go Mutti and Gol el Dahrah, be these plains being uninhabits except in very wet weath when they afford fair pasture They are pastoral. Ahl er-Rabiz 600 Bounded on north by Ahl Dakon south their limits reach Husn Gabrah, on the east W Hanak forms their frontier in A powerful tribe, but much			t title given to this gr	roup of tribes.)
Ahl Shemlan Ahl Shemlan Ahl Menazik Ahl Menazik Ahl Merazik 900 Ahl Merazik Go the Ahl Mehagir, and ti Akli, Husein Bu Ahmed is of the mainstays of the An Sultan. Territory exte westwards to Heyd Kabr Husn-er-Rukbah and No West as far as junction of W Merkha and West Hame Their limits are somew vague as they are entin nomadic and pastoral. Occupy the country East of He Megah. Extend from north-east of He Megah into the desert. East of Hsun-er-Rukbah and time of drought graze and was their camels in Wadi Abad Other "fakhaid" names known. Northern limit an inaginary learning the drawn from Ansab east-was through Karn Lemah. So limit border of Ahl Nitosa in Gol el Dahrah. They me practically said to inhat the mountain system that realong the east borders of Gol Mutti and Gol el Dahrah, be these plains being uninhabita except in very wet weath when they afford fair pastura	Ahl Shemlan Ahl Shemlan Ahl Shemlan Ahl Merazik 900 Ahl Merazik Bu Ahmed is of the Anishtays of the An Sultan. Territory exte westwards to Heyd Kabr Husn-er-Rukbah and West Hama Their limits are somew vague as they are entinomadic and pastoral. Cocupy the country East of He Megah. Extend from north-east of He Megah into the desert. East of Hsun-er-Rukbah and time of drought graze and we their camels in Wadi Abad Other "fakhaid" names known. Northern limit an inaginary of drawn from Ansab east-wasthrough Karn Lemah. So limit border of Ahl Nitosa in Gol el Dahrah. They me practically said to inha the mountain system that realong the east borders of Gol Mutti and Gol el Dahrah, be these plains being uninhabita except in very wet weath when they afford fair pastura They are pastoral. Ahl er-Rabiz 600 Bounded on north by Ahl Dak on south their limits reach Husn Gabrah, on the east Whanak forms their frontier in A powerful tribe, but much	Tribe.	Nos.	Clan.	REMARKS.
Ahl Merazik 900 Northern limit an inaginary l drawn from Ansab east-way through Karn Lemah. Soy limit border of Ahl Nitosal in Gol el Dahrah. They must be practically said to inhat the mountain system that realong the east borders of Gol Mutti and Gol el Dahrah, bothese plains being uninhabital except in very wet weath when they afford fair pastura.	Ahl Merazik 900 Northern limit an inaginary l drawn from Ansab east-war through Karn Lemah. Son limit border of Ahl Nitosal in Gol el Dahrah. They m be practically said to inha the mountain system that ru along the east borders of Gol Mutti and Gol el Dahrah, bo these plains being uninhabital except in very wet weath when they afford fair pasturar They are pastoral. Ahl er-Rabiz 600 Bounded on north by Ahl Dake on south their limits reach Husn Gabrah, on the east W. Hanak forms their frontier limit A powerful tribe, but much can be seen that the son south their limits reach than the son south their limits reach than the south the son south their limits reach thus Gabrah, on the east W. Hanak forms their frontier limits an inaginary learner than the south that the south that the south than the south that the south that the south than the south that the south than	Ahl Hamam	1,200	Ahl Shemlan	westwards to Heyd Kabr a Husn-er-Rukbah and No West as far as junction of W Merkha and West Hama Their limits are somewith vague as they are entire nomadic and pastoral. Occupy the country East of Hey Megah. Extend from north-east of Hy Megah into the desert. East of Hsun-er-Rukbah and time of drought graze and wa their camels in Wadi Abad
	Ahl er-Rabiz 600 Bounded on north by Ahl Daka on south their limits reach Husn Gabrah, on the east Wa Hanak forms their frontier lim A powerful tribe, but much d	Ahl Merazik	900		known. Northern limit an inaginary lidrawn from Ansab east-war through Karn Lemah. Sou limit border of Ahl Nitosal in Gol el Dahrah. They make the mountain system that rualong the east borders of Gol Mutti and Gol el Dahrah, bothese plains being uninhabitate except in very wet weather when they afford fair pasturage.





					28
			ADEN	105	
Trik	90.	Nos.	Clan.	Remarks.	
Ahl Dakar		100		Inhabit the vicinity of Abadan, bounded on the north by the Ahl Mabeth and on the east by Wadi Hanak.	
Ahl Laket		150		Inhabit the mountains of Laket, which extend from west Sad to west. Gibah; Bedoiun and pastoral.	
Ahl Mabith		70		Live between Ahl Dakar and Ansab. Entirely pastoral.	
LOWER A	ULAKI	(BA KAZ	гм), 4,789—	1 milety pastoras	
Ahl Shamn		300	Ahl er-Rashid \ Ahlez-Zenu \ \ Ahl Huwafil \ \ Ahl Konah \ \ Ahl Sali bu Nasr \ \ Ahl Husein \ \ Ahl Mohamed bu \ Nasr	Settled and agricultural. At Kubth, but moving towards Lebakhah. Gidhabah. Kubth. Kubth and Mehfid. Kubth. Kubth. Gidhabah.	
Ahl Karlah		400	Ahl Gawil Ahl Dahas Ahl Ba Hal Ahl Mansur bu Salim Ahl Ba Weden Ahl Shof Ahl Hadi Ahl Humoid	All settled and agricultural. At El Araken. At Lebakhah. At Lebakhah. At Labakhah. El Araken (these are Sadah). El Araken and vicinity. Lebakhah. Lebakhah.	
Ahl Mansur		450	Ahl Mehlik Ahl Makrum Ahl Heidarah Ahl Misod Ahl Lehwik Ahl Khalil Ahl Nobah Ahl Nasr	Chiefly Bedouin but a few husun. Low down in Wadi Rafal. In Wadi Kafah below Heyd (Lemun). Upper reaches of Wadi Meria. Below Ahl Heidarah in Wadi Mera. Upper reaches of Wadi Faki. Below Ahl Lehmik in Wadi Faki. In Wadi Kafah above Ahl Makrum. Between Ahls Nobah and Makrum.	
Ahl Ba Kra	ı	130	Ahl Sad Ahl Hadi	Bedouin and pastoral. Slopes of Heyd Salr (a little land and one husn). Wadi Legib (flows into Wadi Kafah from Hyed Herif).	
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 106		ADEN	
Tribe.	Nos.	Clan.	Remarks.
Ahl Ba Krad—contd.		Ahl Yeslum Ahl el Lefia Ahl Gabr Ahl Ligrab	On eastern border of the Gadine (Dathineh). South of above. Kaur el Utheyli. Heyd Raham.
Ahl Mana	25	Ahl Lisamah	Partly agricultural and part Bedouin. Land on left bank of Wadi Mer near Kaurat el Elya.
		Ahl Daur Ahl Sad Ahl Awad Ahl Saleh	Kaurat el Elya Kaurat Ahl Mana. Half-way down Wadi Faki. Kaurut es Sifflah.
Ahl Said	20	Ahl Makasa Ahl Salamin Ahl Salim bu Kamar	Partly agricultural and partly Bedouin. At Bir-esh-Shukab where the have land and husun. Near Seilat en-Nettakh (patoral).
Ahl Ba Selahah	24	Ahl el Awar Ahl Heidarah Ahl el Hindi Ahl Lidwa Al Ba Bedu. Ahl Dedwah. Ahl Akeb. Ahl Bil Ed	All follow a pastoral life on Hey Hamr, a system east of Hey Raham.
Ahl Lahak	500		Partly Bedouin and partly agr cultural.
		Ahl Heytham Ahl Tamus. Ahl Mareyth. Ahl Ali Bu Said. Ahl Sabrah. Ahl Gedah. Ahl Zomah. Ahl Kahtar. Ahl Husein. Ahl Mokah. Ahl Eyun en-Nabah. Ahl Dheb el Aswad.	All in the district of Ludi, a wel watered country South of Leb kha. Extent uncertain, but i South line probably approach the barrier range which run parallel with the coast.
Ahil Leshar	100	••••	Live half-way down Wadi Laika and are also scattered amon the mountain ranges toward Dathinah. Bedouin.

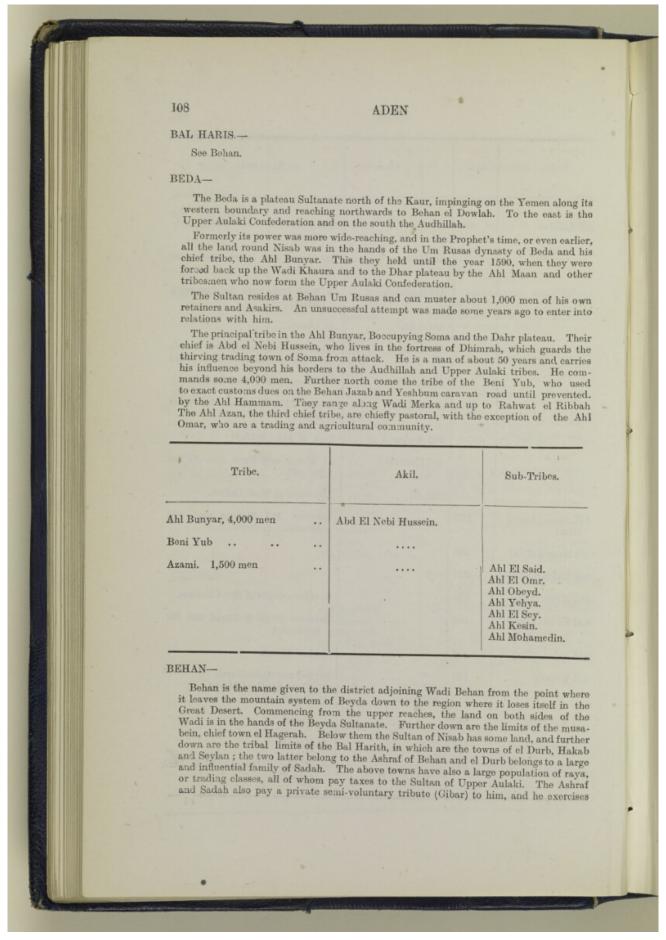




		ADEN	107	
Tribe.	Nos.	Clan.	Remarks.	
Ahl Ahtalah	900		Partly Bedouin and partly agricultural.	
		Ahl Yeslam	 At Ahwar and lower reaches of Laikah.	-
		Ahl Heidarah	 In Wadi Gahr near junction with Laikah.	
		Ahl el Afu	 At Ahwar.	
		Ahl Luthfah	 Wadi Tisabah (comprises Dathi- neh systems and joins Wadi Gahr)	
		Ahl Baseniah	 Upper reaches of Wadi Gahr.	
-		Ahl el Asad.	 Below Ahl Heidarah in Wadi Gahr.	
		Ahl Ambur	 East of Ahl Luthfah.	
		Ahl Umerthi	 At Ahwar and Nusn Arie Ali (or bu (Ali).	
		Ahl Ali	 Left bank of Wadi Laikah.	
Ahl Agam (Agara) (Dar)	150		Between Ahl Mansur and Ahl Ahtalah. Bedouin.	
Ahl Hamed (Dar)	300			
Ahl Heidarah (Dar)	250			
Ahl Manas (Dar)	220		Southern slopes of Heyd Raham.	
Ahl Bo Bol (Dar)	180		Between Heyd el Aswad and Bir Subbahiah.	
Ahl Bahan (Dar)	200		East of Ahwar.	
Ahl Yahawi	150	Ahl Gabr Ahl Soban,	 Settled and agricultural. At Misani South of Ahwar. At Hanad.	
Ahl Bedu (Dar)	230		At Hanad.	
Ahl Hamed (Dar)	160		At Hanad.	
Ahl Um Bushti (Dar)	100		South-east of Ahwar on right bank of the Wadi.	
	-		P2	

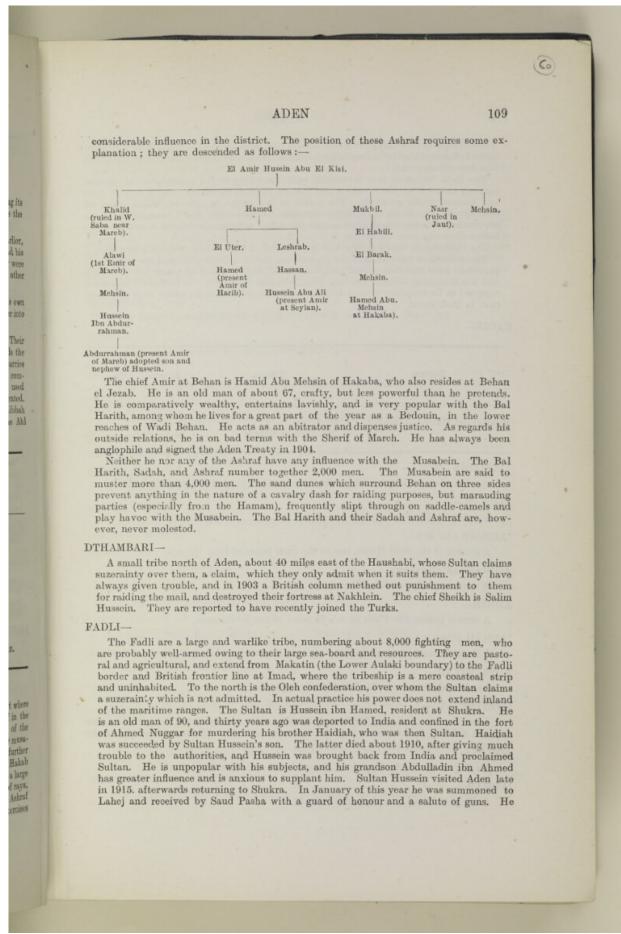
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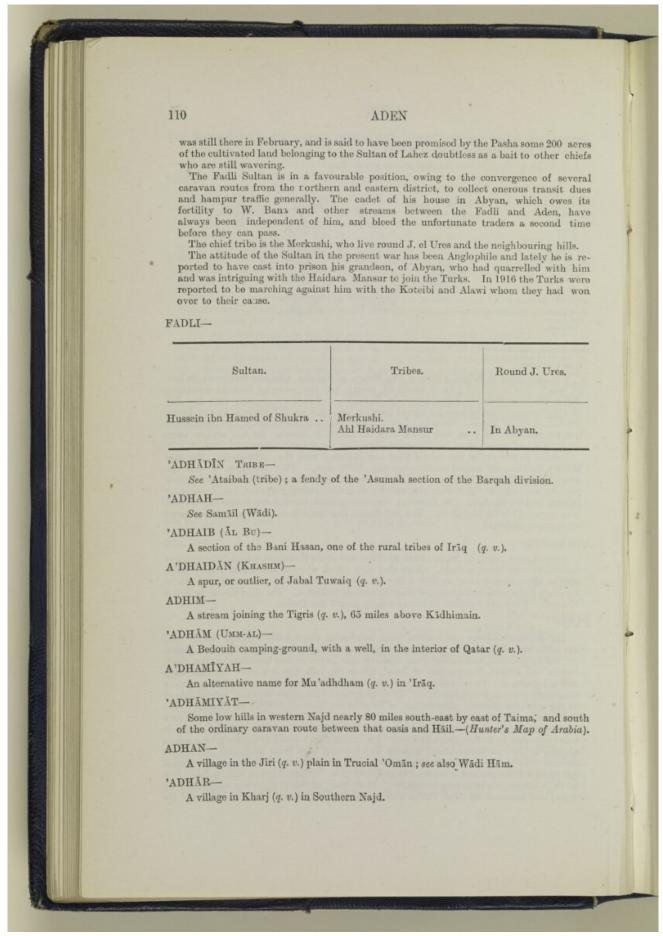
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'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [110] (125/1050)





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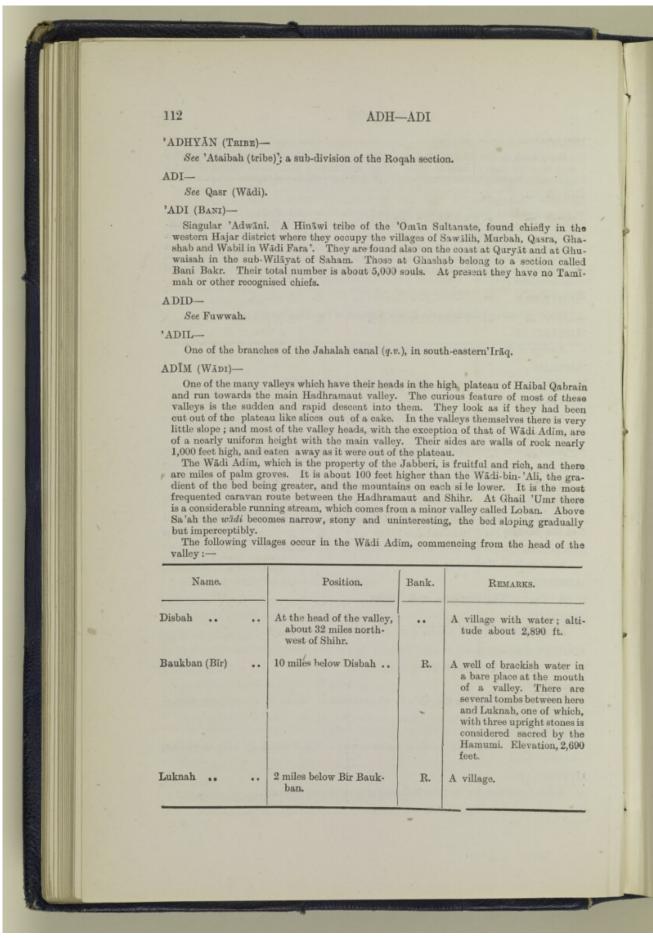


ADH—ADH ADHARA'— Some wells in the Wādi Sirhīn, in north-western Arabia, and lying some 29 miles west from the oasis of Jant-al-'Umr. They constitute a well-known halting place for caravans journeying between Syria and Janf-al-'Umr. (Huber, 1833). ADHARA' (Jaral)— A well-marked ridge, lying close to, and to the westward of, Janf-al-'Umr, in the Syrian desert in orthern Arabia. The ridge runs roughly west-north-west and cast-south-east, and including Jabal Jaraimah which is geologically a portion of it, has a length of about 35 miles. The castern alopes of Jabal Adhrar' approach to within about 10 or 12 miles of Jauf-al-'Umr, the detached fragment known as Jabal Abb occurring about half-way between these hills and the oasis. (Huber, 1883; Butler and Aglener, 1998.) 'ADHARI XIT— One of the tribes inhabiting the Kūfah Nāhiyah of the Najaf Qadha (q. v.). 'ADHBAH— A series of dry watercourses entering the Bitin (q. v.). 'ADHBAH— A Bedouin camping ground, with wells, in the interior of Qatar (q. v.). 'ADHBAH— A sub-section of the Āl Shabīb section of the Āl Morrah tribe (q. v.). 'ADHBAH (Mishāri-al)— A group of wells in Jāfārah (q. v.) in eastern Arabia. ADHBĀ 'YAH— A sund bay in the coast of the Kuwait Principality (q. v.), four miles or so northward of Rās-al-Qalai'ah. ADHBAH (Mishāri-al)— A village in Wādi Samāil (q. v.) in 'Omān. 'ADHBAH— A village in Wādi Samāil (q. v.) in 'Omān. 'ADHRAN— A village in Wādi Samāil (q. v.) in 'Omān. 'ADHRAN— A village in Wādi Samāil (q. v.) in the Sultanate of 'Omān at a very early date.— (Padyavae.) 'ADHUM (Abu)— A paarl bank lying to the north of the extremity of Rās Tanūrah (q. v.) in Qatif Bay, eastern Arabia. ADHYAIBĀT— A sub-division of the 'Awāzim Bedouins of Kuwāit'; see 'Awazim.		(a)
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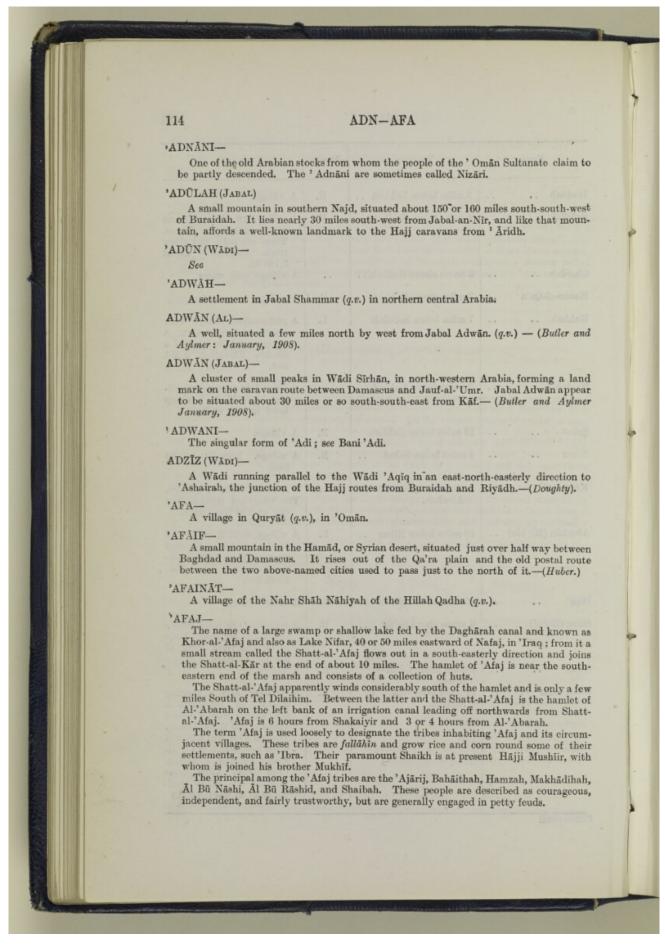




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-	Name.	-	Position.	1		
	Traine.	_ -	Position.	Bank	REMARKS.	
H	Iadbah	8	miles below Lukbah	R.	A village.	
	ufailah	1	miles below Hadbah	R.	A village on the tableland with excellent water. There are palm and other trees. Altitude about 3,150 ft.	
	10.1		miles above Rabbah	· · ·	A village with water,	
	ahbah		miles below Sufailah	R. L.	A village. A picturesque village with	
			into below istitation	1.	a tank of dirty water, a mosque, and the tomb of a shaikh. Elevation, 2,254 feet.	
N	aidah	2	hours below Rahbah		A small but picturesque village situated in a sharp bend in the valley.	
Sa	ahut	1	0 miles below Rahbah	R.	A village.	
N	ihar	4	miles below Sahut	R.	A village. Elevation, 2,109 feet.	
K	una or Kutna	1	hour above Bir bin Abudain.	ASIA OL	A small towered hamlet. The 'Obathani tribe occupy this part of the valley.	
A	budain (Bîr bin)	10	O miles below Nihar	L.	A village with 2 wells of good water situated amongst palm and camelthorn trees. Elevation, 1,848 feet.	
Bi	rk!	15	2 miles above Sa'ah	L.	A small village,	
Gl	nuz (Bīr-al)	6	miles above Sa'ah	R.	A well near the point where the Wādi Sanghur joins in on the right bank of	
Sa	ah	. 8	miles above Ghail	L	the main wādi. A village.	
	The second secon	21	'Umr. miles south-east of Shibam.	R.	A village; also a running stream of considerable size issuing from a minor valley called Wādi Loban. There is a tomb of a Saiyid 'Umr here, which is a well-known place of visitation. (The Wadi Adim from here to the Wādi Hadhramaut is unexplored.)	
C5.	2(w)GSB	-			9	

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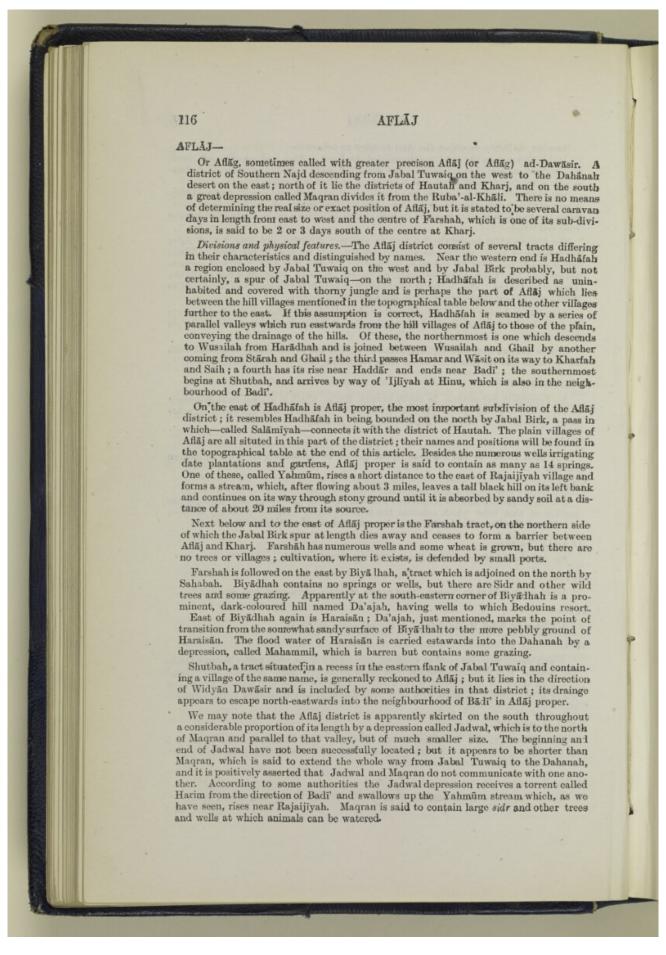
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Another authority describes the Afaj locality as follows:— Afaj is situated on the eastern extremity of the Khor-al-Afaj and on the left bank of the Shatt-al-Afaj. It consist of a few scattered collections of huts which include a bazaar with some small shops. It is a place of no special importance. The Shatt-ad-Digharah conveys water from the Shatt-al-Hillah to the Khor-al-Afaj, which overflows down the Shatt-al-Afaj. The northern portion of the Khor is shallow, while the southern portion is deep; its eastern end terminates in an impassable swamp	
with tall reeds. The Shatt-al-Afaj leaves the Khor in an easterly direction and after 2 or 3 miles turns south by east. In flood its waters probably reach the bed of the Shatt-al-Khar, but normally this river disappears in the desert. At Afaj it is wide, deep and impassable except by swimming or by means of quffahs, of which there are a few available. There is no bridge. The water in the Shatt-al-Afaj here is perennial and always fit to drink, except that in the dry season it has an unpleasant taste.	
Rice, wheat, barley and millet are cultivated in the Afaj district, which also supports large flocks of sheep, with herds of cows and buffaloes. Camels are procurable at certain	
seasons. Routes connect Afaj with Bghailah, Mahairijah and Qal'at Sikr; there is a route both on the north and the south side of the Khor connecting Afaj with the Shatt-al-Hillah.	
AFĀL (WADI)—	
An important watercourse, in north-western Hej $\bar{\imath}$ z, which is a right-bank tributary of the Wādī 'Ainūnah (q.v.) The general direction of its course, which is about 30 miles long, appears to be south.—(Hunter's map of Arabia.)	
'AFĀLIQ (BIN).— The chief family in the Fariq-al-'Ayūni quarter of Mubarraz (q.v.) town in eastern Arabia.	
'AFĀR—	
A term frequently used in connection with the 'Awāmir and apparently denoting the portion of that tribe which inhabits the territory called 'Afār or Dhafrah, between Mahōt and Dhufār. The 'Afār include representatives of many sections.	
'AFĀRĪN (Tribe)—	
See 'Ataibah (tribe); a sub-division of the Roqah section.	
'AFFAR— A mountain village in Yemen, lying nearly 50 miles north-west from Sana'a.	
ĀFI—	
A village in Wādi Ma'āwal (q.v.) in the sultanate of 'Omān.	
'AFIF— A well known watering-place in southern Najd, on one of the main routes between Qasim and Mecca. It is situated about 150 miles south-south-west from 'Anaizah, and, though it has an elevation of 4,615 feet, lies in a hollow encompassed by low, basaltic mountains. There is one good well, lined with dry, rude masonry, and containing fairly abundant water at about 60 feet.	
'AFĪQ-AL-ASMAR—	
Some hills in Hejāz, to the north-west of Qal'at Dār-al-Hamra. The Hejāz rail-way runs along the foot of the eastern slopes of these hills, of which the elevation is reported to be about 4.500 feet above sea-level.	
'AFISAH— One of the Aulād Wāsil families of the Braih division of the Bani Mutair (q.v.). Q2	

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According to Palgrave, who states that he made an excursion in 1862 to its chief place, Kharfah, the district of Aflāj is 'conterminous with' 'Āirdh. He says that he crossed Wādi Hanīfah and reached the boundary of Aflāj at the village of Safrah in one easy day's ride from Riyādy. He heard at Kharfah, which he reached in another long day, that the district of Dawāsir began one moderate day's journey to the south again. He found the watercourses to fall southward and away from Wādi Hanīfah after he had gone some miles over a broken calcareous platau (Tuwaiq). Though he nowhere explicitly states the relation of Aflāj to Kharj, it is clear the he place it west of the latter, and north of Harīq, Salaiyil and Dawāsir, all these being bounded on the south again by the Great Desert. According to Lorimer, however, Aflāj is one conterminous with 'Āirdh at all, but divided from it by Harīq. The only pint of agreement is its relation to Dawāsir. Kharfah, thus, will be placed over 150 miles south-south-west from Riyādh. Some authorities prefer Palgrave's pisition for Aflāj to Lorimer's and place it south-west of 'Āirdh, with Dawāsir, Salaiyil and the Maqqan depression on its own south-west and south; and Harīq on the east. Palgrave's estimate would make its length from north-east to south-west not much above 50 miles. Fortunately, in their descriptions of the general character of the district, Lorimer and Palgrave are not inconsistent.

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e anocalled as we trees Physically, Aflāj would appear to consist of scrubby and broken hill country on north and west, containing several villages. It sends down its drainage to a plain country on the east and south, containing the most fertile lands and the most considerable settlements. Aflāj, therefore, lies partly in and on the southern Tuwaiq plateau, which sends off a spur, called Jabal Birk, to divide it from Hariq. All authorities agree that there is a good deal of spring water in the district, both in the hills and the western part of the plain; that the settlements have gardens of date and other fruit trees, these beinr most luxuriant in the hill-villages; and that it holds a considerable settled population.

Population.—As will be apparent from the topographical table which concludes this article, the settled inhabitants of Aflāj are mostlyDawāsir landowners and their cultivators of the Bani Khadhīr tribe; but there are also a few representatives of the Fadhūl, Sahūl, and Sabai', and possibly of the 'Anizah and of other smaller but still distinct tribes, besides negro and half caste slaves.* The total 'number of the fixed population of Aflāj may be roughly estimated at 22,000 souls. The people are Wahhābis.

Agriculture and general resources.—The topographical table at the end of this article and the related articles to which it affords a clue contain some information as to the crops and livestock of Afiāj. It appears that the agricultural staples are dates, wheat, barley and lucerne, and in a lesser degree fruits, maize and millet. The fruit trees of the hill villages are superior to those of the plains; but, in regard to livestock, the lower lying villages are the better provided with horses. The domestic animals are those of Southern Najd generally, viz., camels, donkeys, horned cattle, sheep and goats.

Administration.—In comparison with the more northern districts of the Wahhāb dominions Aflāj is backward and uncivilised; and, in commonwith the neighbouring but still more remote district of Widyān Dawāsir, it seems to play but a small part in the political life, of \$\frac{a}{2}\$ the country. Aflāj appears to have been but little affected by the internecine struggle, since 1880, between the rulers of Hail and Riyādh; but it is stated that the Wahhābi Amīr now extracts an annual revenue of about \$20,000 from the district, of which \$\frac{1}{3}\$ is paid by the Bedouins and \$\frac{2}{3}\$ by the villagers. The control of the settled villages of the plain appears to be vested in the headmen (here called Amīrs) of the principal villages of Badi, Kharfah, Lailah, Raudhah and Saih, each of them being answerable for the component hamlets of his group: in the hills, however, each village is independent of the others and subject to its own Shaikh, the only exception being Wāsit which is under Hamar.

^{*} According to Palgrave the half caste population at Kharfah in 1862 almost equalled the Arab in numbers and, like full negroes, frequently wore nothing but a waist cloth. Hospitality was meagre, and a want of sociability and a coarseness of manner were observable. It should be added that Palgrave's account of his journey to Kharfah does not inspire confidence, chiefly on account of the position which he assigns to it and to Aflaj with reference to adjoining districts,





Name. Position. Houses and inhabitants. 'Amār In the middle of the triangle formed by Lailah, Saih and Kharfah and about 3 miles from each of those places. Badi' The southernmost village in Aflāj. In the hills of Aflāj.
'Amār In the middle of the triangle formed by Lailah, Saih and Kharfah and about 3 miles from each of those places. Badi' The southernmost village in Aflāj. In the hills of Aflāj 15 miles to the north-west of Lailah, upon a depression which runs down eastwards to Wusailah. Haddār In the hills of Aflāj at depression which runs down eastwards to Wusailah. Haddār In the hills of Aflāj at depression which runs down eastwards to Wusailah. Haddār In the hills of Aflāj at depression which runs down eastwards to Wusailah. Haddār In the hills of Aflāj at depression which runs down eastwards to Wusailah. Haddār In the hills of Aflāj at a distance of 30 miles (or possible more) due west of Badi' and perhaps to fading sections of the Dawāsi ribe; and tender and cereals. Lucern and melons grow The Amir of 'Amā is 'Abdul Rahmān is 'Abdul Rah
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Badi' and perhaps the Dawāsir tribe; most remote. The
west of Hamar. Bani Khadhir, is said to occupy 1
The drainage of Besides these hours and to be
Haddar apparently there are many broken generally a
runs to Badi'. detached Qasrs pos- sessed by the same there are wells
tribes.
tribes and ah abandoned





	Al	FLAJ	119
Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.
Haddår—contd.		Anne all sienes tone light to the area define relief to allogo II. to pourts	Qasr and where the plain ends and the hills begin. Water is at 4 to 5 fathoms below the surface.
		. mal to manual	There are said to be 7,000 date palms and a few fruit trees, besides the usual crops and domestic animals of Aflāj.
Hamar	In the hills, about 20 miles west of Saih to which its drainage descends.	300 houses of Dawā- sir of the Ishkarah section, 100 of the Hanābijah section, and 80 of Bani Khadhīr. Besides	The name is said to be due to the fact that the hills from which floods reach the vil- lage are of a blood- red colour and that
		these there are a number of isolated enclosures.	the flood water itself is red. There are extensive date- groves, besides the usual fruit trees, cereals, lucerne and
		and alle	melons; also the ordinary domestic animals and 25 horses. Water stands 6 to 7 fathoms below
Harādhah	In the hills about 9 miles north-west of Stārah, at the head of a valley which runs down to Wusai-	100 houses of Sahūl of the 'Anājid sec- tion and 25 of Bani Khadhir.	the surface. There are two routes between Ghail and Harādhah, one direct and one by Stārah. The date trees here
	lah joining that from Stārah and Ghail before it reaches Wusailah.		are estimated at 8,000 and the fruit trees are especially good. Water is at 3 to 4 fathoms. Lucerne and the
man officer of			usual cereals grow and there are 10 horses besides the ordinary livestock of Aflāj.
Kharfah	In the middle of the district, 3 miles north of Raudhah and 5 or 6 miles south-south-west of Lailah.		See article Kharfah.





120	AFLAJ			
Name.	Position.	Houses of inhabitants.	Remarks.	
Lailah	Towards the north end of Aflāj, about 4 miles north-west of Saih and 5 miles		See article Lailah.	
Marwān	south of Wusailah. About 6 miles northeast of Badi'.	30 houses of Dawasir of the Māna's ub-section of the 'Ammār, and 40 of Bani Khadhīr cultivators living in	There are 6,000 date palms, but no fruit trees; the usual cereals, lucerne, melons and water-melons are grown, and the ordi-	
ed of the act of the control of the	to it is a second	the date gardens. Large numbers of Bedouins resort but do not reside here.	nary livestock of Aflāj, besides some horses, are kept. The resident Dawäsir own half the date- groves and the Be-	
the mark that a second	bonda to Talena		douins the other half. Water is abundant at 4 fathoms, South- west of Marwān, in the direction of Badi is a spot Qā'iyah where there are no fixed habitations,	
Rajaijiyah	2 miles north of Marwān.	10 houses of Idgha- mah Dawāsir and 30 of Bani Kha-	but cultivators from Marman raise crops of wheat and barley. Date palms are about 4,000, but there are no other fruit trees;	
	inche have foreme	dhīr; the latter are cultivators but re- side within the village enclosure.	of the date groves about \$\frac{1}{4}\$ are owned by Bedouins who resort here in the numbers in the season. Lucerne,	
The state of the s		dilana (I radyn-	melons and cereals are cultivated and there are the usual livestock, also 12 horses. The water in the wells is at	
			4 fathoms from the surface. The Yahmum stream, described above, rises to the east or northeast of Rajaijīyah but the cultivation	
			of its banks is prevented by the Bedouins.	





	AFI	LÂJ	121
Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks,
Raudhah	About 3 miles south of Kharfah and 10 miles north by west of Badi'.	in	See article Raudhah.
Saih	About 4 miles southeast of Lailah and 7 miles north-east of Raudhah.		See article Saih.
Shinādhir (Umm)	1½ miles north of Wusailah.	20 houses of Fadh- ül, forming a Qasr, and 10 of inferior tribes,	There are about 500 date palms. Water in the wells is at about 9 fathoms.
Shutbah	At the head of a valley which drains down north-eastwards to Hinu, a place connected with Badi'.	40 houses of Bani Khadhīr, cultiva- tors. The owners are Khadhrān Da- wāsir who re- side elswhere and only visit the place to collect their share of the produce in the harvest.	There are 2,000 date palms here, but no fruit trees of other kinds. There is also ordinary cultivation of cereals and lucerne. The village is described as capable of much improvement, but greatly neglected by its present owners.
Stārah	It the hills of Aflāj in the same valley as Ghail, but perhaps 12 miles further up it and westwards.	20 houses of Sahūl of the Qubābinah sec- tion and 60 houses of inferior tribes.	Cultivated date palms are estimated at 3,000 and wild ones at 1,500. The cultivation and livestock are the same as in the other hill villages of Aflāj. The water level is 2 to 3 fathoms below the surface of the ground.
Wāsit	In the same valley as Hamar, but perhaps 5 miles further east and further down.	30 houses of Da- wāsir of the Huq- bān section and 20 of Bani Khadhīr.	Date palms number about 7,000 and are partly owned by inhabitants of Hamar, Other fruits and crops are average; so also are livestock. except that there are no horses. Water occurs at 4 fathoms.
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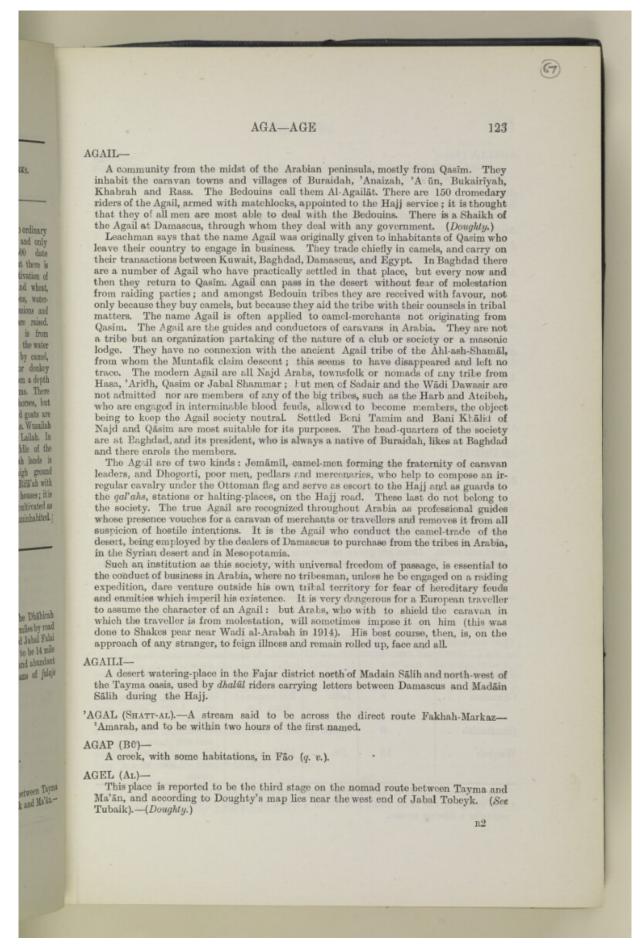
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122 AFL—AGA					
Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabi- tants.	Remarks.		
Wusailah	About 5 miles north of Lailah.	30 houses of Dawā- sir, viz., 20 of the 'Arfaj and 10 of the Ishkarah section; also 8 of Bani Hājir and 20 of inferior tribes.	barley and whe		
	A THE STATE OF THE		melons, onions as lucerne are raise Irrigation is from the walls and the walls raised by cambullock or donk power from a dep of 6 fathoms. The are no horses, however and goats and the middle of the was all and the middle of the was all and some high ground called Rifa'ah wir uins of houses; in now uncultivated well as uninhabite		
AFLĀJ BANI QIT Also known as district of 'Omān almost due soutl which stands on south of Dhank	FAB— s Mamur; a halting-pl l. It consists of a clust h of Dhank, and 2 mil the north side of Mazū The water supply o	harqīyah (q. v.) in 'Omāi ace on the Dhank-'Ibri ær of hamlets lying abou æs south-east from a low n. The latter village is co f Aflāj Bani Qitab is bo water of which is led dow	route, in the Dhāhi t 15 or 16 miles by ro hill called Jabal Fa onsidered to be 14 m th good and abunda		
(Cox; May and . AFLATAH (TRIBE	June, 1902). See also I 1)—	Ohāhirah. of the Barqah division.			
AFUS (QAL'AT)— A qal'ah on the l AGAB (AL)—	left bank of the Euphr	ates a few miles above S	amāwah.		
This place is		out midway between Jab			

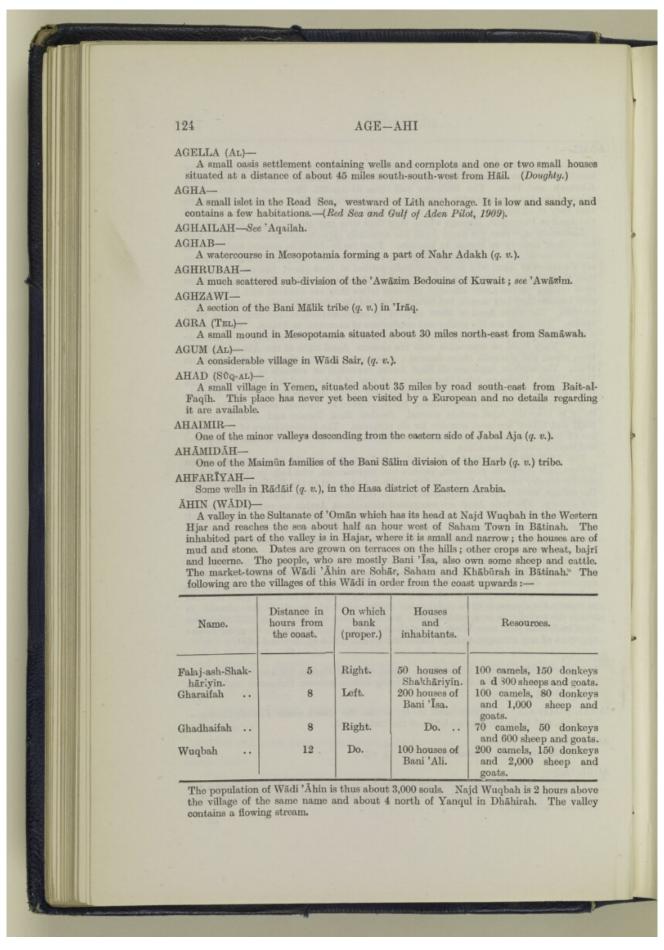






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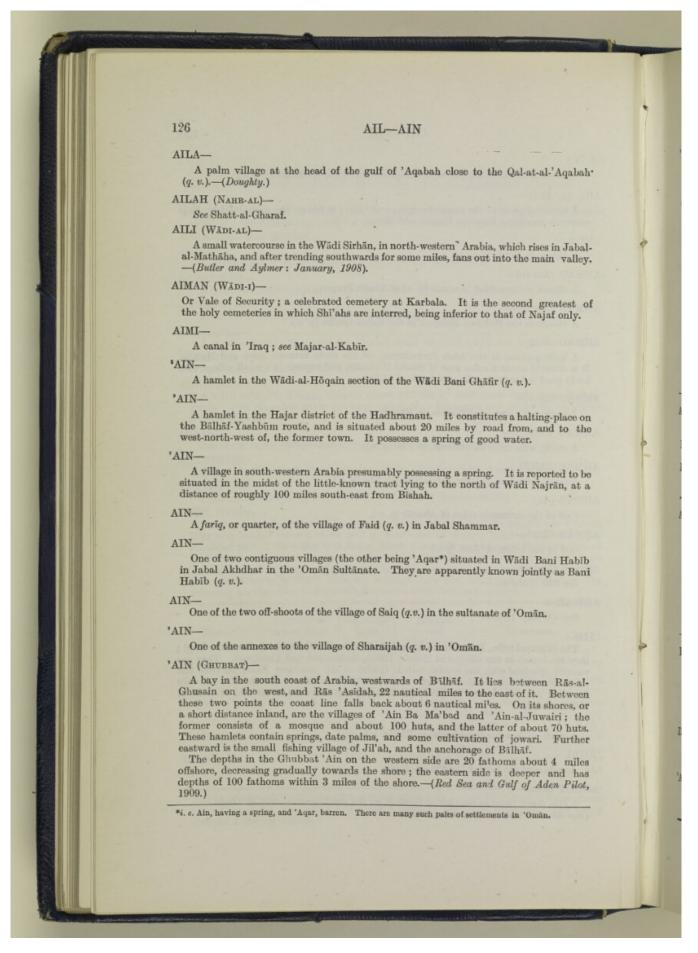
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AHI—AIK 125
1.000
An alternative name for the 'Aval Hiveh section of the Na'im tribe (a. a.)
An alternative name for the 'Ayāl Hiyah section of the Na'īm tribe (q. v.).
AHL-AL-'ARĪF— A watering place in the Shumrān district of 'Asīr; it lies on the route used by Hajj caravans travelling between Yemen and Mecca.
AHLA—
A village in Wādi Dima (q. v.).
AHMAD (AULĀD)—
A section of the settled 'Awāmir (q. v.) of 'Omān Proper.
AHMAD (Ваттан)— A village of the Mahāwil Nāhiyah in the Hillah Qadha (q. v.).
AHMAD (Bir)—
A halting-place, in the Aden Protectorate, on the route between Aden and Mufālis. It is situated about 6 miles west of Shaikh 'Uthmān, and consists of a small village with fairly good water from wells at a depth of 15 feet.
AHMAD (IBN)—
A creek, with some habitations, in Fao (q. v.).
AHMAD BÄRÜN—
A creek, with some habitations, in Fao (q. v.).
AHMAD ZAICH— A creek, with two or three habitations, in Fão (q. v.).
AHMAR (AL)—
Part of the mountain ridge of Abanāt (q. v.).
AHMAR (Bul)—
One of the tribes of 'Asir, $(q.v.)$.
AHQĀF (DESERT)— See Sāfi (Bahr-as).—
AHWAR— See (Wādi) Hūwar.
'ĀID— The principal tribe, Bedouins being excluded, of the Kharj district in Southern Najd; they are found, in the villages of 'Adhār, Dilam, Sulaimīyah and Yamāmah. They are possibly identical with the section called 'Iyādah of the southern Shammar tribe but some authorities would identify them with the 'Aidh section of the Qahtān. A very few 'Āid are found also in the 'Āridh District, and there are some 'Āid or 'Āidh in Zilfi in Sadair.
'ĀID— A creek, with a few households, in Fão (q. v.).
'ÄIDH— A section of the settled Qahtān of 'Aridh.
AIKAIT (Rās)—
A low, sandy point in the Gulf of Masirah, on the south-eastern coast of 'Omān. (Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1909).

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AIN-AIN 127 'AIN (QASR-AL)abah. Part of the settlement of Shifāthah (q. v.) near Karbala. It consists of 200 houses more, a considerable, bazar, and a fine spring. 'AIN (WADI)-One of the many valleys of which the heads are in the high plateau of Haibal Qabrain, and run towards the main Hadhramaut valley. The curious feature of most of these valleys is the sudden and rapid descent into them. They look as if they had been cut out of the plateau like slices out of a cake. In the valleys themselves there is very little slope; and most of the valley heads, with the exception of that of Wādi Adīm, are of a nearly uniform height with the main valley. Their sides are walls of rock nearly 1,000 feet high, and eaten away as it were out of the plateau. The following list contains, in descending order, the names of the more important villages occurring in the Wādi 'Ain: alley. est of Position. Bank. REMARKS. Name. A considerable village with R. 7 miles above Haurah ... Adab a mosque and a well. the other Just above Badrah R. Karan The inhabitants manufac-Badrah 3 miles below Adab R. ture indigo dye. ed to be n, at a AIN (WADI-AL-)-A valley in the Dhāhirah district of the 'Omān Sultanate, which, rising in Jabal-al-Kor at the eastern end of Dhāhirah, runs westwards to the neighbourhood of 'Ibri where it joins Wādi Sanaisal. Its villages in order from its head downwards are as follows: Habib Bani Houses and Name. Position. Bank. inhabitants. REMARKS. 100 houses of Stands under a jagged Hail Bani Hina 3 hours to Right .. square perpendicular cliff called Jabal Misht: Bani Hina. westward of Najd-alresources are 25 camels, Barak. Rās-al-50 donkeys and 600 sheep letween and goats. res, or i; the Livestock are 30 camels, 80 houses of Dham .. 5 hours below Do. 0 hats. 20 donkeys and 700 sheep Hail Bani Bani Hina. urther Hina. and goats. miles Animals are 20 camels, 'Ain Bani Sārikh 3 hours below Do. 70 houses of nd has Dham. Bani Sārikh. 20 donkeys and 400 Pilot, sheep and goats.

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			AIN	V—AIN			
Nar	me.	Position.	Bank.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.		
Kubārak	h	3 hours below 'Ain Bani Sārikh.	Do	40 houses of Bani Jissās.	This hamlet with its d groves suffered sevely from drought in 19 There are 20 camels, donkeys and 600 go and sheep.		
Salaif	annan i	20 miles below Kubārah.	Both	150 houses of Manādharah and 200 of Suwāwifah.	Salaif is practically suburb of 'Ibri, from the which it is distant miles to the east-soureast. There is a sm fort on the east bank the Wādi overlooking aqueduct. Dates a lucerne are grow There are 40 camels, I donkeys and 600 shound goats.		
		n of Wādi-al-'A	in is approx	cimately 3,000 so			
AIN-AL							
	See Maqta'.— 'AIN MUHAMMAD—						
One	One of the forts which originally encircled the town of Zubārah (q.v.), in the Qatar promontory of eastern Arabāa.						
*AINAIN		witch zhaba.					
		aping-ground, v	with water,	in Biyādh (q.v.,	Part L)		
'AINAIN							
A h	amlet in G	duryāt (q. v.) ir	n 'Omān.				
AINAIN							
	100 m		labūs divisi	on of Sharqiyah	(q. v.).		
A br rain: in to 'Askar a 'Ainain g them a e tribes of The by Al Bū	and 20 at gain their pastoral; Qatar, live Dōhah qui i 'Ainain, v	they have 400 Muharraq Tow livelihood as pubut a proportion in the parter of Döhah	houses at 'on. In religional pearl-drivers on, though a interior du is said to haain there le	Wakrah, and in gion they are M s, pearl-merchan smaller than in t ring part of the ave been founded	be, found in Qatar and Ba a the latter 75 houses a āliki Sunnis. The Āl E ts and boatmen. None the case of the other settle cold season. I early in the 19th centuroved in 1828 to Ruwais an		
EHWHIPE			a at wakra	ii.			
AINAIN	V (AL BŪ)-						

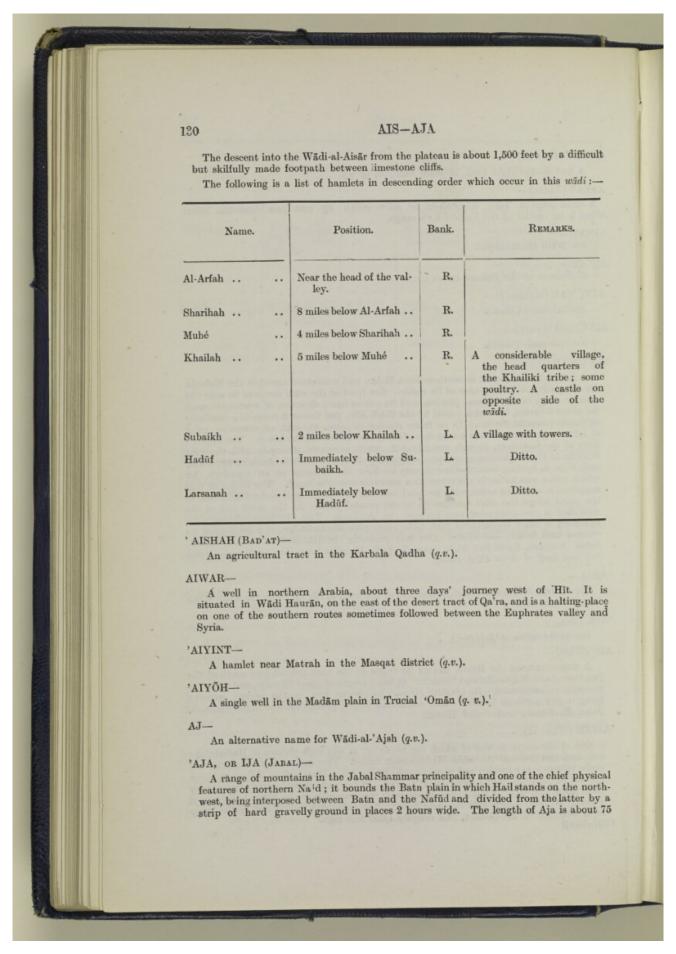
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			(70
	AIN—AIS	129	
AINAIN (BAIT-AL)-			
A fort on the right bank	k of Wādi Sanaisal, (q. v.),		
AINAN (JABAL)—			
	ing about 40 miles north by asht-i-Kuh range.	east from 'Amaran. Jabal	
AINAT— See Wādi Hadhramaut.			
AINAT— A division of the Fukara	a tribe (q. v.).		
AINŪNAH (HARBOUR)—	A Control of the control of		
AINŪNAH (JABAL)—			
See Ainūnah (Wādi).			
AIN ÜNAH (Wādi)—	departer library		
A watercourse situated in	north-western Hejāz, and cele	brated amongst the Padawin	
for about 40 miles, when it is direction towards the sea. of table-land, which ends in ance of the luxuriant, thou sterility of the neighbouring and, from it, leading toward which water was formerly considered aqueduct is about 1½ miles, the point where the wādi en aqueduct is the settlement approach is much encumber entered with facility and saf Jabal 'Ainūnah, 6,090 feet in Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot,	the ce of its water. The head of the plateau, and its course has a significant by the Wādi Afāl, and In its lower reaches it passes a leng line of cliffs, two miles from the plateau and the sea, may be seen the reconveyed to a reservoir near the with its head between two bar and harbour of 'Ainūnah, and with reefs, may, with the and harbour of 'Ainūnah, and with reefs, may, with the and harbour of 'Ainūnah, and with reefs, may, with the and harbour of 'Ainūnah, and with reefs, may, with the and the plateau and harbour of 'Ainūnah, and with reefs, may, with the and the plateau and harbour of 'Ainūnah, and the plateau and harbour of 'Ainūnah, and the plateau and harbour of 'Ainūnah, and the plateau and the pla	direction of west-south-west thence it tends in a southerly through an extensive tract from the beach. The appearance is strangely with the wild the Wādi 'Ainūnah are ruins, mains of an aqueduct, by the beach. The length of this ren and rocky hills which is the At the shore end of the This harbour, although its sesistance of a good pilot, be applied to the strangely with the south and the same and the sam	
'AIQA— The eastern of the two pri 'Omān Sultanate,	incipal quarters of the town of	Sür (q. v.) on the coast of the	
'AIR (Bul)—		or tradition 1012 de nameur	
One of the tribes of 'Asir (q	q.v.).		
AIS (Wādi)—			
direction of south-west. Its	jaz, having its origin in the high and Hamdh. It has a length of a identity appears to become loo' which culminates in the pea al Rūwāt.	about 80 miles, and a general	
'AISĀR (Wādi-al)—			
One of the many valleys of rain and run towards the methese valleys is the sudden as cut out of the plateau like slittle slope, and most of the a nearly uniform height with	of which the heads are in the lamin Hadhramaut valley. The and rapid descent into them. The fices out of a cake. In the valley heads, with the exception the main valley. Their sides and, and roughly 1,000 feet high	curious feature of most of hey look as if they had been eys themselves there is very in of the Wādi Adīm, are of	
		S	

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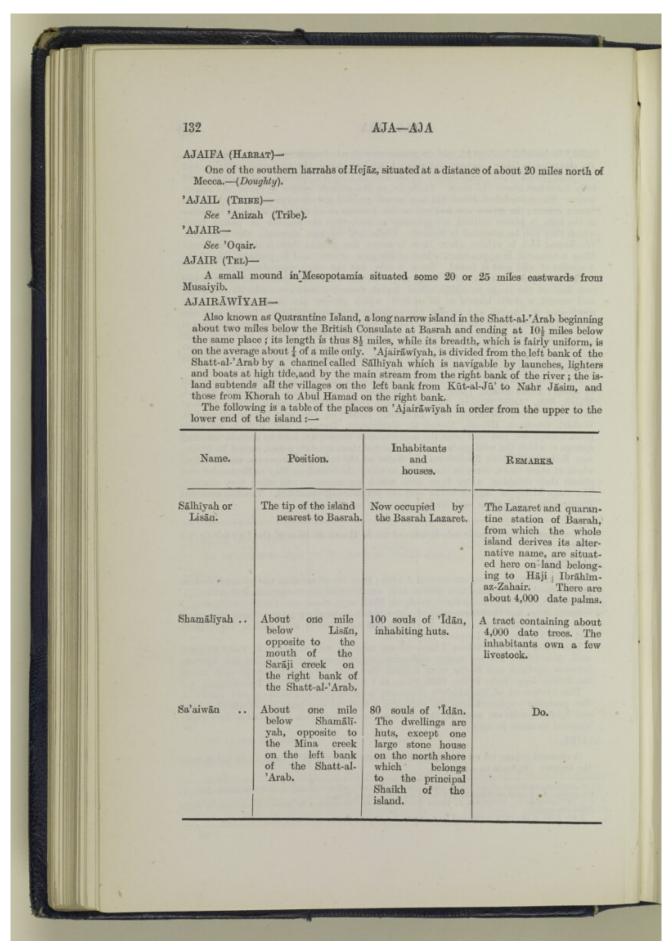
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	1
AJA—AJA 13I	
miles,* its breadth is about 15, and its general direction is from north-east to south-west. Its elevation is fairly constant and about 1,000 feet above the surrounding plains, but one peak (Jabal Fara') immediately to the west of Hā-li is 5,550 feet high† and so rises fully 2,000 feet above the town. There are no subordinate ranges or spurs of importance. The material of Jabal Aja is a course grained granite of grey, pink or reddish-brown colour; the strata are inclined to the horizon at an angle of 55°; and the sides of the hills, in places vertical, are generally so steep that the number of points from which they can be ascended is limited. Wells and springs abound; the hills bear brushwood and, in valleys where there is water, fine palms; there is also a tree resembling a tamarisk in appearance, which yields gum mastic and is perhaps the Talh. A species of wild goat is found. Snow is seen, but not often, upon Jabal Aja. The principal features of the range are two; first a remarkable enclosed valley in the east flank of the range near Hāil, called 'Aqdah, described elsewhere under its own nome and second, a defile known as Ri'as-Salf which pierces the range about 4 miles south-west of 'Aqdah and carries the ordinary route from Hāil to Tayma and the west. The entrance of the Ri' on the east is close to Qafār and the exit on the west is near Mūqaq; the distance between these points may be 20 miles in a straight line. The crest of the intermediate pass is about 1,000 feet above the level of Hāil; the descent from it on the west is steep and rugged, and at some distance below the top on the western side is a place where cold springwater falls from a cliff. Minor valleys which descend from Jabal Ajaon its east side are in order from south to north: Umm Sinām, Taraf, Jau, Khashmat 'Awād, Ghamr, Ratāwīyah, Rātawi, Mislah, Sūq, 'Ariki, Shahrīz, Baidhā, Taraiq, Dabbi, Hijiri, Fahaidi, Jārdi, Ahaimir Jasha'ami, 'Atūn, Ghalghal and Tawācin. Thōse on the west face are Ruwaihli, Wubāri, Dhalmah, Hōmah, Nuwaiyah, Baidha	
Himāyaritic inscriptions and ancient drawings on the rocks. 'AJAB— A section of the 'Ammār sub-division of the Āl Hasan division of the Dawāsir (q. v.) tribe.	
AJAFĪYAH—	
A group of wells in eastern central Arabia; they are situated in the extreme eastern part of the 'Āridh district and within half an hour of the edge of the Dahanah. Raunkiaer, who visited Ajafīyah in April, 1912, says there are several wells, 6 or 7 fathoms deep, but that the supply of water is not particularly good. There were then two encampments there, one of Al Morrah and the other of Bani Katan. The 'Ajmān and Bani Dawāsir also frequent these wells. Raunkiaer says:—"Where I have on my map the well of Ajafīyah, Pelly places a well, Abu Jifān; but my native authority informed me that Abu Jifān lies halfway between Ajafīyah and Hatha (near Jalājil), that is to say, just about the spot where the British map (India Office, 1910, 32 m. to 1 inch) puts the well of Rumhiyah." This statement of Raunkiaer's informant is unsupported and no doubt incorrect. The probable explanation of the difficulty is that the true positions of the Abu Jifān and Ajafīyah wells are more to the north-west and south-east respectively than those assigned to them in maps. AJAIBI—	
A channel taking off on the right on the route Wadiyah-Abu Aran at 4½ hours from the former. It leads to Azairij.	
* According to Huber (Journal de Voyage, page 638) only so much of the range as is red in called Aja (iiz. the portion north-west of Jafaifah) and the remainder is called Hazam. † As calculated by Lieutenant F. Fraser Hunter from an observation by Huber (see footnote to article Jabal Shammar). ‡ For a list of the palm groves and their owners, See Huber's journal the voyage pages 664-667.	
For a 186 of the pain groves and their owners, See Huber's Journal the voyage pages 664-667.	











	I	JA-AJA	193
Name.	Position.	Inhabitants and houses.	Remarks
Sidrah	About ³ 4 of a mile below Sa'aiwān, opposite the Zai'r creek on the left bank of the Shatt-al-'Arab.	50 souls of 'Idan, occupying a few huts.	The inhabitants own about 2,500 date palms and a few cattle, sheep and goats. The place is owned by Hāji Dawūd-al-Fadāgh.
Fadāghīyah	do for a mile below sidrah, opposite to Yūsifān on the right bank of the Shatt-al-'Arab.	130 souls of 'Atub, inhabiting huts.	Resources are described as 5,000 date palms, 30 cattle, 30 sheep and goats, and 5 horses.
"Amukdas" (spelling uncertain).	On the north shore, \frac{1}{3} of a mile below Fadāghīyah and facing the Gawām creek on the left bank of the Shatt- al-'Arab.	150 souls of 'Atub dwellers in huts.	, Do.
Yāmīn	On the south shore, level with "Amukdas" and opposite the mouth of the Hamdān creek on the right bank of the Shatt-al-'Arab.	350 souls of 'Atub and other tribes. The habitations are huts except for several stone houses.	Oats, wheat, rice and fruit are grown and there are 1,000 date palms. Livestock are 100 cattle, 70 sheep and goats and 3 horses. There are here an ice factory and flour mills erected by Yāmin Hārūn, a Jew, in 1905-06.
Hīramtān (Kūt)	½ a mile below Yā- mīn.	130 souls of 'Idan, living in huts.	There are about 1,000 date palms, and other fruits are grown and wheat is cultivated. Livestock are one or two horses and about 25 cattle and 30 sheep and goats.
Wa'aibāl	On the north shore of the island ½ a mile below Hirām-tān and nearly opposite the Kūt-ash-Shaikh creek on the left bank of the Shatt-al-'Arab.	80 souls of 'Atub, occupying huts.	Do.





Name. Position. Inhabitants and houses. Do	134		AJA—AJA	
Dirrah On the soluth shore of the island, one mile from its lower extremity and opposite to Sabiliyāt on the right bank of the Shatt-al-'Arab. The tip of the island furthest from Basrah: it is called Mufraz on account of the reunion here of the Salihyah channel with the main stream of the river. Some date plantations on the island are owned by nephews of the present Shail of Kuwait. It will be seen that the total population of 'Ajairāwīyah is about 1,500 souls, and the they belong chiefly to the 'Idān and 'Atub tribes. The present total number of dat trees seems to be about 30,500. AJAISHIAT (Tel.)— A small in mound Mesopotamia situated rather less than 20 miles eastwards from Musaiyib. 'AJAJ (ABU)— 'AJĀJ (QAU'AT-AL)— Semetimes pronounced 'Ayāy. This is the only name by which the Portuguese for	Name.	Position.	and	Remarks.
Dirrah On the south shore of the island, one mile from its lower extremity and opposite to Sabīliyāt on the right bank of the Shatt-al-'Arab. The tip of the island furthest from Basrah: it is called Mufraz on account of the reunion here of the Salīliyah channel with the main stream of the river. Some date plantations on the island are owned by nephews of the present Shail of Kuwait. It will be seen that the total population of 'Ajairāwiyah is about 1,500 souls, and the they belong chiefly to the 'Idān and 'Atub tribes. The present total number of dateres seems to be about 30,500. AJAISHIAT (Tel)— A small in mound Mesopotamia situated rather less than 20 miles eastwards from Musaiyib. 'AJAJ (Qal'At-AL)— Sometimes pronounced 'Ayāy. This is the only name by which the Portuguese for the sability of the Present of	Sangar		Do	palm are only half a
Mufraz-ad- Da'ajji. Shatt-al-'Arab. The tip of the island furthest from Basrah: it is called Mufraz on account of the reunion here of the Sālhīyah channel with the main stream of the river. Some date plantations on the island are owned by nephews of the present Shail of Kuwait. It will be seen that the total population of 'Ajairāwiyah is about 1,500 souls, and the they belong chiefly to the 'Idān and 'Atub tribes. The present total number of dat trees seems to be about 30,500. AJAISHIAT (Tel)— A small in mound Mesopotamia situated rather less than 20 miles eastwards from Musaiyib. 'AJĀJ (Qal'Ar-Al)— Sometimes pronounced 'Ayāy. This is the only name by which the Portuguese for the island for the habitations are huts. The tip of the the habitations are huts. The habitations are huts. The habitations are huts. Some date plants number about 2,000 and wheat barley and other fruit are grown. Livestod are 50 cattle, 50 sheet and goats, and 8 horse (The word Mufraz mean separation, not reunion C. C. R. M.) Some date plantations on the island are owned by nephews of the present Shail of Kuwait. It will be seen that the total population of 'Ajairāwiyah is about 1,500 souls, and the they belong chiefly to the 'Idān and 'Atub tribes. The present total number of data trees seems to be about 30,500.	Dirrah	of the island, one mile from its lower extremity and opposite to Sabiliyat on the		
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ATAT (Ilww.ar)	of a tract or	of a reach on the Tigri the right bank where t	s (q.v.) not far below B here are several small c	ghailah. It is also the nan anals and usually some Ara
The name of a reach on the Tigris (q.v.) not far below Bghailah. It is also the nam of a tract on the right bank where there are several small canals and usually some Araencampments.	'AJĀJ (WĀDI A small w	vatercourse, in the wester	ern Hajar district of the as Wādi Ma'āwal (q. v	e Sultanate of 'Omān, form

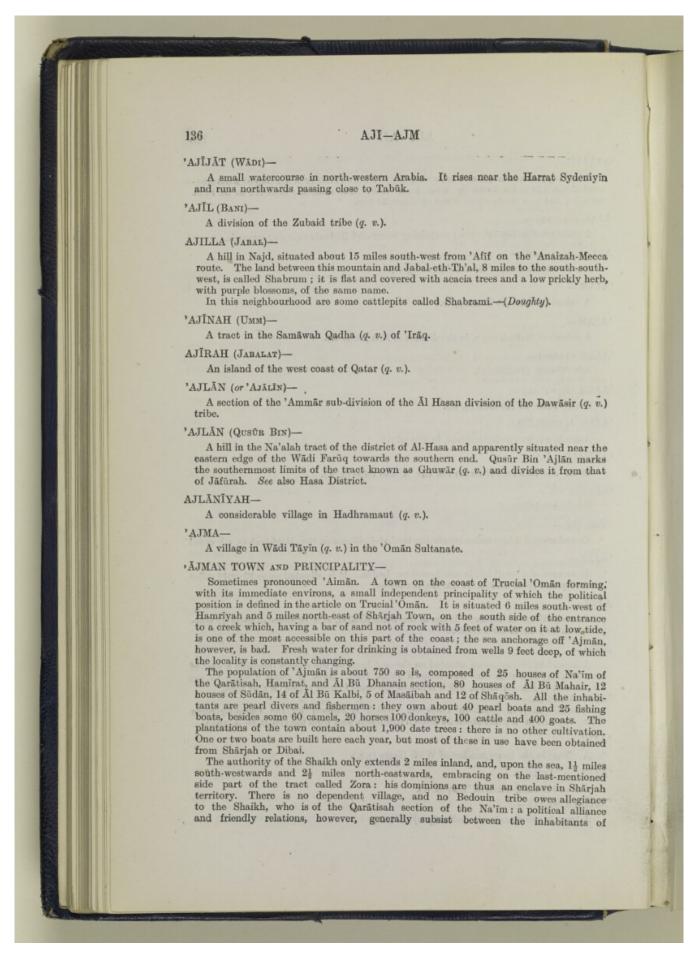
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		(
		105
	AJA—AJI	135
	IJAH—	
ate	A halting-place, in Najd, on the Persian Hajj route, consisting of a group of wells sed about 120 miles south by west from Hail. The wells are reported to be 1 mber, and to contain sweet water at about 24 feet.	itu - 0 in
	L (Jau-al)—	
	A small tract in Biyadh (q. v.) containing water and Bedouin camping-grounds.	
	LI (Rās Abu)—	
	A cape on the coast of Barr-al-'Oqair (q. v.).	
	AM—	
	A suburb of Masqat Town (q. v.)	
	AM—	
	A suburb of Matrah town, in the district of Masqat (q. v.).	
'AJ	AM (TRIBE)—	
	See 'Omân (Sultanate).	
'AJ	AM (BADA'-AL)—	
14.7	Some wells in Khatam (q. v.).	
AJ	AM MAGHLÜB— A creek, with some habitations, in Fão (q. v.)	
, A T	ÄMAH (ÅL)→	
	Or Āl 'Ajāimah; a sub-section of the 'Ajmān tribe (q. v.).	
'AJ.	AMIYAH— See Shatt-al-Gharaf.	
, , ,	JĀRIJ—	
Ale	One of several minor tribes inhabiting the 'Afaj villages on the Daghārah (q. v.)	canal
'ĀJ	ĀT—	
	The name of a small hill in north-western Arabia. It is situated some 12 or 14 orth by east from Tabūk, on the Hejaz railway.	miles
AJ.	AZ—	
	A small village in Yemen. It lies in the Wādi Khārid, at a distance of some 27 north-east by north from Sana'a.	miles
A.J.	DA— A hamlet in Mesopotamia situated on the east bank of the stream (possibly a p.	art of
	he Si'adah) that runs near the Najaf-Karbala road. Ajda is about 2 miles t	
	north-east of Khan Hamad, which is one of the usual halting places on that road. UFI (Wādi-al)—	
t	A small valley, in southern Palestine, which is crossed by the Turco-Egy boundary line at a point about 24 miles north-north-west from the Qal'at-al-'Aqab	
'A	JĪB—	
. 7	A village in the lower reaches of Wādi Hatta (q.v.).	
'Ac	JĪB (or 'AjāĪB)— One of the wirel tribes of 'Iwāa (a, m)	N/SP
* Ā.:	One of the rural tribes of 'Irāq (q. v.). JĪB (Nusf-AL)—	
230	A tract in the Samāwah Qadha (q. v) of 'Irāq.	

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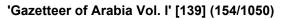


74 AJM-AJM 137 'Ajman and the people of Baraimi; and the late Shaikh of 'Ajman was a maternal uncle of the present Shaikh of Umm-al-Qaiwain. The Shaikh of 'Ajmān derives a revenue of about Rs. 4,600 a year from the pearl fishers of his port, and he owns some Sydeniyin date gardens at Dhaid of which the yield is inconsiderable. The present Shaikh, Hamid Ibn 'Abdu Aziz, who succeeded his murdered father in 1910, is of a rough and quarrelsome character; he has given trouble by connivance at the illicit traffic in arms, and by an intractable attitude with regard to the proposed wireless station at Zora on the N.E. of his territory. Frindly relations usually subsist zah-Mecea between the Shaikh and the inhabitants of Baraimi. uth-south ickly herb, Al-'Ajmān Fort (Lat. 25° 25' N., Long, 55° 27' E.) is a small but high structure; one of the towers, from which the flag is flown, is much higher than the rest, and can be seen from a distance of about 12 miles. The water is bad, and obtained from wells a mile south-westward of the town Al-'Ajmān sends 60 boats to the pearl fishery. Depths.—A bank with 2 to 3 fathoms water, extends 14 miles off Al-'Ajman, and there are depths of 5 fathoms $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-westward of the fort. The locality should not be approached to less than 10 fathoms, about 4 miles off-shore, at night. is rocky, and bad anchorage ground. The khor.—The easiest of access of any on this coast, and is used by very large boats. ir (g. v.) The entrance is close to the northern end of the town, between two spits of sand extending 2½ cables from the shore; the bar, which is sand, has 2 feet water. Within the bar are two khors, one trending south-westward to Al-'Ajman, and Zora khor, the other, north-eastward. A channel, with from 6 to 9 feet water, extends half a mile close along near the the north-western shore of Zora khor, which then opens into drying lagoons. in marks from that There are 2 fathoms water in the khor off the town; the channel is near the town side, a bank extending half way across from the north-eastern low sandy entrance point. An important nomed Arab tribe in Eastern Arabia. The singular is 'Ajmi; and in the mouth of Bedouins the name generally becomes 'Aimi (singular) and 'Aimān (plural. Distribution.—The head-quarters of the tribe are in the district of Hasa, where the tract of Taff, the southern half of Habl, all Jauf, and Biyadh as far south as 'Oqair Port are recognised as being 'Ajmān territory. The 'Ajmān also occupy the northern confines of Jafūrāh and are generally found in Kharmah, especially about Zarnūqah; their winter quarters are partly in Summan; in the cold weather a few of them occasionally visit Qatar; and some of the Al 'Arjah and Al Shamir sections habitually camp in the Kharj district of Southern Najd. These are the ordinary limits of the tribe, but, west of when they are on good terms with the Bani Khalid, and with the Shaikh of Kuwait, which is not the case at present, they wander over the whole country as far northwards ow,tide, as Kuwait Town. Some settled 'Ajman detached from the tribe are found in Kuwait Ajmān, Town and there are a few in the fixed villages of Wādi-al-Miyāh. of which Religion, character and mode of life.—In religion the 'Ajman are Hanbali Sunnis. Na'im of By occupation the 'Ajmān are pastoral; and they own many horses, camels, sheep and goats, but have not a large number of cattle; their camels are bought by merchants shair, 12 inhabifrom the north, and even from Syria, who visit their country for the purpose every 5 fishing year. The dealings of the 'Ajman are principally with the Hasa Oasis, where they ts. The dispose of their marketable wares, including horses, and supply themselves with the products of civilisation; part of their dates, however, they obtain from the Qatīf Oasis. tivation. Some of the tribe own date plantations in the oasis of Hasa, but none of them have any in Qatif. The tents of the 'Ajmān are next in size to those of the Bani Khālid and are generally black with a white lining. Shārjah About 3 of their population was destroyed by the Wa'hhābīs near Kuwait in the reign of Faisul. C52(w)GSB





D				MÁN	
tribe, together	with	s and arms.—The some particulars	follow	ring table shring them:	nows the principal division of the
Section.		Sub-section.		Alleged fighting strength.	Present sub-sectional Shaikh (etc.).
² Arjah (Ăl)		³Arjah (Āl)		400	
Do		Mirja' (Āl)		100	
Do		Rizq (Āl)		150	ile in controller and more of
Dhā' in (Āl)		'Ajāmah or 'Aja (Āl).	imah	100	Monte the same of
Do.		Dhā'īn (Āl)		200	Manager and American
Do.		Kharmān (Āl)		100	
Hādi (Āl)		³ Āsi (Āl)		250	Designation of the last of
Do		Sāil (Āl)		250	
Hairaf (Āl)				100	
Haiyān or Hajjār	n (Āl)			100	
Hamad-bin-Rāsh (Āl).	id			300	Closely connected with the Siffan section and with the Al Nāja' sub-section of Mā'idh section (see below).
Hitlān (Āl)		Dahāmish (Āl)		300	Mirdās-bin-Habāb.
Do.		Jāhil (Āl)		50	Fahad-al-Jāhil.
Do.		Kharsān (Āl)		200	Sālih-bin-Arhab.
Do.		Ma'ataq (Āl)		100	Suwaiyid-al-Faqad.
Do.		Sa'adah (Āl)		200	'Abdullah-bin-Sa'adah.
Do		Sharyah (Al)		100	Sa'id-bin-Sharyah.
Khuwaitir (Āl)				50	
Mahfūdh (Āl)		Dabasah (Āl)		200	Biqyad-bin-Maqtüf.
Do.		Mahfūdh (Āl)		700	Hamad-bin-Muqrād.
Do.		Shāfah (Āl)		300	Hashar-bin-Jahdah.
Ma'īdh (Āl)		Habaish (Āl)		400	Muhammad-bin-Tawil.
Do.		Nāja' (Āl)		700	Shaikh Fahad bin-Hithlai chief of the whole 'Ajmā tribe.

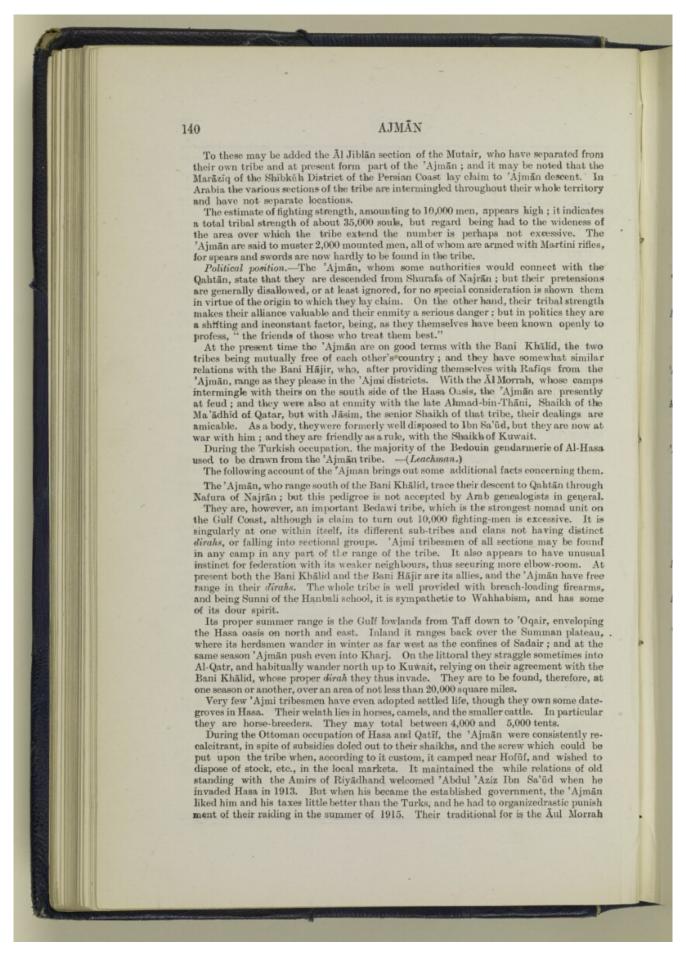




		AJM	ĀN	139
	Section.	Sub-section.	Alleged fighting strength.	Present sub-sectional Shaikh, (etc.).
Do.		Sālih (Āl)	800	Tāhūs-bin-Thuwaini.
Do		Silbah (Āl)	200	Muhammad-bin-Suhdah.
Do.		Zaiz (Āl)	600	
Miflih (Āl)			100	
Misra' (Āl)			200	'Abdullah-bin-Suwaid.
Rushaid (Al)		200	
Salaifi (Āl)			100	
Salūm (Āl)			100	
Shāmir (Āl)		Husain (Āl)	250	
Shāmir (Āl)		Khadhair (Āl)	200	
Do.		Shāiqah (Āl)	150	
Shawāwlah			80	
Sifrān (Āl)		'Āmir-bin-Sifrān (Āl)	150	Khumaiyis-bin-Munaikhir. (See also next entry.)
Do.		Hādi-bin-Sifrān (Āl)	150	This sub-section together with the last—in other words the Ål Sifrān section as a whole—are considered the most redoubtable of the whole tribe and are closely related to the Ål Nāja sub-section of the Ål Ma'īdh.
Sulaimān (Ā1)	Baghawwar	60	
Do.		Dharwān (Āl)	200	Mubārak-bin-Haqrab.
Do.		Hamrah (Al)	300	Hajaiyir-bin-Hishshah.
Do.		Hasnah (Āl)	. 250	Hattāb-bin-Shuwaiyir.
Do.		Jibāl (Āl)	60	••••
Do.		Jibar (Āl)	100	
Do.		Sulaimān (Āl)	300	••••
Saraih (Ā1)	Umm-as-)		100	
		1	1	т2

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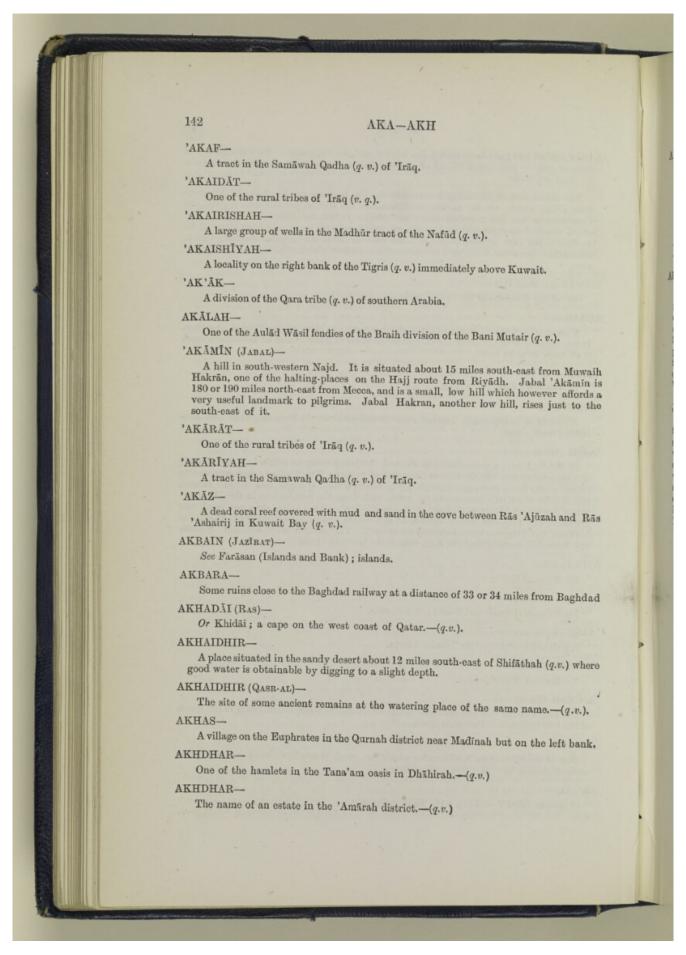
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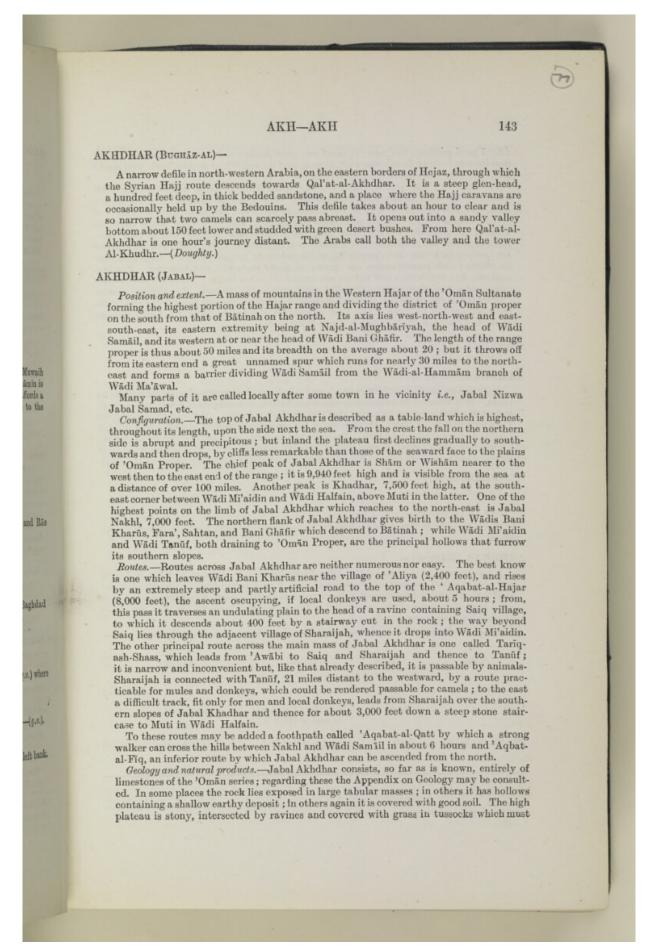
	70
AJM-AK 141	
tribe, and of late they have added Ibn Rāshid and the Shammar. With the Sultan of	
Kuwait and the paramount Shaikh of Al-Qatr they have generally, though not invariably, kept on terms.	
The paramount chieftainship is vested in the Ibn Hithlain family of the Ma'idh subtribe (Nāja' clan). On the murder of Muhammad ibn Hazām ibn Hithlain in 1910, the chieftainship was put in commission; but, Shaikh Fahad, the elder brother of the late chief, who had most support for the sole succession, is likely by now to have attained his ambition. His clan is said to be in close alliance with the Sifrān sub-tribe, which, though not numerous, is reputed to contain the most formidable of all the 'Ajmi fightingmen.	
'AJMĀN-AR-RAKHM—	
One of the divisions of the Sabai' tribe (q. v.) of Najd.	
AJMAR—	
A mountain range in Yemen on the north-western border of the Hāshid territory. It lies apparently to the north-north-west of the town of Khamir and at a distance from it of from 30 to 35 miles.	
'AJMI—	
The singular form of 'Ajmān (q. v.).	
AJRAB (AL)—	
A mound in Mesopotamia situated about 30 miles eastwards from Baghdad and containing some ruins.	
'AJSH (Wādī-AL)—	
Or Wādi-al-Ats; a watercourse in Central Arabia having its origin in Jabal Tuwaiq and separating the 'Āridh district from that of Sadair. The Wādi-al-'Ajsh apparently trends about north-eastward through a gap between the 'Araimah and 'Urmah ranges, and divides the Khafs plateau, to the south-east, from the curious bay in the 'Araimah range known as 'Iblat-as-Sadair, to the north-west. This valley does not reach the Dahanah but fans out into a species of depression called Ghadir-al-Hajj which lies between it and the two ranges already mentioned. The eastern route between Riyādh and Buraidah, namely that viâ Zilfi, crosses the Wādi-al-'Ajsh.	
AJULĪYAH—	
See Majar-al-Kabīr.	
AJUSAK (ISLAND)— See Farasan (Islands and Bank); eastern side.	
'AJŪZ (Bada'-al)— A well in Dhafrah (q. v.) in Trucial 'Omān.	
AJŪZAH (Rās)—	
See Kuwait (Principality).	
'AJŪZAH (SHATT-AL)—	
The larger of the two sub-divisions of the Shatt-ash-Shatrah which latter is the lesser of the two branches of the Shatt-al-Gharāf (q, v) .	
AJWAD—	
One of the three main heads under which the great Muntafik tribe (q. v.) of northeastern Arabia are sometimes classified.	
AK (AL)— A pass in Jabal Tuwaiq $(q. v.)$ in Najd.— $Doughty$.	
A pass in Japan Luwang (q. v.) in Liaja. Dongmy.	

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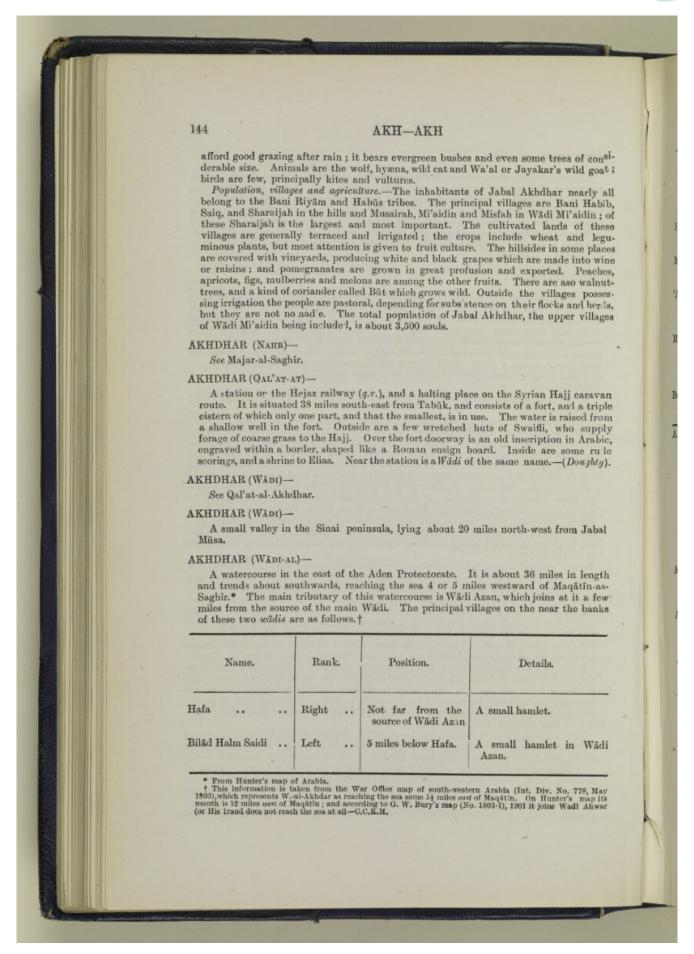






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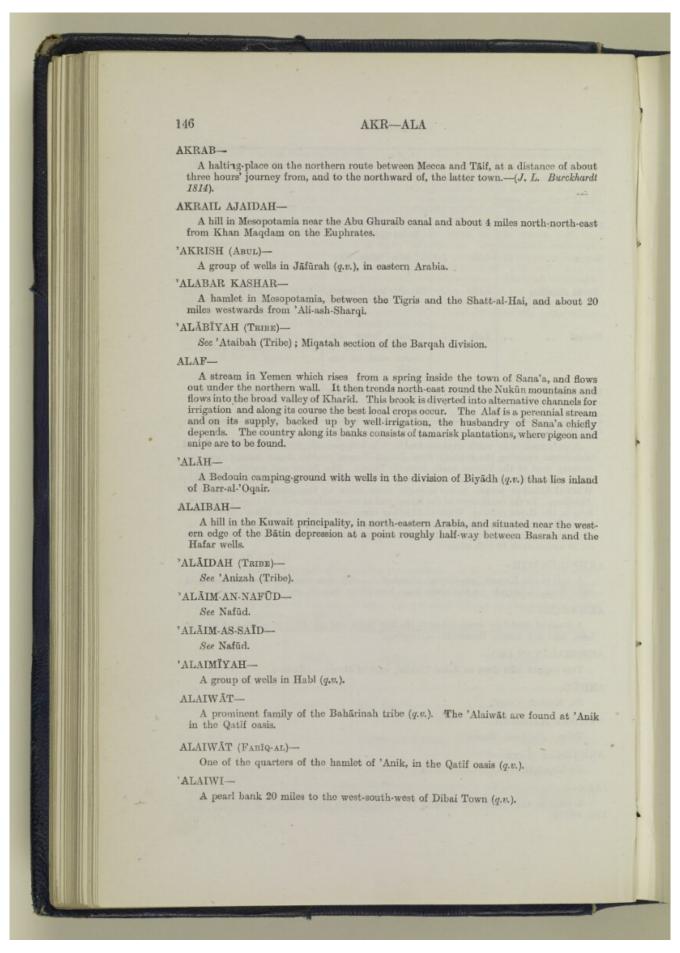
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			145	
Name.	Rank.	Position.	Details.	
Hanka	Right	2 miles below Bilād Halm Saidi.	Ditto.	
Magra	Left	3½ miles below Hanka.	Ditto.	
'Ain-al-Akhdhar	Left	23 miles below Magra.	A village with a spring near the junction of the Wādis Azan and Akhdhar.	
Mathaf	Left	13 miles below 'Ain al-Akhdhar and 2 miles east of the wādi.	A village of some size but no details are available.	
Ba Sabbahi	Right	2 or 3 miles from the the mouth of the wadi.	A small fishing hamlet.	
. country west of the Wâdi-al-Akhdhar a Wādi-al-Akhdhar p	Tayma oasis, re called resp roper seems to	towards Tabuk. The pectively Wādi-al-Mu'a o begin some miles to	the Hejaz railway, and the upper and middle reaches of Ihdham and Wādi as-Sani; the south-west of Qal'at-al	
Wādi-al-Akhdhar a Wādi-al-Akhdhar p Akhdhar. To the n long in the Hejaz ra	re called responder seems to corth-west of the cilway, Wādi-s	pectively Wādi-al-Mu'a to begin some miles to the latter, and at the sout al-Akhdhar turns north	dhdham and Wādi as-Sani;	
	nt in winter, th		ne place along a raised viaduct	
AKHFARÜNBITH—	.,			
			tercourse, at a distance of 7½ rah, viâ Qasr-as-Sabīyah.	
AKHMA (AL)—		35 32 0 10		
bers, who are most	y Huwaitāt.—	-(Doughty).	l'Ali. It is infested by rob-	
AKHSHABAYAN (A)	*	Anofet and of M.	(Poster)	
AKHŪD—	close to Japai	'Arafāt, east of Mecca.	-(Burton).	
See Mahrah (Coas	t).			
AKHWAT HABSHAF	I—			
Tribe. See Lam	to the same of the			
	7			
AKKARKUF (LAKE)- See 'Aqarquf.				
See 'Aqarqūf. 'AKR—		ah of the Shāmīyah Qa		

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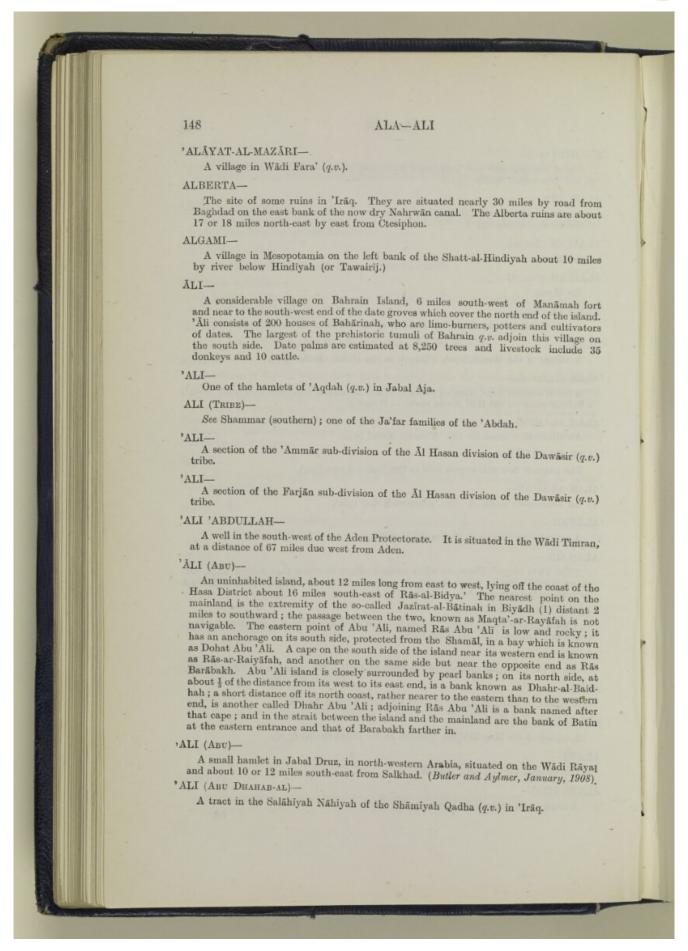
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ALA-ALA 147 'ALAIWI (ABU)-One of the rural tribes of 'Iraq found principally in the Dajjah and Kharkharah tracts of the Diwaniyah Qadha (q.v.). A village in the district of 'Aridh, situated close to the mountain of the same name See Hariq .- (Doughty). 'ALAĪYAH (JABAL)— See Hariq. 'ALAIYAH (SHA'ĪB)-See Hariq. 'ALAIYAN (TRIBE)-A sub-division of the Dighairat division of the southern Shammar (q.v). 'ALĀK-A village of the Mamduhiyah Nahiyah in the Hillah Qadha (q.v.). 'ALAM (JABAL AL)-A hill in western Najd, situated between 50 and 60 miles south-south-west from Silami; a halting place on the Hail Mecca route.—(Doughty). 'ALAM-AL-'ATSH-An alternative name for the 'Alam-an-Nafūd (q.v.). 'ALAM-AN-NAFŪD-The name of two well-known hills in the Nafūd desert (q.v.). 'ALAM-AS-SA'AD-An alternative name of the 'Alam-an-Nafūd (q.v.). 'ALAMAH-A tract in the Samāwah Qadha (q.v.) of 'Irāq. 'ALAMAIN-"The Twin Sings." These are white-washed pillars, or rather thin, narrow walls, surmounted with pinacles, which denote the precincts to the 'Arafat plain, situated about 10 miles to the east of Mecca.—(Burton). 'ĀLAMAIN (QAHWAT-AL)-A halting place on the caravan route between Jiddah and Mecca, and distant about four hours' journey from the latter town. 'ALAQ-One of the numerous quarters of the town of Jauf-al-'Umr (q.v.) in northern Arabia. ALAQ-A hamlet in Jabal Shammar (q.v.) in northern central Arabia. ALAWANAH-A village of the Mamduhiyah Nahiyah in the Hillah Qadha (q.v.). ALAWI-The singular form of Bani Bu 'Ali. ALAWI (BIN)-A creek, with some habitations, in Fao (q.v.).

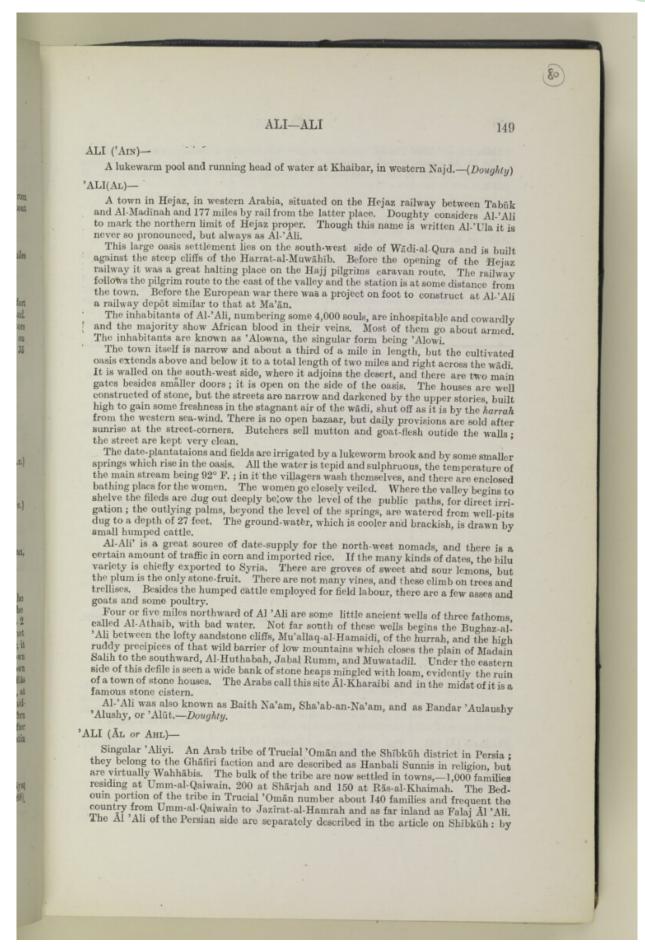
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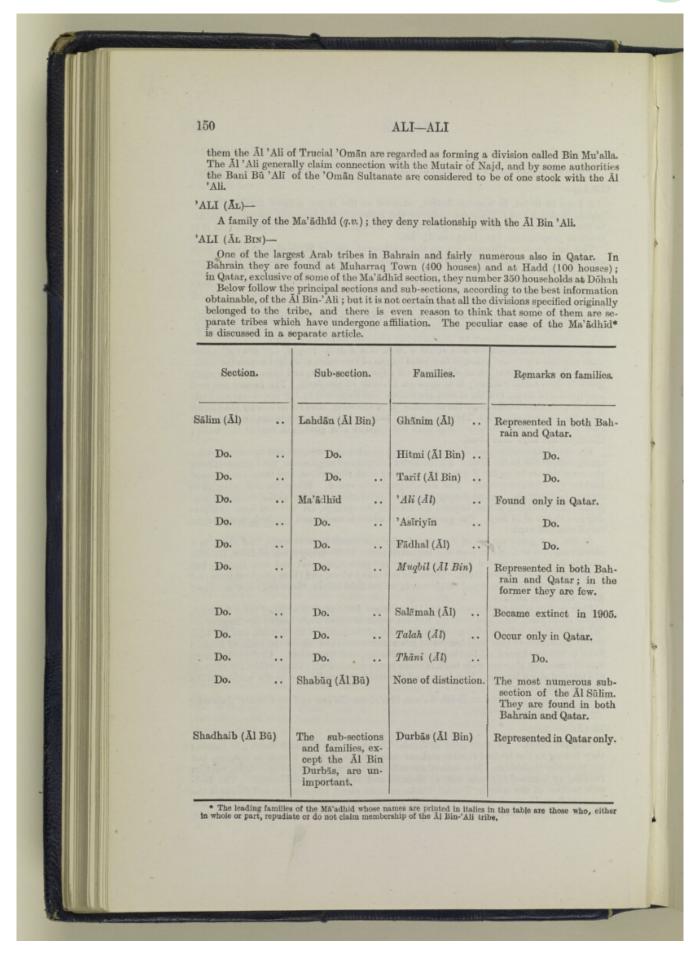
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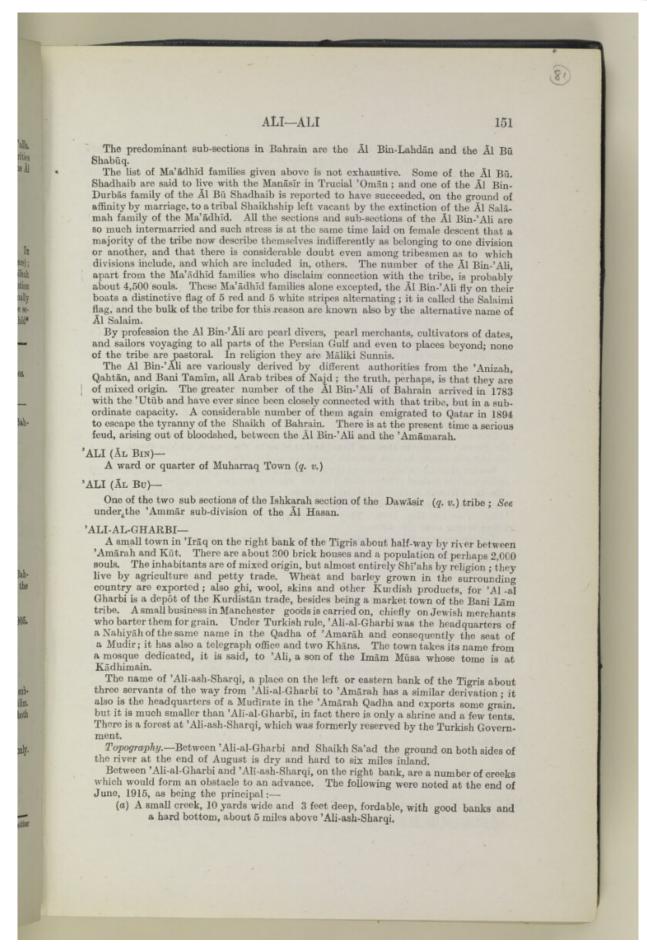
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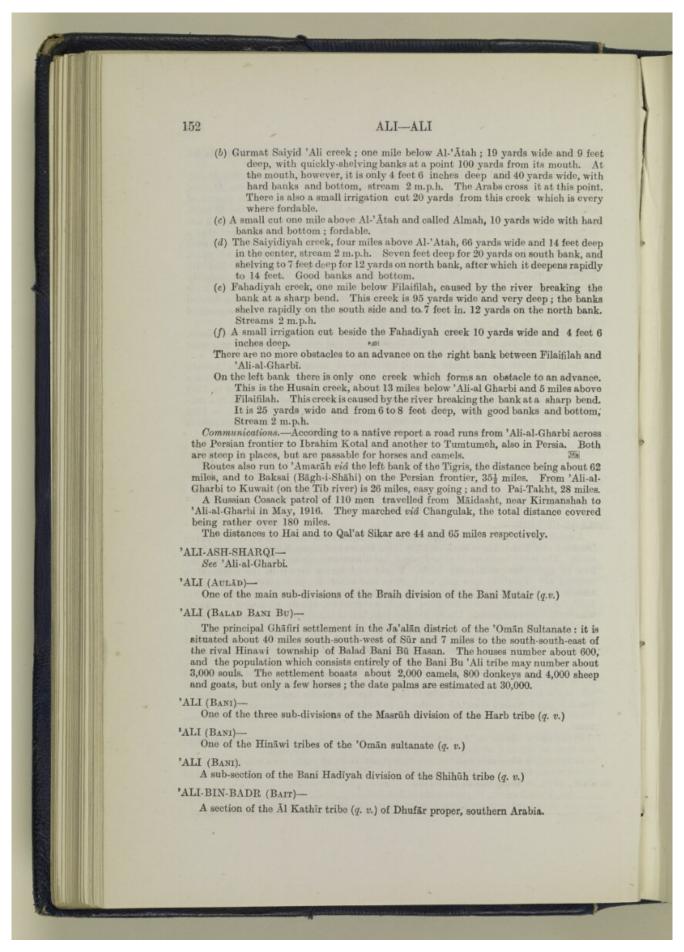
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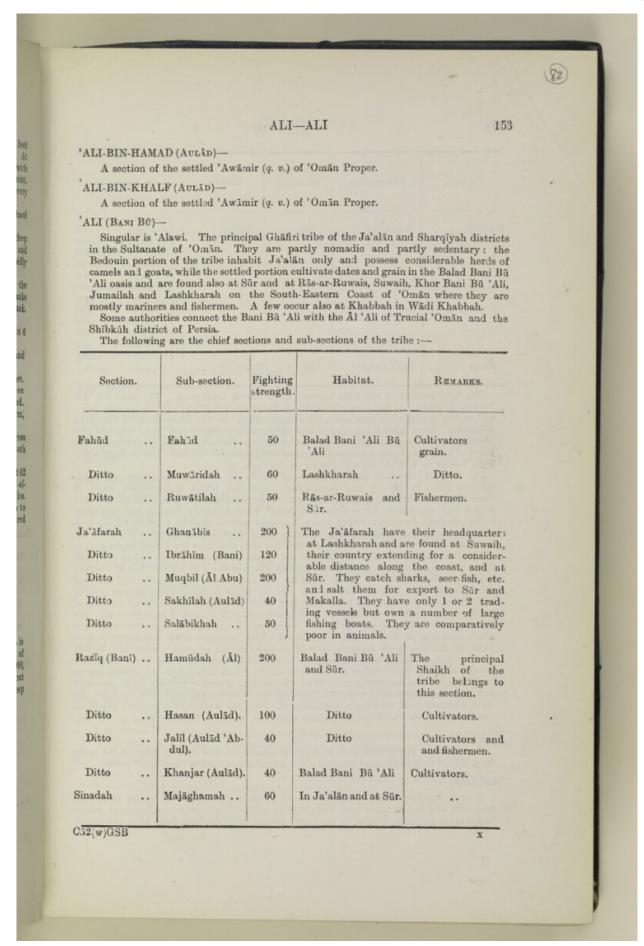


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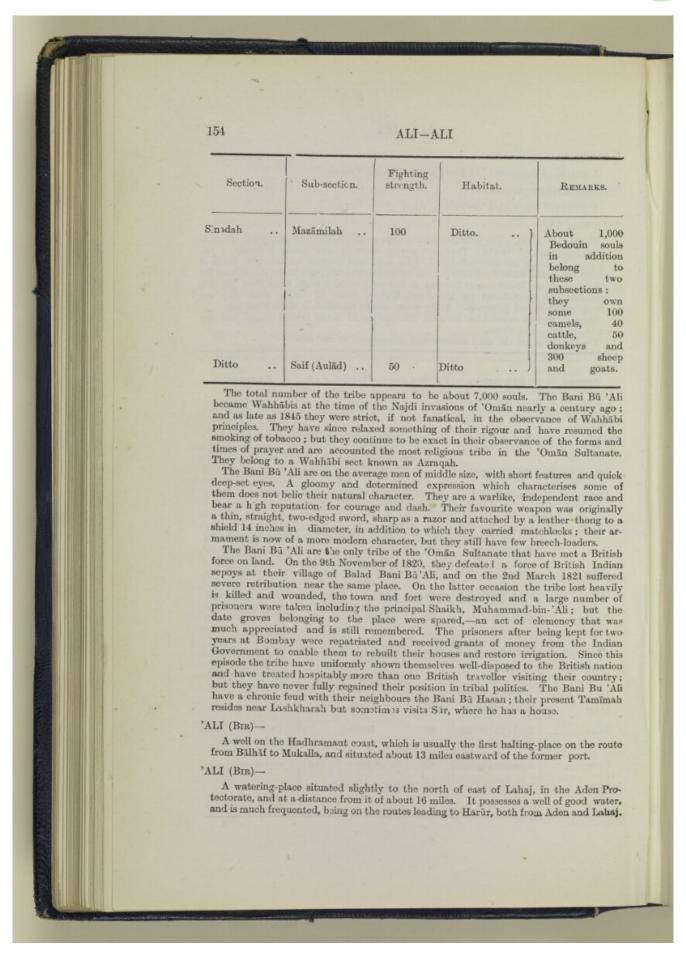












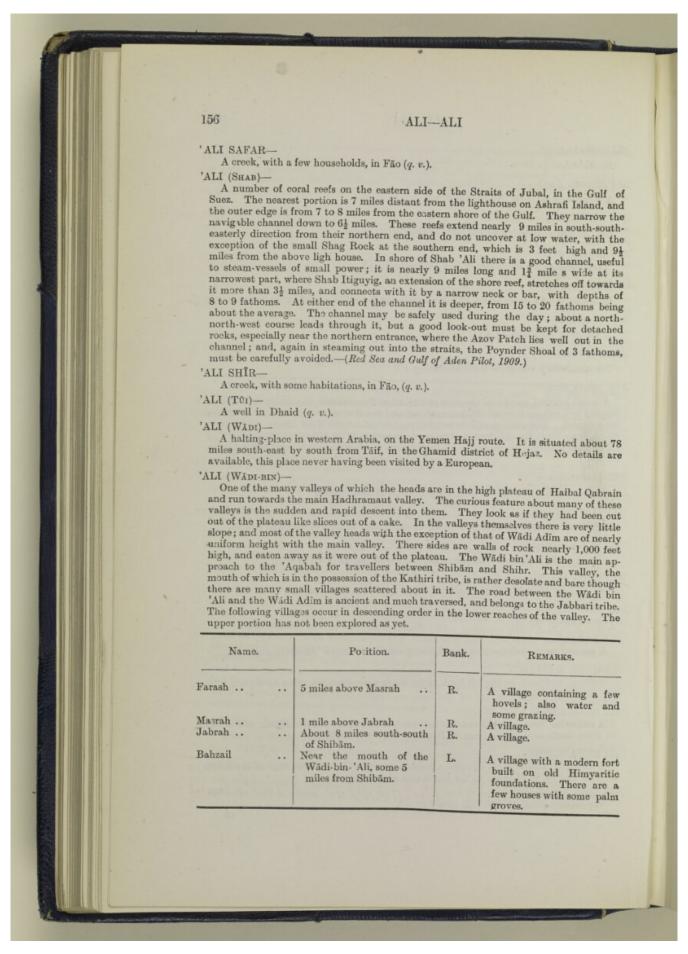
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	(83)
ALI—ALI	155
'ALI (Bughāz-al)—	
See Al-'Ali.	
'ALI (Dнанк Abu)— A pearl-bank off Abu 'Ali island (q. v.).	
'ALI (DHI TRIBE)— See 'Attaibah (Tribe); a sub-division of the Roqah section.	
'ALI (Dôhat Abu)—	
A small bay on the south side of Abu 'Ali island (v. q.).	
AL 'ALI (FALAJ)—	
Or Falai; a settlement about 16 miles south-cast from Umm-al-Qa	iwain town (q. v.)
'ALI (FALAJ-AL)— A village in Wādi Fara (q. v.).	
'ALI (GHUBB)—	
An inlet, with a village, in Ruūs-al-Jibāl (q. v.).	
'ALI (Husn Bu)—	
A small isolated hamlet in the east of the Aden Protectorate, constwo and four towers, three of which are of mud, and one of stone. Only are occupied. This settlement is situated in that section of the Wādi A which, from Husn Bu 'Ali down to the sea, is known as Wādi Uthrib. arable land lies between Husn Bu 'Ali and the wādi bed. There is a growers.	two of the towers hwar (or Huwar)
'ALI (JABAL-AL)— .	
A solitary hill in the Dibai Principality (q. v.) of Trucial 'Oman.	
'ALI (JABAL-AL)—	
A hill near the village of Murbāt (q. v.) in the Dhufār district of southern	thern Arabia.
'ALI (KHARĀBAT-AL)— A treet in the Salākārah Nahimala taka sala sala sala sala sala sala sala s	it a plat miles
A tract in the Salāhīyah Nāhiyah of the Shāmīyah Qadha (q. v.) in 'I 'ALI (Bani Bu, Кнов)— See 'Omān (South-eastern coast of.)	rāq.
ALI (Mashhad)— See Nojof.	
'ALI JABAL— A locality on the left bank of the Tigris (q. v.) a little above 'Ali-al-	Gharbi.
ALI MADD MAJJAD— A village and tomb on the left bank of the Euphrates about five mile the town of Nāsirīyah.	
'ALI MUSA RUTA A shrine in 'Iraq situated near the east bank of the Shott al Downless	hiyah, and about
ALI MUSA RUTHI—	
A shrine in Mesopotamia situated a mile or two from the northern e al-Afaj, and 12 or 14 miles to the north-east of Diwāniyah. ALI (Rās Abu)—	edge of the Khor
The eastern point of Abu 'Ali island (q. v.).	x2

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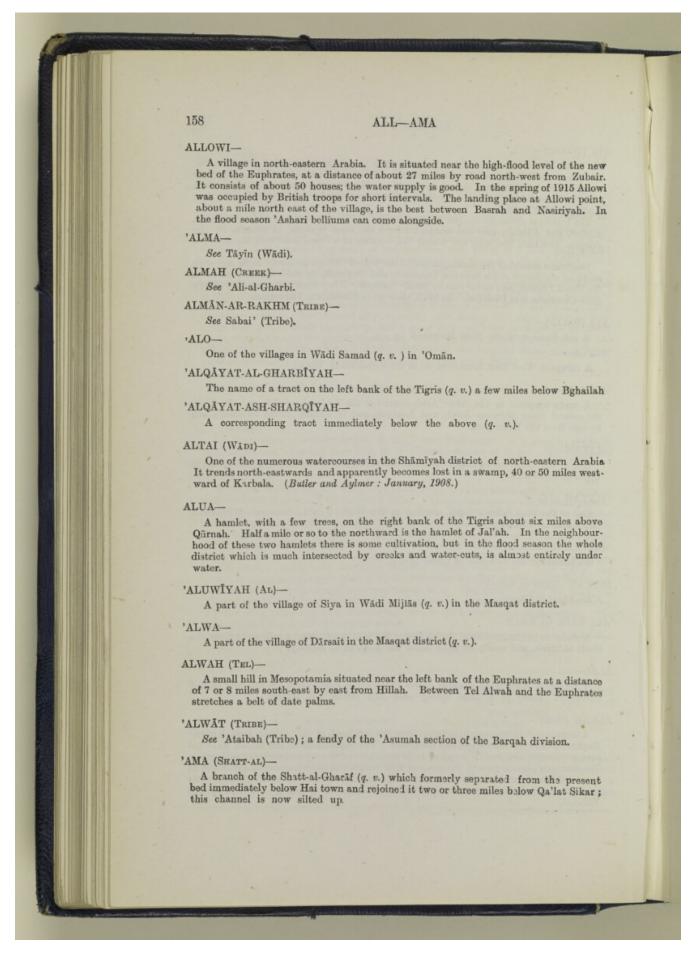
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84 ALI-ALL 157 'ALI (WALAD)-Or Wald 'Ali; a tribe of the 'Anizah, split into two divisions, one half living on the borders of the Hauran, and the other, between Al-Madinah and Madain Salih. They are unwarlike and treacherous, though hospitable. The women are not veiled but mark their faces with blue lines and spots, and bind their double locks combed upon their Gulf of land, and arrow the foreheads with a fillet. The principal divisions are the Tuāla, Thuaiba Taifāt, Umshitta, Jabbāra, Arbailāt, Khālid, and Allaida; they are descended from the Bani Wahab. A division of the Fukara, Al-Klaib, live with the Walad 'Ali because of a blood feud with the Bishr. with the and 94 (Doughty.) el, useful Leachman says that the encampments of the Walad 'Ali are generally to be met with de at its south of the desert route between Damascus and Baghdad, on the western borders of the Hamād desert, and as far east as Jabal 'Anaizah. They draw their supplies chiefly towards epths of from Damascus and Dhamair. In 1912, their great Shaikh was Ibn Sumair. ts being a north-'ALI (WILAD)etached A sub-division of the Bani Ruwāhah (q. v.). in the thoms. 'ALIYA-A village in Wadi Bani Kharus (q. v.) in the Sultanate of 'Oman. 'ALĪYAH-A watering-place in the Abu 'Arīsh district of the Tihāmah of Yemen. It is on the coastal route between Jaizīn and Lahīyah, and is distant about 50 miles north by east from the latter port. out 78 'ALIYAHsils are One of the numerous canals in the Nahr Shah Nahiyah of the Hillah Qadha (q. v.) in upper Mesopotamia. ALĪYAH (AL)of these One of the Bani Salim villages, situated in the Wadi Ferr'a, between Al-Madinah een cut and Yanbo' .- (Doughty.) y little nearly 00 feet 'ALIYAH (JAZĪRAT-AL) ain ap-An island off the east side of Qatar (q. v.). y, the hough ALIYAN (MAHR AL BÛ)di bin See Shatt-al-Gharaftribe. The 'ALI ZAIR QUBBAH-A shrine in 'Abbādān Island situated near the west coast about a mile or so from the Shatt-al-'Arab, and nearly 20 miles below the A. P. O. C. refinery. ALJI-A village of Wādi Mūsa situated above Petra. The inhabitants are idle and of bad character. There is a large spring near Alji called 'Aín Hārūn. a for er and ALLAH (HOR)-A large marsh in Mesopotamia situated on the left bank of the 'Atshān branch of the Euphretes between Shinafiyah and Samāwah. The exact limits of this marsh have not been yet ascertained, but they appear to be unstable and to vary considerably each years. em fort The northern portion goes by the name of Hor 'Owain and stretches northward almost as far as the branch of the Euphrates on which Rumaithah stands. Hor Ullah has given its myaritic e are a name to Naihyah, and also to a muqata'ah, in the Shāmīyah Qadha (q.v.) of the Baghdad ne palm Wilayat.

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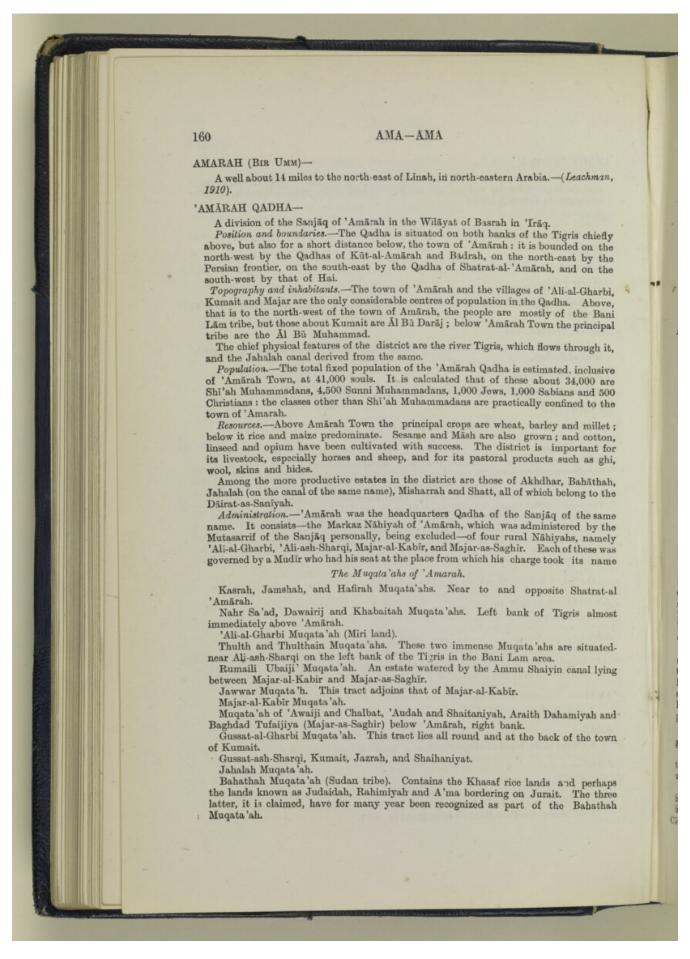
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AMA—AMA AMA—AMA—
AMADA (Widt)— A small watercourse in the Shīmiyah district of north-eastern Arabia, which leads into the Waii-al-Bardan and becomes lost in the desert to the south of Ramādi.—(Butler and Aylmer: January, 1908.) 'AMĀIR— A section of the Bani Khālid tribe (q. v.) of the Hasa district of Eastern Arabia. 'AMĀIR— A settlement in Wādi Sabai' (q. v.). 'AMĀIR (Jazīrat-al.)— An alternative name for the island of Jinnah (q. v.) off the coast of the Hasa district in eastern Arabia. 'AMĀIR (Jazīrat-al.)— An alternative name for the island of Musallamīyah (q. v.); some 6 miles to the northwest of Jinnah. 'AMAIRAH (AULĀD)— A section of the Bani Kalbān tribe (q. v.) of the Sultanate of 'Omān. AMAISHĪYAH— An agricultural tract in the Karbala Qalha (q. v.). 'AMĀMARAH— Singular 'Ammāri. A comparatively poor, seafaring tribe of Bahrain and Qatar, by some supposed to belong to the 'Ammār division of the Dawāsir of Najd. In Bahrain the 'Ammārah have 40 houses at Muharraq Town and 100 at Budaiya'; in Qatar they have 20 at Dāhah and 20 at Wakrah. Their total number may be about 900 souls. They are Māliki Sunnis by religion and live by pearl diving and by navigation in all parts of the Persian Gulf. They are closely connected with the Āl Bi Kuwārah and Ma'ādhid and originally camé to Bahrain from Qatar along with the Āl Bi Kuwārah and Ma'ādhid and originally camé to Bahrain from Qatar along with the Āl Bi Kuwārah and Ma'ādhid and originally camé to Bahrain from Qatar along with the Āl Bi Kuwārah and Ma'ādhid and originally camé to Bahrain from Qatar along with the Āl Bi Kuwārah and Ma'ādhid and originally camé to Bahrain from Qatar along with the Āl Bi Kuwārah and Ma'ādhid and originally camé to contain sweet water at 7 fathoms. 'AMĀR— A balting-place on the Persian Hajj route between Hāil and Mecca. The well of 'Amaq, which is situated in a level plain nearly half-way to Mecca from Hāil, is reported to contain sweet water at 7 fathoms. 'AMĀR—
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'AMAR— A well in Bahrain island (q. v.). 'AMĀR—
'AMĀR—
A village in the Wādi-al-Hōqain section of the Wādi Bani Ghāfir (q. v.).
'AMĀR—
See Aflāj.
AMARAH— A division of the Bani Rabī'ah tribe (q. v.) in 'Irāq.

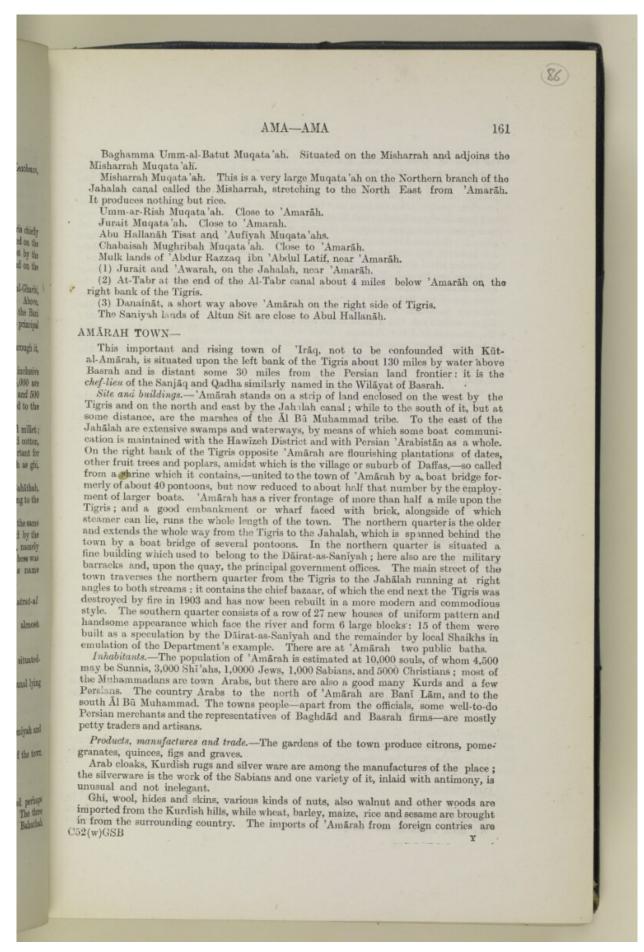
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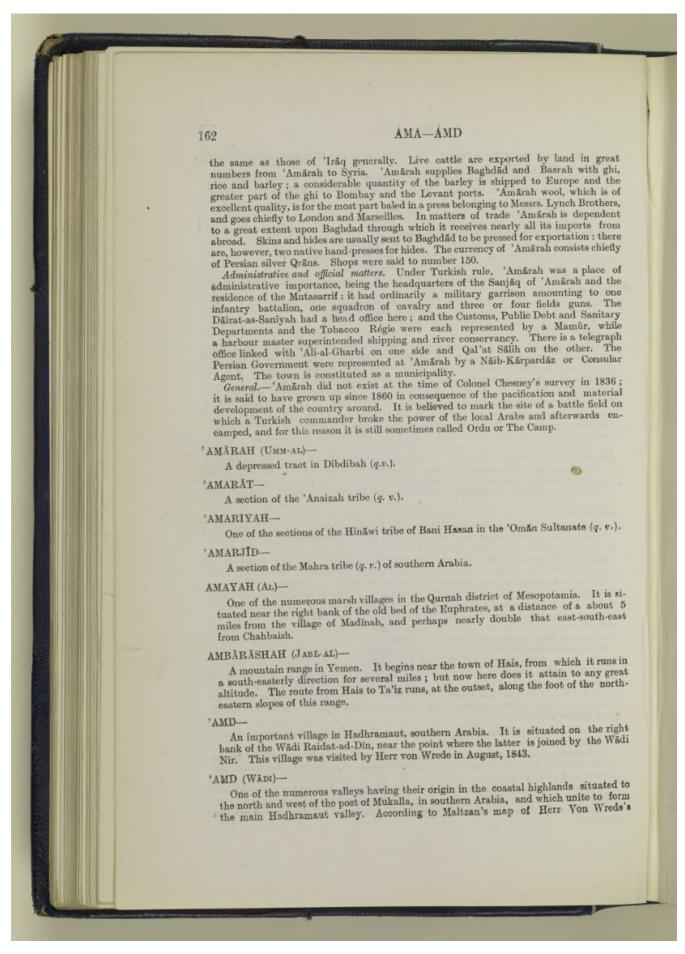






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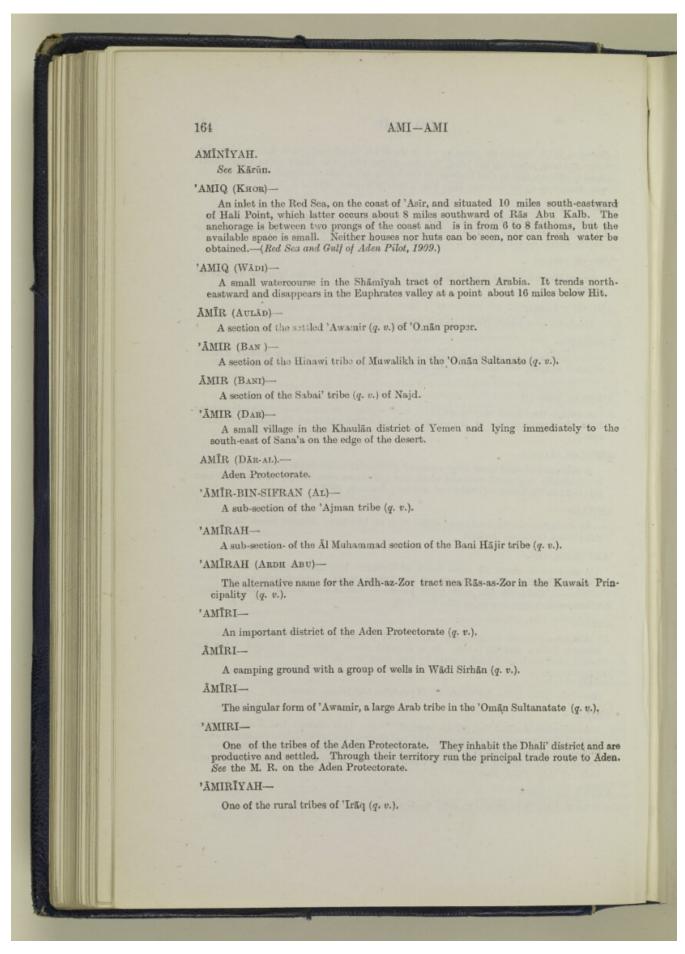
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			87
	AMD—AMI	163	
		J Die ie leesen often the	
latter has been joined by t	e name by which the Wādi Raidat-a the Wādi Nīr close to the village of at portion of the valley lying betwe reller Herr Von Wrede in August, 184	'Amd. The name Wadi een 'Amd and Haura. It	
'AMD-AL-ABYADH—			
50 miles by road south by	western route between Mecca and Al west from the latter town. It is paps as Bir-al-'Amad, or Bir-al-'Azm	erhaps identical with the	
'AMDAH (Wādi)-			
One of the valleys which 'Omān.	h go to make up Wadi Maih (q. v.)	in the Masqat district of	
'AMDAH ('AQABAT)—			
The kotal near which W	Vādi 'Amdah rises (q. v.).		
AMGHAH— An important and well situated roughly 190 mil railway.	l-known group of wells in Wadi Sirhles by caravan south-east of Dera's	nan, north-western Arabia, s junction, on the Hejaz	
AMGHAR (BIR-AL)—			
A well in the Dhafir co	ontry of north-east Arabia, situa of the upper branches of the Falai	ted nearly 10 miles above j-ash-Shamālīyah.—(Lech-	
AMGHAR (JABAL)—			
It apparently runs north-	one ridge about 40 miles north-easth- west and south-east and slopes more (Butler and Aylmer; January, 1908.	e steeply on the north-east	
AMHAID—			
An anchorage on the w miles from Qal'at-al-'Aq	est coast of the Gulf of 'Aqabah, abah.	situated about 33 nautical	
'AMI (KHOR-AL)—	on I would of Warmait It is all	most apposite the Island of	
Thum al Maradim and	3 miles south of Kuwait. It is all is frequented by fishing boats. w sandy point known as Rās-az-Zo rn as Rās Bard-halq.	Immediately to the north	
AMID-			
between Sana'a and Qa'	southern Yemen, and a halting p 'tabah. It is situated about half miles south by east from Sana'a.	lace on one of the routes f-way between Artaz and	
'AMĪM (AL BU)—			
One of the tribes of Trucia	al 'Oman (q. v.); see also Abu Dhabi	Town.	
AMINA—		4.3.2.11.4.12.41	
ward of the Umm-al-Kur	ea, off the coast of 'Asīr. It is site a group of islets, and there is another is a rock about a mile eastward for patch about 2 miles eastward of the sign.)	rom the northern end of	
AMINA (ISLAND)	The state of the s		
See Farasan (Islands an	nd Bank); bank, eastern side.	x\$	

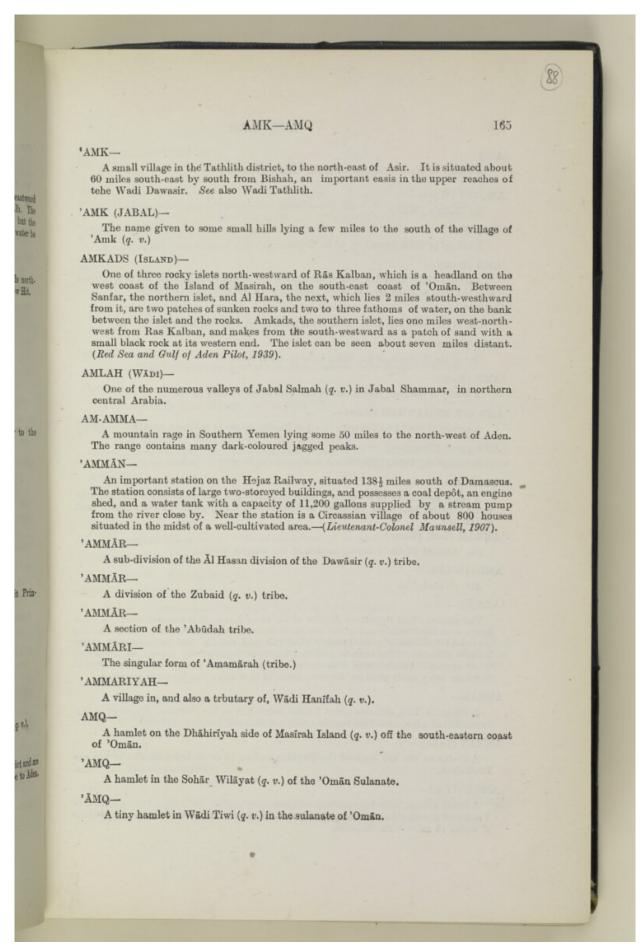
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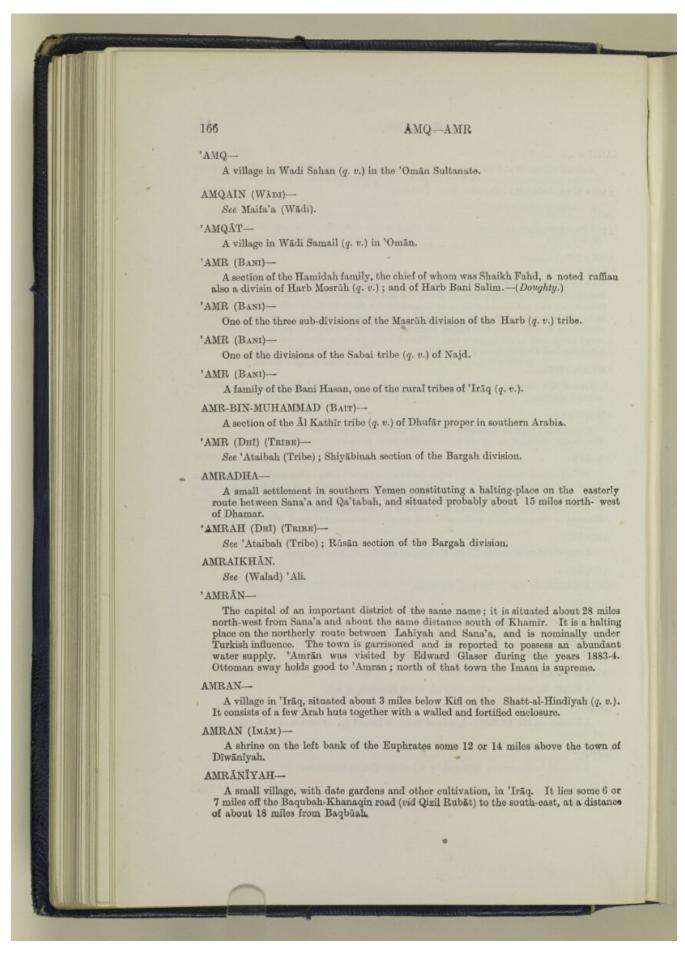
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [165] (180/1050)





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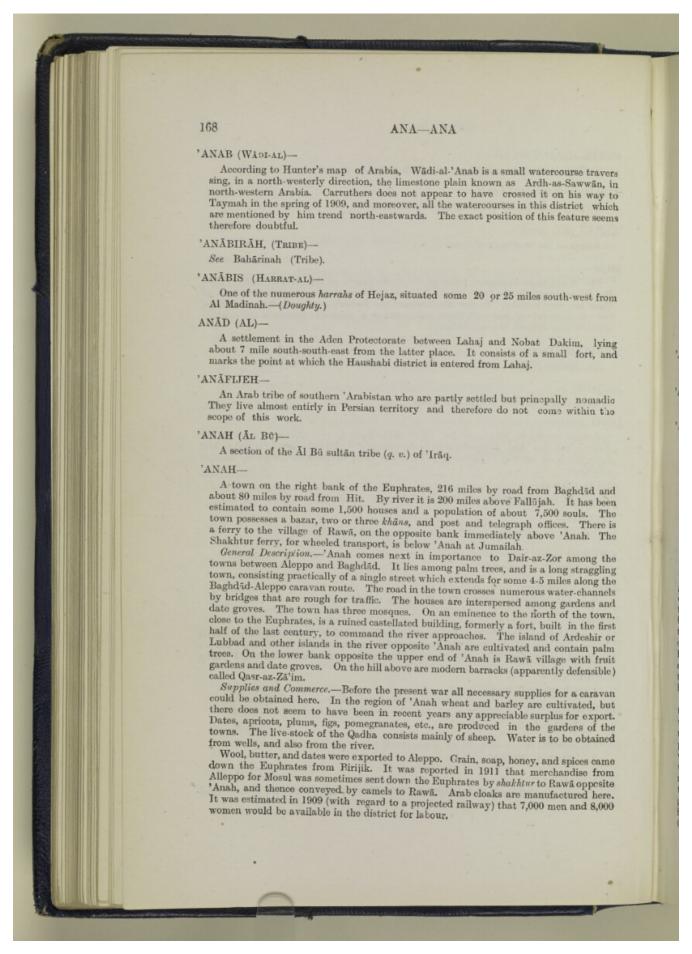
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	00
	(81)
AMR-ANA	167
AMRĀN-AL-JANŪBĪYAH—	
A village in the Hasa oasis (q. v.) in eastern Arabia.	
'AMRĀN-ASH-SHAMĀLĪYAH—	
A village immediately to the north of the above $(q. v.)$.	
'AMRAN (RAS ABU)— A cape on the west coast of Qatar (q. v.).	
AMRI— One of the more important tribes of the Arabs proper of the I live in, and cutivate the lands round, the towns. Many of them en them are very wealthy. In the Hadhramaut the Bedouin reside but are frequently at war with them, giving rise to a complex synwhich is very difficult to grasp—(Bent.)	amongst the Arabs,
'AMRĪYĀH, (Tribe)—	
See 'Ataibah (Tribe); a fandy of the 'Asumah section of the Bargal	h division.
AMTAIWI—	
A settlement in Wādi Majma', in Sadair (q. v.).	
'AMTI (IBN)→	
A small hamlet in 'Irāq, near the Shatt-al-Hindīyah (q. v.). M Dawaihīyah and 'Abd 'Auniyat canals is the village of Āl Bu Sahwa from which, on the way to Tawairīj, is Ibn 'Amti. The inhabitants gardeners.	ah a mile and a half
'AMUD, (Tribe)—	
See Shammar (Southern); Dighair āt division.	
'AMUDAH—	
A spring, in Mesopotamia, 5 hours south-west of Samāwah.	
'AMŪDAH (JABAL)—	
See Kuwait (Principality).	
AMUDAN (WĀDI)— One of the tributaries of the Wādi Hamdh (q. v.)—(Doughty.)	
'AMUDI—	
A tribal district in Hadhramaut in the neighbourhood of the bounded on the west by the Wādi Raidat-ad-Dīn, on the east by the south by the edge of the plateau, and on the north by the main	the Wādi Do'ānd on
'AMŪDĪYAH—	
A small Manzi-in Qasīm (q. v.).	
AMŪKDAS.—	
See 'Ajāirawīyah.	
'AMUR, (Tribe)— See Bāwiyeh (Tribe).	
'ANA (QASE)—	and the second
A qasr on the left bank of the Euphrates some 12 or 14 miles aboriyah.	ve the town of Nasi-

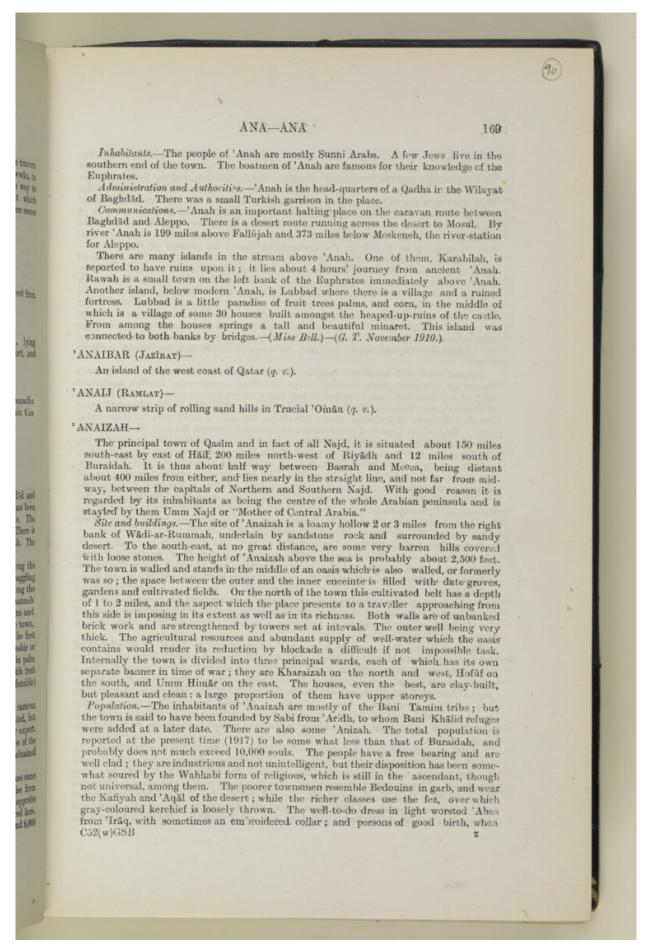
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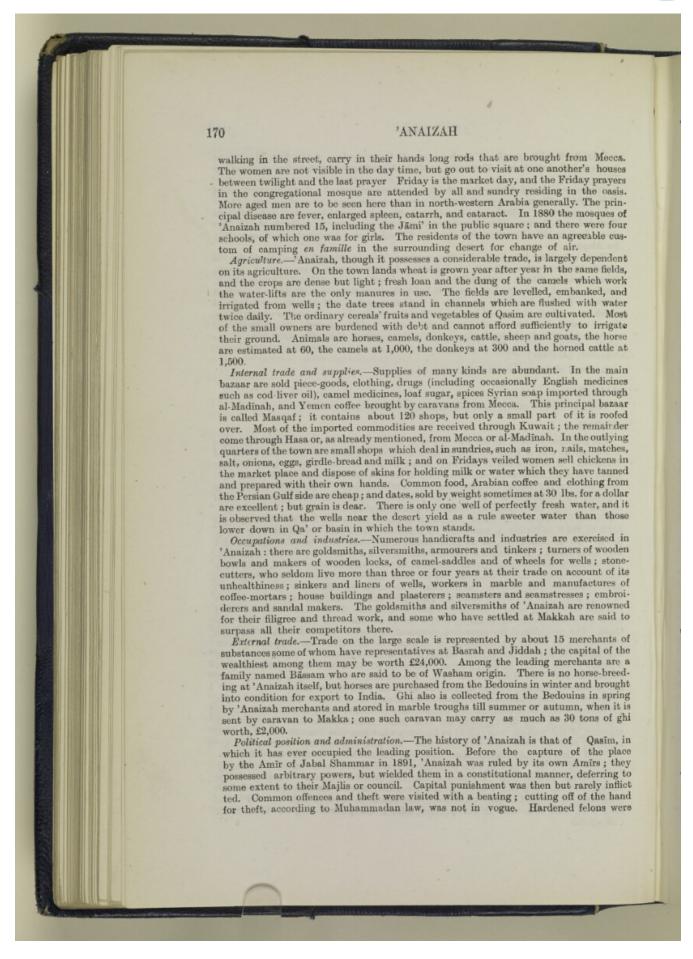
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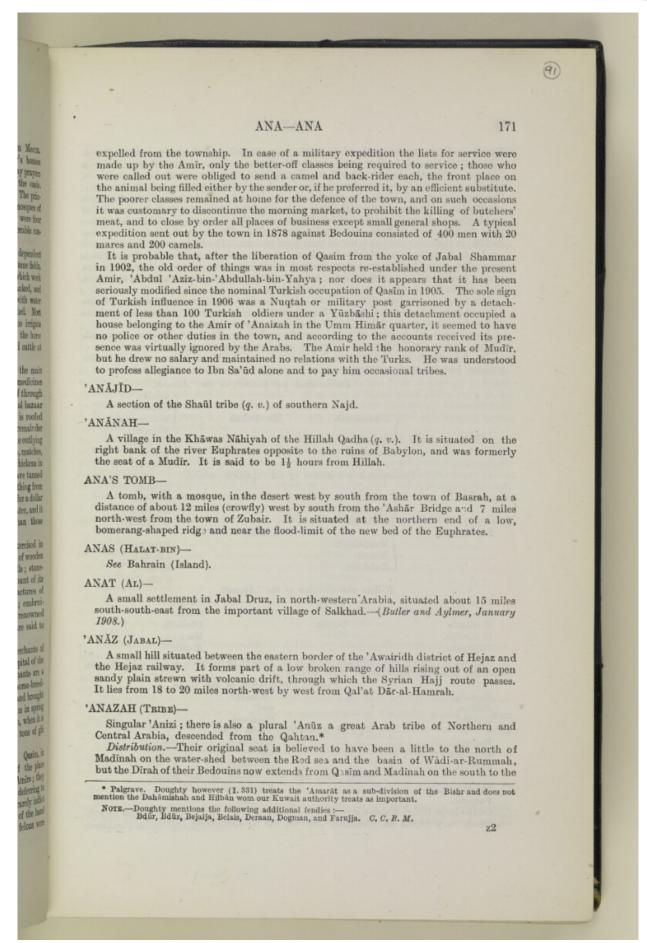
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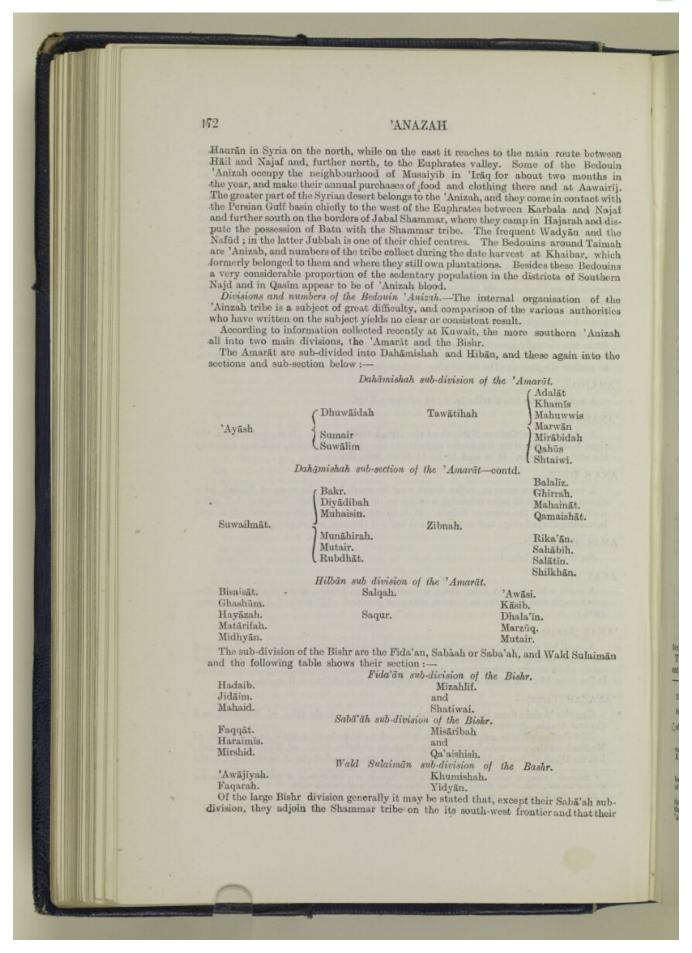
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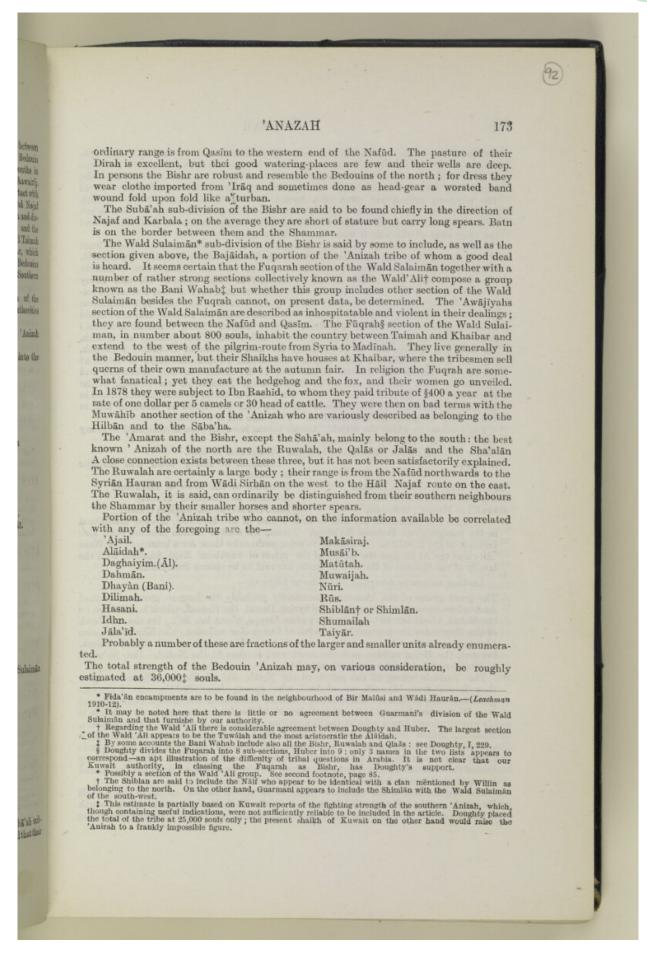
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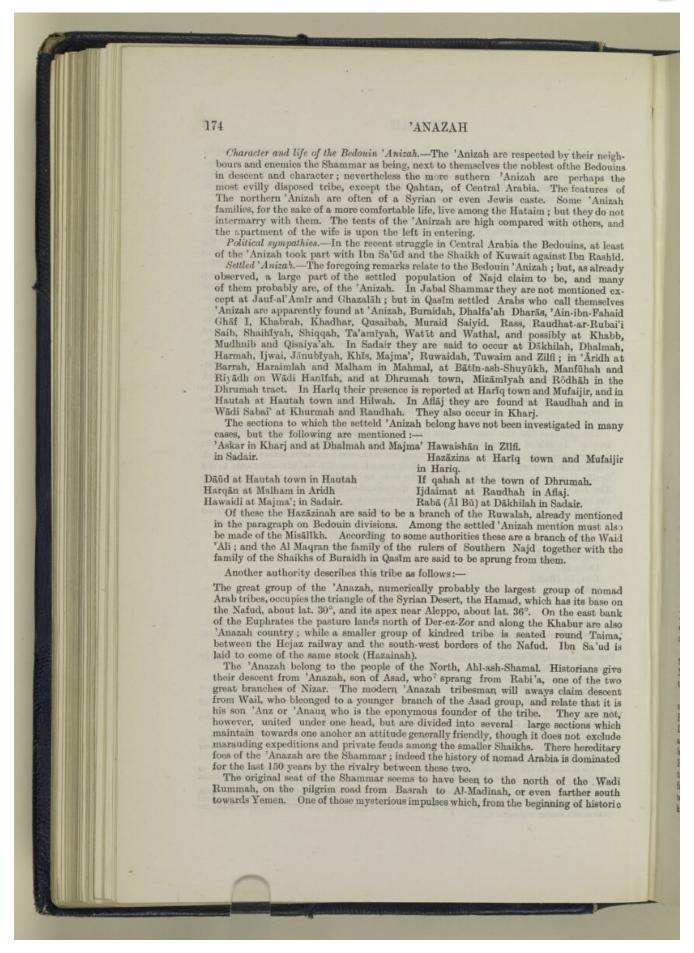
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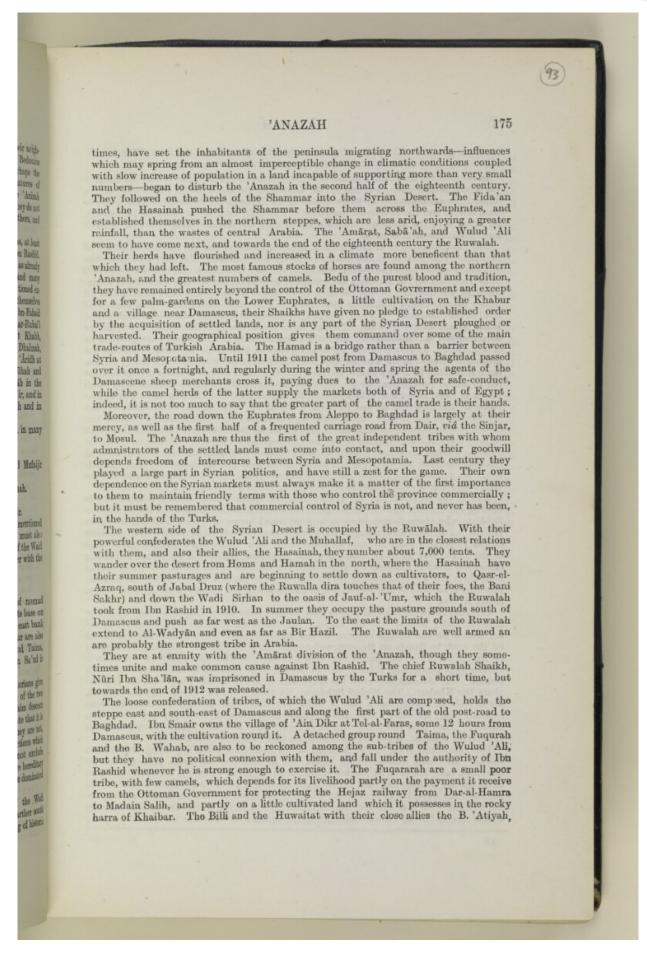
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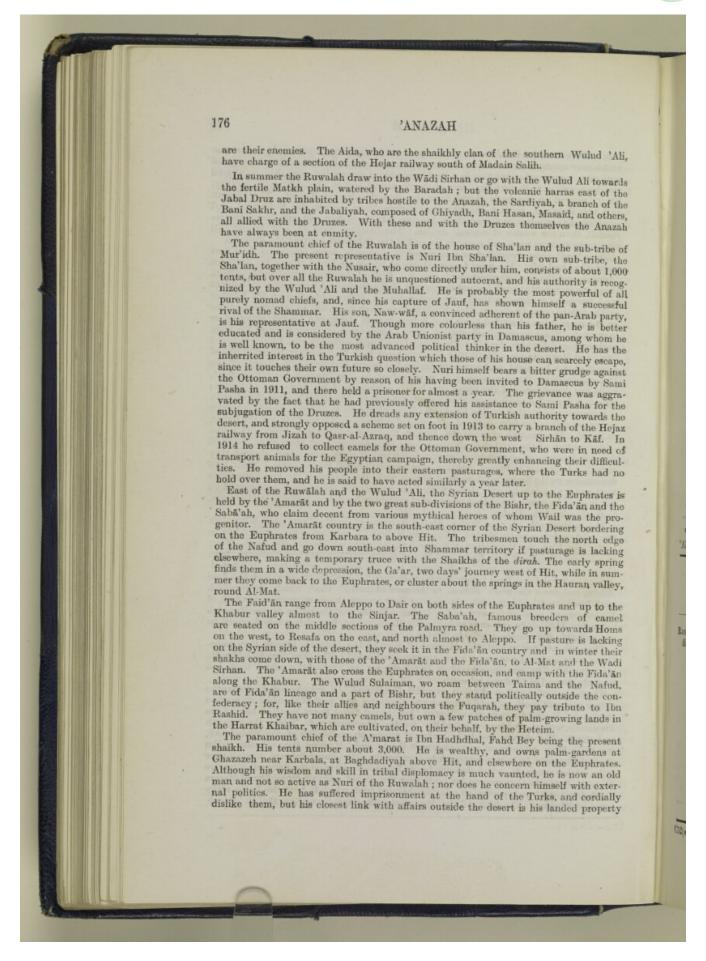
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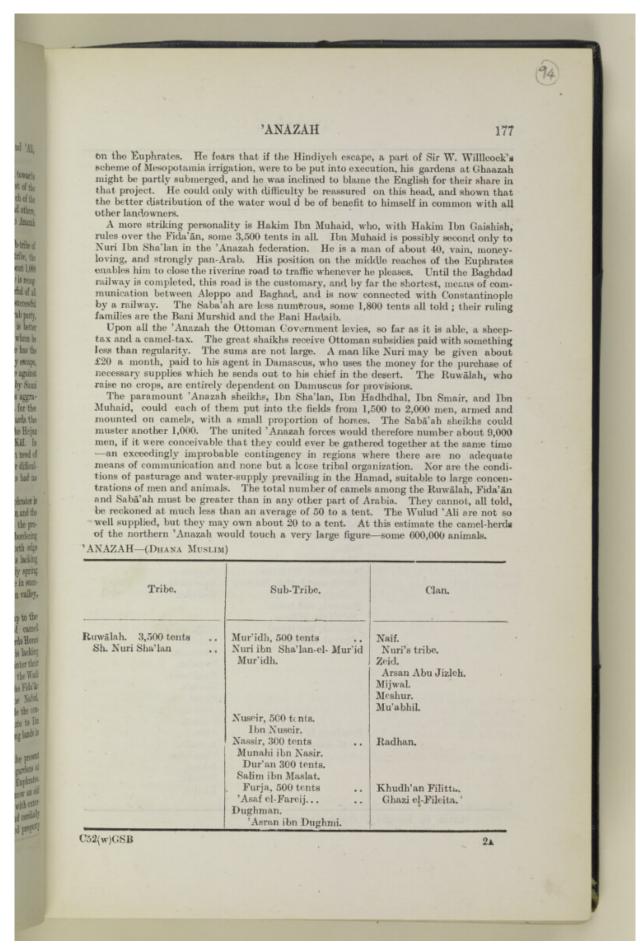
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178	'ANAZAH	
Tribe.	Sub-Tribe.	Clan.
Muhallaf. 1,500 tents Ibn Ma'jil Ibn Majid Ibn Jandal Wulud 'Ali. 1,800 tents Rashid ibn Smeir has about 1,000 tents. Mohammed el-Tayyar Sa'ud ibn Milhem Shahab el-Faqir	Manayi'. Mani' el-Khadr. Ka'aka', 800 tents. Hayan el-Ka'aka' ibn Ghoshm. Kawakiba, 400 tents Mani' el-Kaweyib. Mshitta, 150 tents. Ibn Msheit. Ashaja', 450 tents Kasim ibn Ma' il. Abdilla, 400 tents. Mughati ibn Majid. Suwalma, 400 tents. Fayadh ibn Jandal. Budur, 2—300 tents. Ibn Ma' jil. 'Ateifat, 200 tents. Ibn Smeir. Mesalikh, 300 tents. Ibn Smeir. Hammamid, 300 tents. Ibn Smeir. Tuluh, 150 tents. Ibn Smeir. Tuluh, 150 tents. Ibn Smeir. Mashadika, 500 tents Mohammed ibn Salih el- Tayyar. Haseneh, 600 tents¹ Sa'ud ibn Milhem. Fukarah, 300 tents¹ Shahab el-Fakir	Woklan. Mahayub Bala'is. Tayyar. Mureikhat. Wuleika. Salih. Kuleib. Khamala. Hamdan. Mughassib. Zuwara.
	Southern Wulud 'Ali el-Aida ¹	Zuwara. Hujur. 'Ainat. Sukura. Aida. Tuwalla. Thuweiba. Jebara.

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			0
	ANB—AND	179	
SABA'AH—	POT THE WINDOWS TO STREET		
Tribe.	Sub-Tribe.	Clan.	
	1		
	Kumussa, 800 tents	Ressalin Khumsan.	
	Githwan ibn Murshid	Hamad ibn Eyda Sagribn Museirib.	
	A ALLEGE	Anura. Shanan ibn Sheteiwi.	
	of the same of the	Rahamma. Mohammed b. Sa'id.	
	'Ubida, 1,000 tents	Musika.	
And the second second	Barjes b. Hudeib	Mubarak ibn Kiladan.	
		Muwa'ika, Fadhil ibn Muweyini',	
	della sella	Duwwam.	
		Ageil el Fikiki.	
ANBUWĀN—	1		
A small settlement in	Qasim (q. v.).		
ANDH— A small settlement on t 9 miles north of Abu Kal	he coast of 'Asīr, on the Arabian b. It has an anchorage 3 miles	littoral of the Red Sea, about	
south; the depth being 21	to 7 fathoms.—(Red Sea and Gu	lf of Aden Pilot, 1909).	
'ANDAH— See Hanīfah (Wādi).			
'ANDAH—			
See Sadair,			
south of Qunfidah. Opplong north and south. B the depth is from 2½ to 7 part of the anchorage gro	on the coast of 'Asir and situal osite Andah hamlet is a shoal of etween this shoal and the coast of athoms, as little as 15 feet having und, or in other words, the nor of Andah is another hamlet called the coast.	of the same name, three miles reef is the anchorage, in which ag been found in the northern thern channel.	
'ANDAM (Wādi)—			
A valley of considerab Eastern Hajar, in a part o	le importance in the Sultanate f the hills called Jabal 'Ulya and iyah district to Wādi Halfain, w	runs southwards across the	
mary one or one onarqu	Jan and the transfer w	2A2	

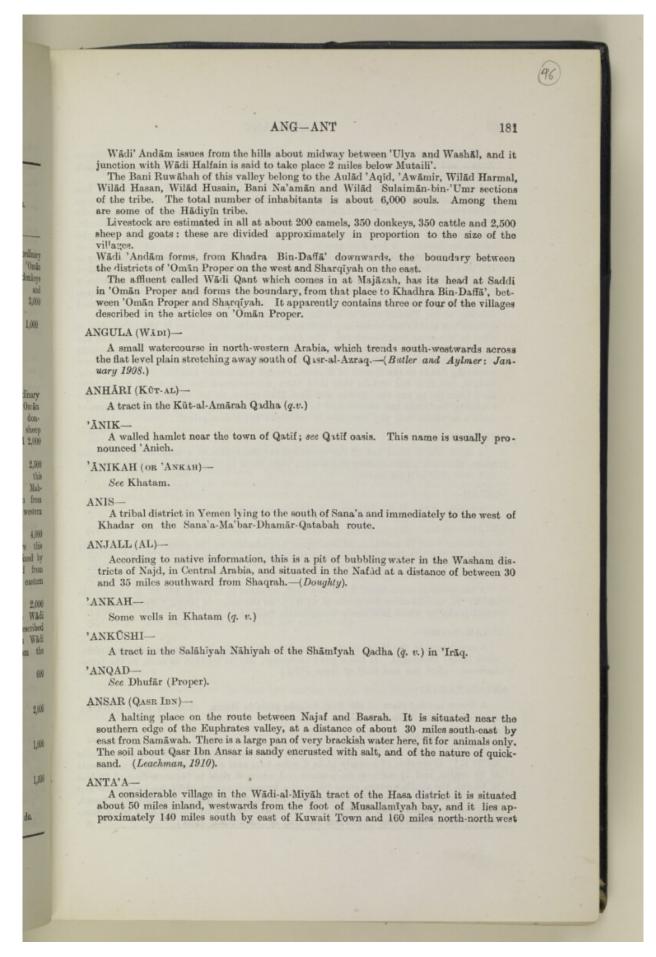




The following are the villages, in descending order, of this valley:— Volumin	180		AND	AM	
Position. Position. Which situated Possesses and inhabitants. REMARKS.	The following	g are the villages, i	n descend	ing order, of this v	alley:—
the Wādi. Comparison of the Wādi. Bani Ruwāhah Bani Ruwāhah	Name.	Position.	which bank		Remarks.
Washāl I hour below 'Ulya. Mahalyah 2 miles below Washāl. Hibāt 4 miles below Mahalyah. Ghiryain I mile below Hibat. Chiryain I mile below Hibat. Khadhra Bin- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1-	'Ulya		Right.	100 houses of Bani Ruwāhah	livestock of 'Oman
Mahalyah 2 miles below Do. Washāl.	Waghāl	I hour below	Left	50 do	cattle, sheep and goats) and 3,000 palms.
Washāl. 4 miles below Mahalyah. 70 houses of Bani Ruwāhah of the Wilād (Sulaimān-bin-"Umr and other sections. 120 do.	Tradia		Licit.	50 do,	
Mahalyah. Mahalyah. Bani Ruwāhah of the Wild Sulaimān-bin-	Mahalyah		Do.	100 do.	Do. do.
Ghiryain I mile below Hibat. Comparison of Hibat. Do. Sections. 120 Do. and 2,500 palms. (At this point Wādi Mahram comes in from the right or western bank.) Do. and 4,000 palms. (Here this valley is joined by Wādi Samad from the left or eastern bank.) Do. and 2,000 palms. (Here Wādi Qant, described below, joins Wādi 'Andām from the Wāshihi Do. Andām from the Washihi, Do. and 2,000 palms. (Here Wādi Qant, described below, joins Wādi 'Andām from the west) Do. and 600 palms. (Here Wādi Qant, described below, joins Wādi 'Andām from the west) Do. and 600 palms. (Here Wādi Qant, described below, joins Wādi 'Andām from the west) Do. and 600 palms. (Here Wādi Qant, described below, joins Wādi 'Andām from the west) Do. and 600 palms. (Here Wādi Qant, described below, joins Wādi 'Andām from the west) Do. and 600 palms. (Here Wādi Qant, described below, joins Wādi 'Andām from the west) Do. and 600 palms. (Here Wādi Qant, described below, joins Wādi 'Andām from the west) Do. and 600 palms. (Here Wādi Qant, described below, joins Wādi 'Andām from the west) Do. and 600 palms. (Here Wādi Qant, described below, joins Wādi 'Andām from the west) Do. and 600 palms. (Here Wādi Qant, described below, joins Wādi 'Andām from the west) Do. and 600 palms. (Here Wādi 'Andām from the west) Do. and 600 palms. (Here Wādi 'Andām from the west) Do. and 600 palms. (Here Wādi 'Andām from the west) Do. and 600 palms. (Here Wādi 'Andām from the west) Do. and 600 palms. (Here Wādi 'Andām from the west) Do. and 600 palms. (Here Wādi 'Andām from the west) Do. and 600 palms. (Here Wādi 'Andām from the west) Do. and 600 palms. (Here Wādi 'Andām from the west) Do. and 600 palms. (Here Wādi 'Andām from the west) Do. and 600 palms Do. and 600 pa	Hibāt		Right.	Bani Ruwāhah of the Wilād Sulaimān-bin-	livestock of 'Omân (viz., camels, don- keys, cattle sheep
Khadhra Bin- Thaffă'. 2½ hours below Ghiryain and 10 or 12 miles south-west of Samad Town.	Ghiryain		Do.	sections.	palms. Do. and 2,500 palms. (At this point Wādi Mah-
Majāzah 2 miles below Khadhra. Do. 180 houses of Bani Jābir of the Bani Harb section. Wāshihi 2 hours below Majāzah. Do. 50 houses of Bani Ruwāhah Do. 50 houses of Bani Ruwāhah Do. and 2,000 palms. (Here Wādi Qant, described below, joins Wādi 'Andām from the west). Do. and 600 palms. Do. and 600 palms. Ukhaidhir 1½ hours below Wāshihi, Ukhaidhir 2 hours below Mukhtari'. Do. and 2,000 palms. Do. and 600 palms. Do. and 600 palms. Do. and 1,000 palms.		Ghiryain and 10 or 12 miles south-west of	Do.		the right or western bank.) Do. and 4,000 palms. (Here this valley is joined by Wādi Samad from
Wāshihi 2 hours below Majāzah. Mukhtari' 1½ hours below Wāshihi, Ukhaidhir 2 hours below Mukhtari'. Do. 100 houses of Shurūj. Do. and 2,000 palms. Ukhaidhir 2 hours below Mukhtari'. Wāfi 1 hour below Ukhaidhir. Do. 100 houses of Shurūj. Do. and 1,000 palms. Do. and 1,000 palms. Mutaili' 2 hours below Do. 80 do. Do. and 1,500 palms.			Do.	Bani Jābir of the Bani Harb	Do. and 2,000 palms. (Here Wādi Qant, described below, joins Wādi 'Andām from the
Wāshihi, Ukhaidhir 2 hours below Mukhtari'. Wāfi 1 hour below Ukhaidhir. Mutaili' 2 hours below Do. 70 houses of Habūs. Mutaili' 2 hours below Do. 80 do. Do. do.	Wāshihi	2 hours below Majāzah.	Do.		Do. and 600
Wāfi l hour below Do. 70 houses of Habūs. Do. and 1,500 palms. Mutaili' 2 hours below Do. 80 do. Do. do.	Mukhtari'	la hours below Wāshihi,	Do.		
Ukhaidhir. Habūs. palms. Mutaili' 2 hours below Do. 80 do. Do. do.	Ukhaidhir		Left.		
Mutaili' 2 hours below Do. 80 do. Do. do.	Wāfi		Do.		
	Mutaili'	2 hours below Wafi.	Do.	80 do.	Do. do.

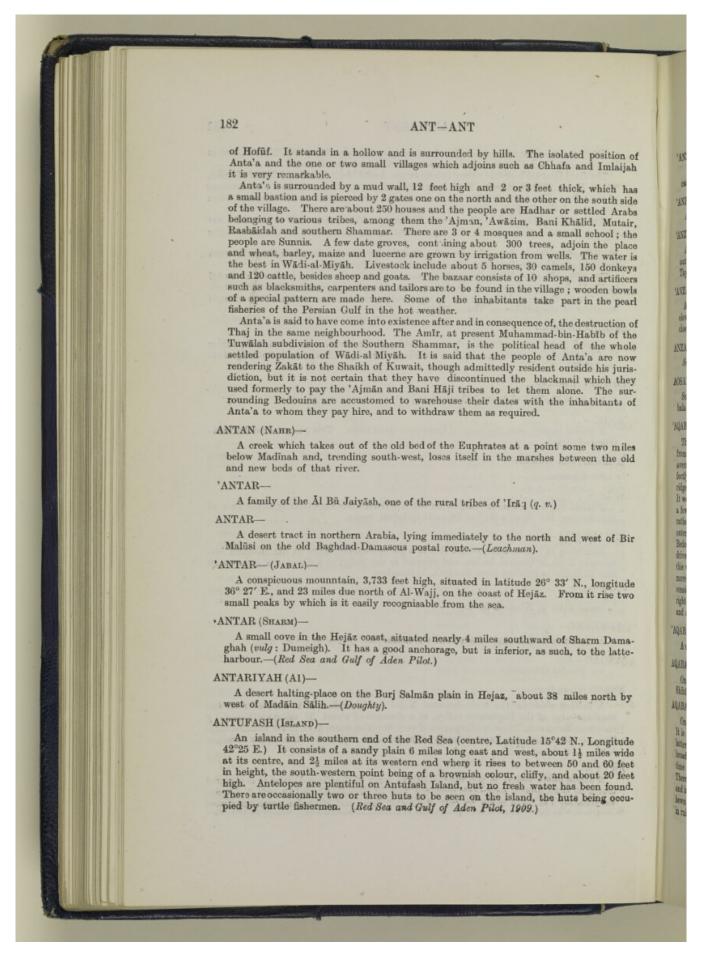
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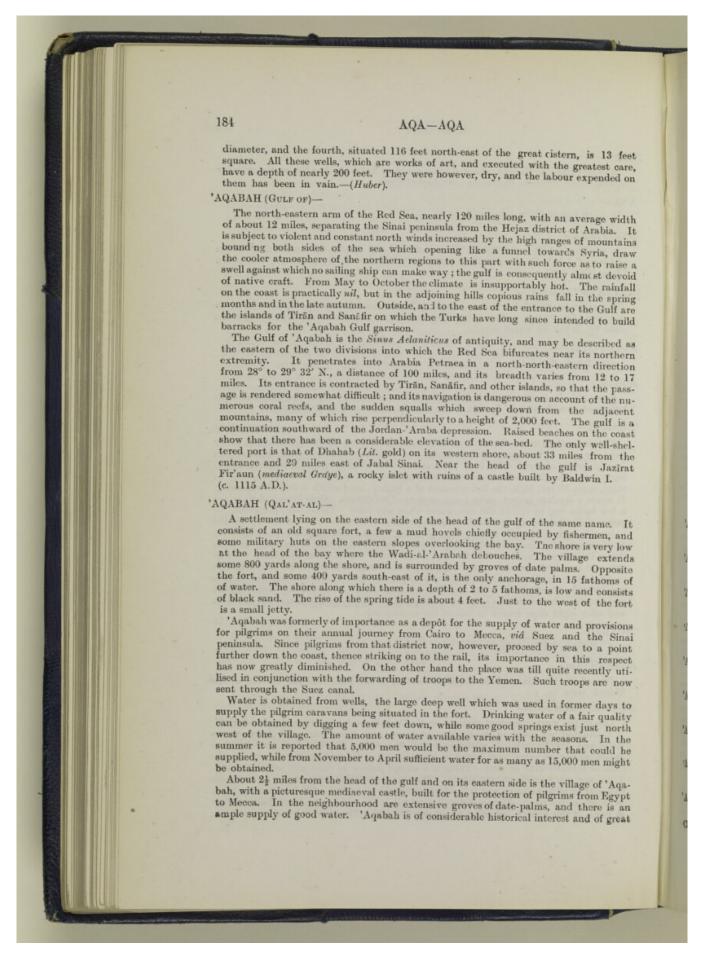
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	97
ANZ—AQA	183
1 A XVII	
'ANZ— A small village in Haurān, about 6 miles south of Salkhad. 'Anz lies caravan route between Damascus and Jauf-al-Umr.	on the ordinary
'ANZ—	
A small hill in the Tarmus tract of Qasim (q. v.)	
'ANZ (JABAL)—	
A small mountain in the Hazam district of Najd and constituting on outliers of Jabal Shammar. It forms a useful landmark, along the Tayma and Hāil.	e of the western route between
'ANZAH (or 'ANAIZAH)—	
A station on the Hejaz railway, nearly 263 miles from Damascus. elevation of 3,478 feet, and except for some rain-water cisterns on the S close by, it has no water supply.	
ANZAN (Jabal)— See (Jabal) Haddād.	
AOSAH—	
Some hillocks in Mesopotamia lying about 6 miles to the west of the bala road at a distance of 7 miles south-west from the town of Mahmu	e Baghdad-Kar- idiyah.
'AQABAH—	
The name given to the broad, level tableland which shuts off the Ha from the sea. It has a general direction of east-north-east and west-so average height of about 4,000 feet. It is strewn with black lumps of be feetly level save that there occasionally rises up above the plain a flattridge, some 80 feet high, the last remnant of a higher level which is fall twears a desolate aspect, there being no signs of habitation. Only he a few tanks dug to collect the rain water when any falls. These are rather indicated, by a pair of walls built opposite one another, and be outer side with earth and stones, like shooting butts. The 'Aqabal Bedouin property, and whereever any herbage is to be found, the drive their flocks and herds. Of the frankincense which once flot this vast area little remains on the highland itself though it is still to more sheltered gullies; and further east in the Mahri country there is considerable quantity left. The Somāli come from Africa to collect it right to do so for sometimes as much as fifty dollars. They go round a	ath-west, and an asalt and is per- opped mound or ast disappearing, are and there are reportected, or anked up on the reported over all the found in the reported to be a purchasing the
and after eight days return to collect the exuded sap.	
AQABAH—	
A village in Ru'ūs-al-Jibāl (q. v.)	
AQABAH (AHL)—	
One of the two clans of the Bani 'Ali section of the Bani Hadiyal Shihūh tribe $(q. v.)$	division of the
AQABAH (BIRKAT-AL)— One of the most important stations on the Darb Zubaidah between It is situated just north of the escarpment known as Jāl-al-Batn, as	nd between the
latter and Jāl Waqsah. It possesses a very fine cistern 360 feet lor broad, partly in ruins and buried in the sand; nevertheless it contain time of Huber's visit in 1881. There is a second cistern in ruins and There are also remarkable wells here. The first lies to the north of and is 14 or 15 feet square, and is lined with masonry to a depth of 25 fee hewn out of the rock. The second well, situated in the middle of a lar in ruins, is also square, the sides measuring 11½ feet. The third is 6	ned water at the without water, the great cistern et, the rest being ge building now
, - and a family show incasaling 113 feet. The third is 6	o menes m

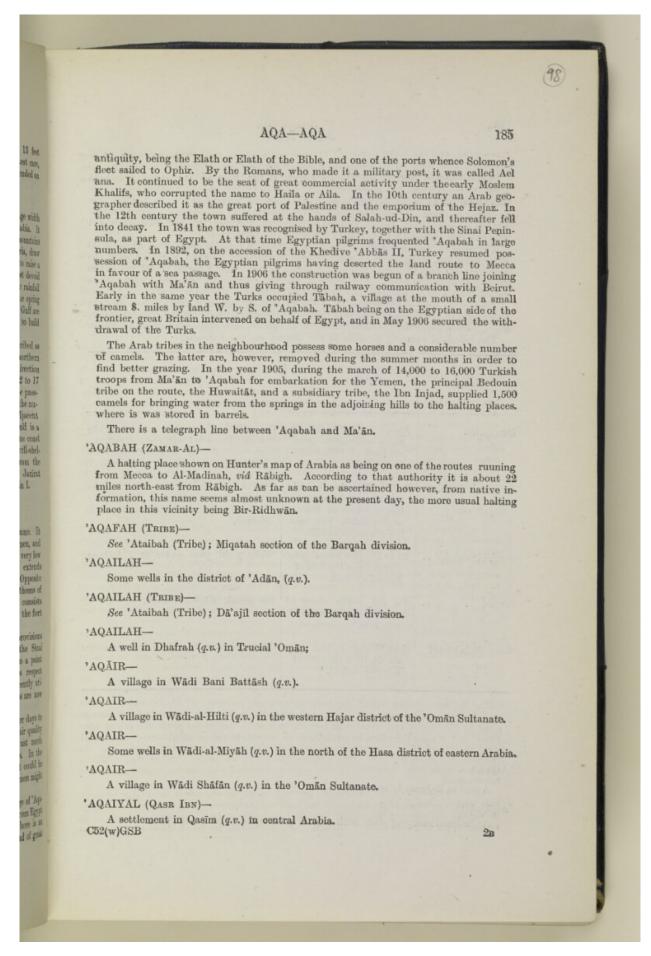
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [184] (199/1050)





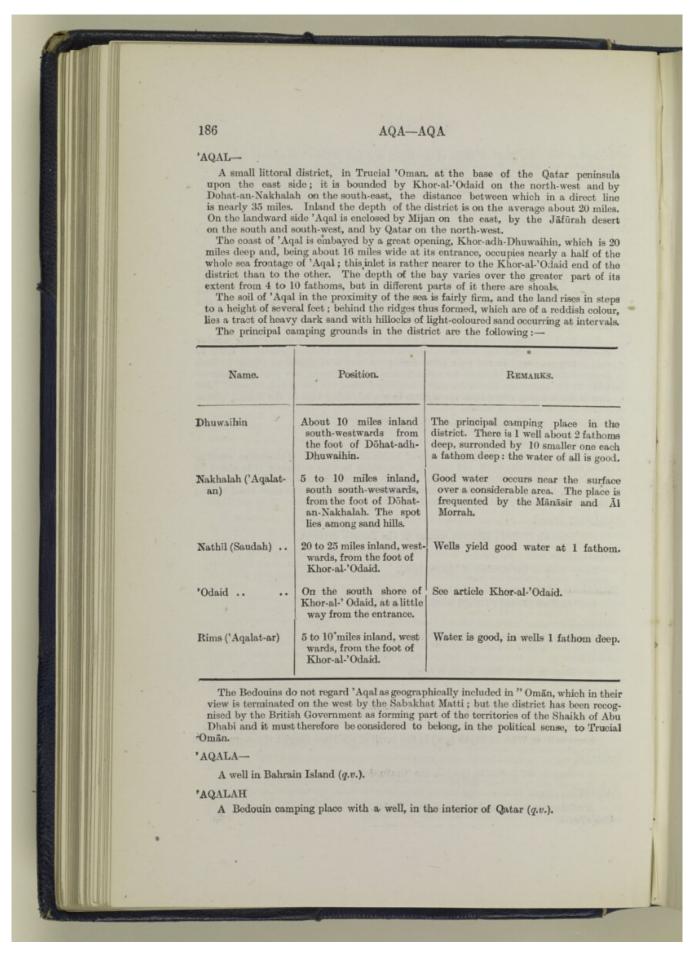
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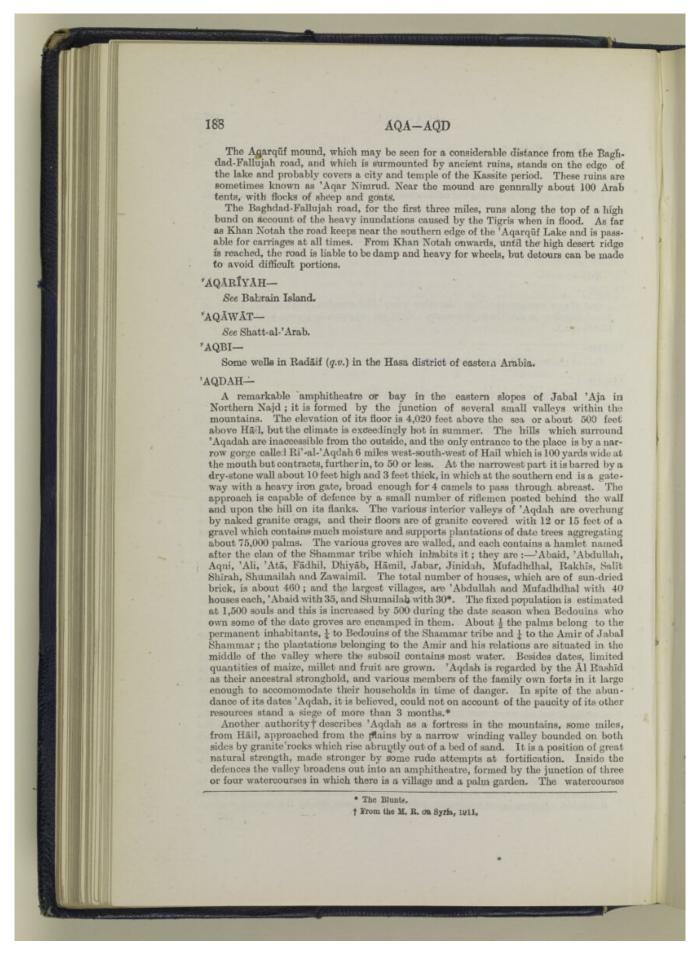
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [187] (202/1050)



'AQALAH (Dörlar-AL)— A Bedouin camping-place on the west side of Qatar (q.v.). 'AQAQ— One of the springs irrigating the cultivation of the village of Lājām, in the Qatif oasis (q.v.). 'AQAR— A village in the Hasa oasis (q.v.) in eastern Arabia. 'AQAR NIMROD— See 'Aqarqud. 'AQAR— One of two contiguous village (the other being 'Ain) situated in Wādi Bani Habib in Jabal Akhdhar in the 'Omān Sultanata. They are apparently known jointly as Bani Habib (q.s.). 'AQAR— One of two contiguous village (the other being 'Ain) situated in Wādi Bani Habib in Jabal Akhdhar in the 'Omān Sultanata. They are apparently known jointly as Bani Habib (q.s.). 'AQAR— One of the two offshoots of the village of Saiq (q.v.). in the Sultanate of 'Omān. 'AQAR— One of the annexes to the village of Sharaijah (q.v.) in 'Omān. 'AQAR— A lake in Iraq, which when full stretches almost from the Baghdad railway at Kādhimain to the Euphrates, its southern limit being the Baghdad-Fallājah road. The water supply is obtained almost entirely from the Euphrates in flood time. The fall in water auraface between the Euphrates in flood at the entrake channel (the Saqlāwiyah) and the Tigris in flood at the out-take, is 31 feet and therefore a heavy flow of water the same of the part of					99
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shallow although it never completely dries up. The water is then brackish but quite drinkable. French beans are largely grown over the area left by the receding water.	experienced the tug had which bord	on this occasion was the la occasionally to be dra ler the Lake.	at of keeping to the charagged back into the char	nnels. During the passage and out of the paddy fields	
	shallow alt	hough it never complete	ely dries up. The water	is then brackish but quite ft by the receding water.	
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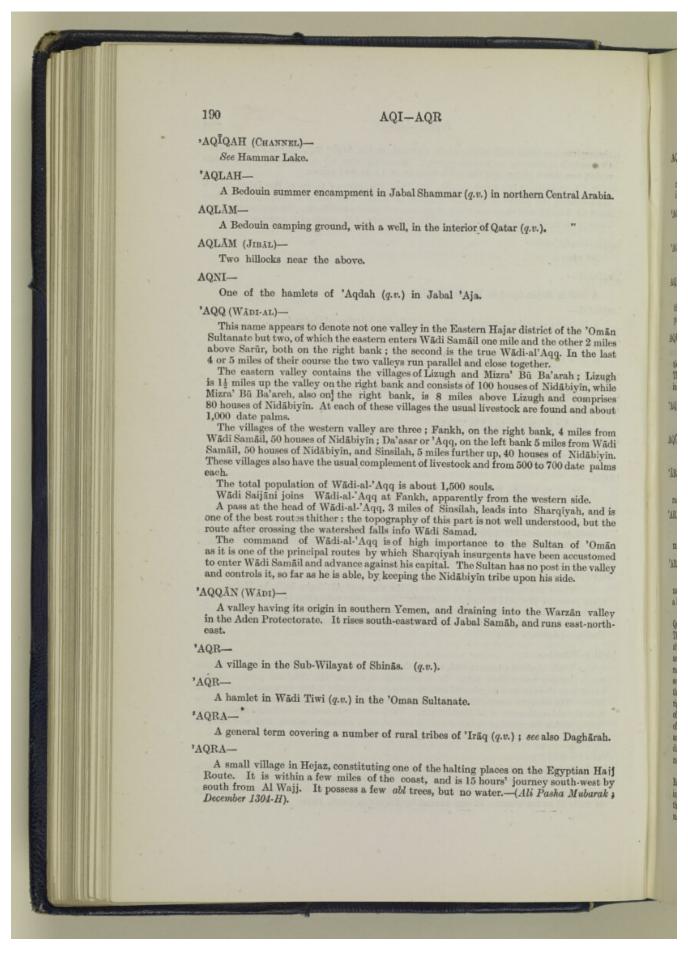
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100 189 AQD-AQI themselves are filled with wild palms, watered, so the Arabs say, by the hand of God Certainly it is done by no human agency. Towering over all are naked granite crags which run down sheer into the $w\bar{u}di$ beds from 1,000 feet above. This is the site of the battle against the Ibn 'Alis, former Amirs of the Jabal, which consolidated the power of the Ibn Rashids in Hāil. The valley is blocked by a wall built by 'Obaid, and there are wells, gardens, and houses within it. On one of the rocks a liji Asis there is an inscription said to mean "This is the ruin of the abode of Scanacherib." ridge 'AQDAH (RI'-AL)-See above. 'AQDAH-A well in Mijan (q.v.) in Trucial 'Omān. 'AQDAH-A Bedouin camping-ground, with a well, in the interior of Qatar (q.v.). 'AQDAN (BIN)-A well in Barr-adh-Dharan (q.v.). 'AQĪBAH -A village in Ja'alan (q.v.), in the 'Oman Sultanate. the feet A hamlet in Quryat (q.v.) in 'Oman. LAZ-'AQID (AULAD)-A sub-division of the Bani Ruwhah (q.v.). d by a gate. The 'AQÎL-A village in 'Oman Proper (q.v.). 'AQĪQrhung A small village in southern Hejaz, occasionally used as a halting place by caravan tofa travelling between Taif and Bishah, and lying about 70 miles westward of the latter town It is probable that it is situated near one of the small watercourse which go to form named follah, Wādi Ranyah. Salit-dried There are apparently two places of the name of Al-'Aqiq, both in Hejaz, and lying between Bīr 'Abbās and Al-Madīnah. The superior comprises the whole of the site ith 40 mated of Al-Madinah, extending from the western ridge to the cemetry of Al-Baqi'a. The ins who to the ferior is on the Mecca road, 4 miles south-west of Al-Madinah, and is called the Blessed Valley .- (Burtm). in the 'AQĪQ (Wādi) imited The Wadi 'Aqıq is a torrent bed, two or three miles west of Al-Madinah, which contain-Rashil much running water after rain. It is celebrated among the Arabian poets. Burcks t large hardt says there were a number of ashour trees on its banks' when he was there in April 1815. The caravan routes to Al-Madinah, from Mecca and Yanbo, cross the Wādi 'Aqīq near the old settlement of Al-Maddarijah. The latter is situated on the banks of the Wādi 'Aqīq, and is described as being a ruined will age, with houses of stone, and possessing a shan s other Birkah, and a ruined well close by .- (Burckhardt.) n beth 'AQĪQ (Wādi)-A valley in Hejaz, having its origin to the west of Jabal Hadn and trending northof three westwards till it loses itself near Jabal Tarat, about 50 miles from its source. It is crossed in its upper reaches by the Hajj route from Qasim, and is said to contain several groups of wells of sweet water. It was visited by Huber in June, 1884.

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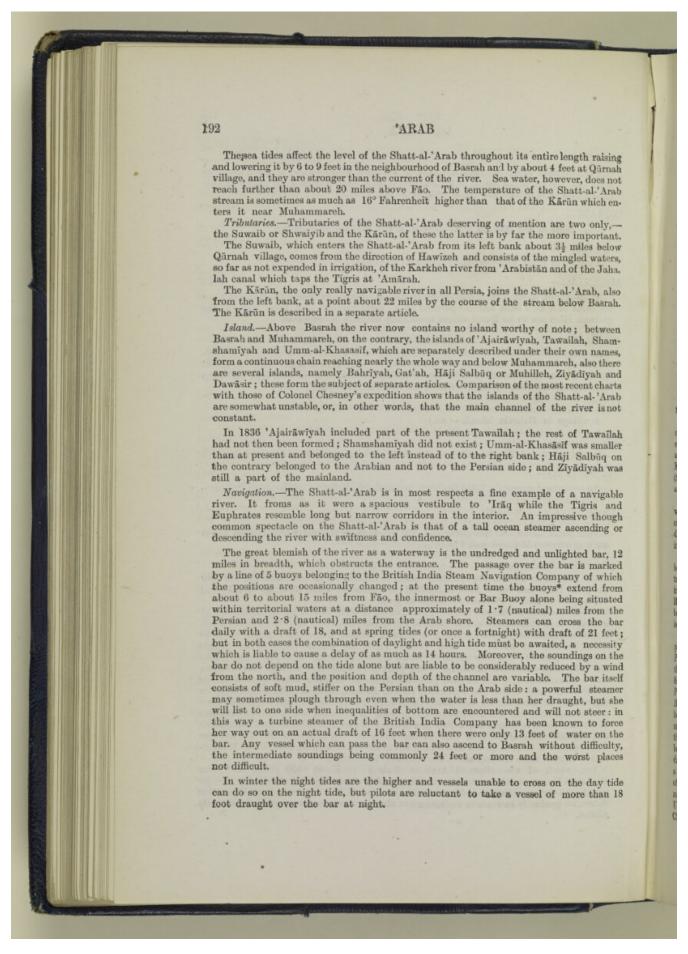
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	(101)
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AQR—ARA 191	
AQRABĪ—	
A sub-division of the province of Lahaj, in the Aden Protectorate, situated about 30 miles west by north of Aden. The district is poor and contains no towns of any importance.—(Harris). See Aden Protectorate.	
AQRABI—	
Some wells in the Hazaim (q.v.) district of the Kuwait principality.	
'AQRABĪYAH—	
A village in Wādi Bani Umr-al-Gharbi (q.v.) in 'Omān.	
AQRAN (AL)—	
At Al-Aqran, about 5 miles east by south from Al-Qatan, in Wadi Hadhramaut, are the ruins of a well built fortress perched on a rock beneath the high wall of the plateau. Here are to be found stones containing Sabaean inscriptions.	
AQUM (AL)—	
A village in Hadhramaut, consisting of a large cluster of high houses situated at the junction of the Wādis Ser and Lata, about two hours' journey, or 5 miles, below Al-Hadd. The houses are surrounded by stables and dwellings excavated in the sandhills, where the inhabitants and their cattle live during the hot weather.—(Bent, 1894).	
'AQUR—	
A village in Bahrain island.—(q.v.)	
AQŪT—	
One of the Aulad Wāsl families of the Braih division of the Bani Mutair (q.v.). 'ĀR (Jabal-al)—	
An important mountain 7,585 feet high, in the Raidhah district of the Aden Protecto-	
rate (q.v.). 'ARBA (TALŪL)—	
Four small mounds in Mesopotamia on the left bank of the Shatt-al-Hindiyah about midway between Musaiyib and Tawairij.	
'ARAB (SHATT-AL)—	
The largest, or, if small native sailing vessels be excluded from consideration, the only navigable river that enters the Persian Gulf; it carries the whole drainage of 'Irāq and a large part of that of Persian 'Arabistān as well.	
Course and general characteristics.—The Shatt-al-'Arab is formed by the confluence at Qurnah village of the Tigris and as much of the Euphrates as still flows in its old channel. The new Euphrates reaches the Shatt-al-'Arab at Gurmat 'Ali, about 7 miles by river above Basrah. In winter the swift brown Tigris the Qürnah village of the Tigris and the Euphrates; in winter the swift brown Tigris and the feeble transparent Euphrates the latter straightful of its realization of the swift brown Tigris and the feeble transparent.	
rates, the latter strained of its sediment in a journey of many days through marshes, pre- sent a remarkable contract at their junction At about 40 miles below Qūrnah village the Shatt-al-'Arab leaves the celebrated city of Basrah, about 2 miles inland from its right bank; 22 miles further on it passes the smaller and less ancient but important town	
of Muhammareh, situated at a short distance from its left bank within the embouchure of the Kārūn; immediately below Fāo, at a distance of about 50 miles from Muhammareh and 112 miles from Ofimale, it and in the materials of the Position Could also the property of the Position Could al	
and 112 miles from Qūrnah, it ends in the water of the Persian Gulf. The average direction of the river is to the south-east, but in the reach between Basrah and Muhammarah it has a more easterly and a less southerly inclination.	
The width of the Shatt-al-'Arab at Basrah is about 600 yards, and from	
Basrah to Muhammareh its mean breadth is probably about the same; but after receiving the Kārūn at Muhammareh it expands at once to half a mile, and its dimensions thereafter gradually increase to a miximum of about one mile in the neighbourhood of its mouth.	

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102 193 'ARAB gth nising The depth of water on the bar varies considerably with the wind prevailing at the time. A strong southerly breeze lasting for say there days will bank up the water as tat Qina er, does not much as 2 feet, while a prolonged shamal will lower it a corresponding amount, tt-all-hai At neaps there is sometimes as little as 17 feet at the top of high water on the bar. Another, though much smaller blemish of the Shatt-al-'Arab is the Muhammareh in whichenbar and in May and June, owing to the Karun being in flood, it shifts and sometimes hinders navigation. wo only -The obstruction at the lower end of Shamshamīyah Island, caused by the sinking of the Ekbatana and other vessels, constituted a serious danger to navigation throughout the winter of 1914-15. It is, however, slowly disappearing, and now presents no diffi-At Basrah, 67 miles from the sea, there is swinging room for vessels up to 420 feet in length, but in the low water season vessels of over 400 feet in length frequently ground During the war it was no uncommon sight to see a tier of ow Basmi. when swinging to the tide. ships at Basrah 4 or 5 miles in length. Between Basrah and Qurnah there are no difficulties, but the draught of vessels probetween. ceeding to the latter is limited in the low water season to 10 feet. It is therefore not ah, Shancorrect to say that any vessel than can cross the bar at the mouth of the Shatt-al-'Arab-WIL DAMES. can ascend to Qurnah. also there During the great war, many of the ships which brought reinforcements, besides livah and several of the Hospital ships, were unable to cross the bar. The process of transhipping thus necessitated was usually carried out in Kuwait harbour. al- Arab In the autumn of 1841, when the water was at its lowest, a small steamer ascended ver isnet the Suwaib tributary of the Shatt-al-'Arab to a distance of 10 miles. Irrigation and cultivation.—The value of the Shatt-al-'Arab as a natural irrigation canal and as the fertiliser of a date-growing region, probably the most prolific and Tawallah extensive in the world, is not inferior to that which it possesses as a highway of travel as smaller and commence: Below Muhammarch the river is rich in silt, contributed chiefly by the Salbiq on Kārūn; and the fertility of even the higher reaches is considered by an expect authority diyah was (Sir W. Willcocks) to depend largely on mud from the Kārūn carried upstream by the action of the tides. navigable Everywhere the banks of the Shatt-al-'Arab are extremely low, and in places the ligns and water-must as in Holland-be kept out at high tide by means of dykes. The watering ive though of the plantations is a simple operation; it depends solely on the existence of creeks and cending or distributaries up which twice a day the tide forces the fresh river water, generally making it rise to within 2 feet or less of the general ground level.

Between Basrah and Muhammareh the date groves are practically continuous on ted bar, 12 both sides of the river and have a depth inland of half a mile to 2 miles; the number of is marked trees upon this reach in Arab territory alone is estimated at over 1,900,000, includof which ing those on the islands. On both banks above Basrah and on the right bank below Muhammareh there is generally a fine palm belt, but it is not so dense or unbroken as between Basrah and Muhammerah. The number of trees on the right bank and its tend from situated from the islands below Muhammareh appears to be about 250,000. s the bur Political importance.-The Shatt-al-'Arab in the lower part of its course is an imof 21 feet; portant political boundary, forming, as it does, the dividing line between Arabia and necessity From 1847, in consequence of the Erzeroum Treaty of that year, up to 1914, lings on the the left bank, from Shamshumiyah Island downwards, together with the islands of Hāji d by a wind Salbuq and Dawasir, was recognised as belonging to Persia, the rights of Turkey and he bur itself Persia upon the river being in theory equal. In 1914, however, the Turco-Persian Boundary Commission awarded the whole of the Shatt-al-Arab, with the exception hereinafter referred to, to Arabia. The Persian frontier, as demarcated by that comful steamer thi, but she ot steer: in mission, strikes the left bank of the Shatt-al-'Arab at a point 9 miles (crowfly) above the mouth of the Kārūn river. Opposite to this point is Kharnubīyah Island, the stream wn to force rater on the between which and the mainland being known as Nahr Khaiyin. From here the boundary line runs down the middle of Nahr Khaiyin into the Shatt-al-'Arab which is met at at difficulty. porst places a point nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles above the mouth of Nahr Abu Jidī', on which stands the village of Failīyeh. From the south of Nahr Khaiyin the boundary line is carried but into the the day tide middle of the main cannel of the Shatt-al-'Arab which it follows to almost the and of ore than 18 Umm-ar-Rassās Island where it rejoins the Persian bank at a place called Tuwaiqāt, C52(w)GSB





194		'ARAB	
Topograph principal pla	y of the banks from Quri	nah village to Basrah nk in descending the s	arrangement the anchorages waters. The table below shows the ection of the river, 40 miles
	Right bank.	Lef	t bank.
Sharish	A village with date groves; it is 10 to 15 miles below Qūrnah village.	Braich Suwaib or Shwaiyib.	About 6 miles below Qūr- nah village; a creek forming the mouth of the stream, similarly named, which has been described in the para- graph on tributaries above.
Mazair'ah	Also called Mazar'i- yah, a stretch of date gardens upon the river.	Maiyāh (Nahr)	A stretch of date planta- tions upon the river.
Dair	Nearly 18 miles by river below Qūrnah; a village with date groves. A creek called Nahr-al-Ghumaiyij leaves the river at this point and runs inland to the marshes.	Nashwah	A little above, but almost opposite Dair, and 1½ miles from the river; a village of many houses inhabited by Ahl-a-Jazāir and other tribes. It used to be the headquarters of a Nāhiyah in the Qadha of Qūrnah.
Shāfi (Nahr)	A large creek, with a bridge of boats, 13 miles by river below Qurnah.		
Umr (Nahr)	Another large creek with a village which is the property of the Naqib of Basrah. Dates and rice are cultivated. The place is about 22 miles by river below Qūrnah.	Kataibān	About 15 miles above Basrah Town; a creek and large village inhabited by Muhai- sin, 'Atub, Qatār- nah and 'Idān. Mr. Stephen Lynch owns property here.
Limshan	A stretch of date groves and rice fields upon the river.	Kilāb (Nahr Abul)	A creek, about 10 miles by water above Basrah Town,

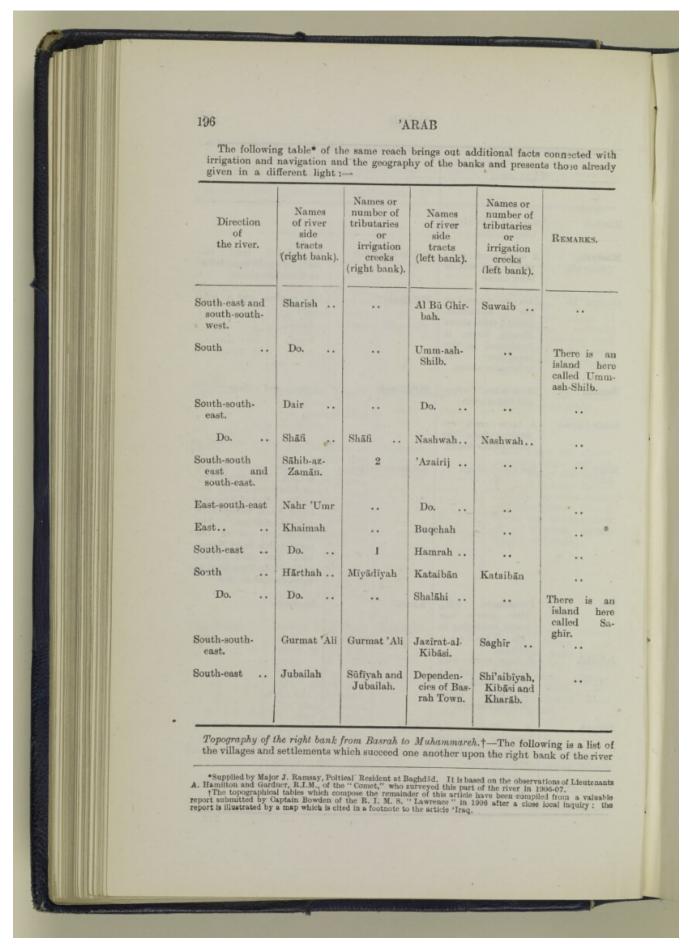




		'ARAB	195	
***************************************	R ight bank.	Lef	t bank.	
Hārthah	Mond; 4 miles above Gurmat 'Ali.	E DANGER	Park Personal	
Māidīyah- (Nahr-al).	A large creek near which are several brick kilns.	Jazīrat-as-Saghīr	An isolated tract inhabited by the same tribe as Kataiban above.	
Gurmat 'Ali	This new channel of the Euphrates, about 7 miles above Basrah Town, is	Fîrûzîyah	Date gardens and a village.	
	mentioned in the paragraph on tributaries above.			
Fuliwān	Brick kilns, oppo- site Shī'aibīyah.	Shi'aibiyah	A creek and village.	
Sabūr (Abus)	A large creek ex- tending from the river to the desert.			
Magil	See article Magil	Kibāsi-as-Saghīr	A large creek runnig behind Jazīrāt-al-'Ain, an islet immediately op- posite Kut-al-Farangi. Upon it is a village with	
•	CALLED SAID		date plantations. The inhabitants are of the same tribes as at Kataibān. The chief Shaikh of the 'Idān lives here or upon Jazirāt-al-'Ain.	
Silq	Pronounced Silij, Date groves for- merly belonging to 'Ali Pāshaaz-	Kharāb	An island.	
Jubailah	Luhair. A large creek with gardens and a village; it is about a mile below Kūt-al-Farangi.	G. Jessey S. C.		
Sūfiyah	A village and gardens. Here also is a creek called Nahr-al-Jinn,	Ma'af	- Date gardens owned by Hashel Khiyem.	
Basrah Town	See article Basrah Towa.	Dependencies of Basrah Town.	See article Basrah Town.	

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		2 A D A D	107	
		'ARAB	197	
on the way from miles by water		posite the mouth of th	e Kārūn, a distance of 22	
-				
Name.	Nature and	Inhabitants and	Remarks.	
	position.*	houses.	Alle Alle Andreade	
Khorah	A village about 2	4,000 souls of vari-	Estimated resources are	
	miles up a creek of which the mouth	ous tribes. There are about 30 brick	200,000 date palms, 1,000 cattle, 2,000 sheep	
	is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the house that was	houses here: the other dwellings are	and goats, 20 horses and 8 camels. The Khorah	
	the British Consulate at Basrah.	huts.	creek is said to reach the dry desert behind.	
	Tare to Desirate		'Ajairāwīyah island begins a short distance	
	See a leasing		above the mouth of this creek.	
Barādh'īyah	A village, about 1	600 souls of the	The date plantations	
and and a grade	mile up a creek of which the mouth	'Idan and other tribes inhabiting	this village are very dense. Estimated re-	
	is ¼ of a mile below	huts.	sources, are 100,00	
	the mouth of the Khorah creek.		palms, 200 cattle, 500 sheep and goats, and 10 horses.	
Sarāji	A village, about 2	2,000 souls of the	At low water the creek is	
	miles up a large creek of which	'Idan and other tribes inhabitating	almost dry at 1 mile from the river. Esti-	
	the entrance is 4 of a mile below	huts. As the creek is entered	mated resources are 60,000 date trees, 300	
	the Barādh'īyah creek.	from the river there is a large	cattle, 400 sheep and goats and 10 horses.	
		houses on the right belonging to 'Ab-		
		dul Wahhāb-al Qirtās, and another		
		on the left which is the property of		
		Agha Ja'far, Agent		
		of the Bombay and Persian Steam Navi	The state of the s	
		gation Company.	diograph in the second	
Mahaulat-az- Zuhair.	A village on the bank of the: river,	200 souls of Mu- haisin of the	Resources are estimated as 5,000 date trees, 20	
	4 miles below the house that was the	Bait Kana'ān sec- tion and of other	cattle. 35 sheep and goats, and 6 horses.	
	British Consulate at Basrah.	tribes. There are 2 or 3 well built	The state of the s	
	at Dastair.	stone houses here;		
		tations are huts.	The state of the s	
*The terms ri	ght and left bank are used of c	reeks as if the latter were stres	ams flowing into the river.	
	Sandard Street, or other Day of the Local Day of the Loca	THE RESERVE TO A PARTY OF STREET	ON THE PERSON NAMED IN THE	





19	8		'ARAB	
	Name.	Nature and Position.*	Inhabitants and houses.	Remarks.
M	ıhaijarān	A village, 2 miles up a creek similarly named which leaves the river 1 mile below Mahau- lat-az-Zuhair,	1,500 souls of the 'Idan and other tribes, occupying huts. There are several brick houses.	and the area under cultivation is steadily increasing. The esti- mate of resources is 180,000 palms, 500
Bai	it Na'amah	A settlement on the river bank, ½ a mile below the mouth of the Muhaijarān creek.	250 souls, chiefly of the 'Idan tribe. The principal building is a palatial mansion with a frontage of about 400 feet erected by the late Hājj Ahmad- an-Na'amah: it was	cattle, 1,000 sheep and goats and 20 horses. The date palms, which number about 15,000 belong to the family of Na'amah. Livestock are estimated at 20 cattle, 50 sheep and goats, 20 horses and 5 camels, those of the next place (Yusifan) being included.
Yus	ifān	A settlement on the river bank, about 600 yards below the mansion of Bait Na'amah.	used during the great war as a hospital. 120 souls, chiefly 'Idān. There are 3 well-built houses, one of which belongs to a member of the Na'amah family; the rest are	The resources of this place are included in the foregoing entry.
Han	adān	A town, about 2½ miles up a creek of the same name of which the entrance is 6¼ miles by river below the house that was the British Consulate at Basrah, and opposite to Yāmīn	huts.	See article Hamdān.
Faja	t-al-'Arab	which is about the middle oa 'Ajairā wīyah island. A village, on the left bank of the Hamdon creek at ½ a mile within the entrance.	450 souls of various tribes. Many huts are in ruins and the remainder are scattered and straggling.	Resources are estimated at 1,000 date trees, 60 cattle, 100 sheep and goats and 2 horses.
-	The terms right	and left bank are used of cre	eks as if the latter were stream	ams flowing into the river.





		'ARAB	199	
Name.	Nature and position.*	Inhabitants and houses.	Remarks.	
Hamdān-as Sag- hīr.	A village, on the bank of the river 1 mile below the mouth of the Hamadan creek.	100 souls of Muhaisin of the Bait Khana'an section. The hamlet consists of 2 well-built stone houses round which cluster a number of huts.	The Shaikh of Hamadān resides here occasionally. There are about 800 date palms, and livestock are 20 sheep and goats and 3 horses.	
Yahudi	A village, 1½ miles up a very tortuous creek, of which the mouth is nearly 2 miles below the entrance of the Hamdān creek.	1,600 souls of 'Idān, inhabiting huts.	The Yahūdi creek is easily distinguished by a nameless tomb which stand in the angle between its right bank and the right bank of the of the river. Date palms are estimated at 90,000 and there are about 100 cattle, 200 sheep and goats and 3 horses.	
Sangar .	A village which extends for ½ a mile down the bank of the river from the tomb immediately below the Yahūdi creek.	1,300 souls of 'Atub. There are several well-built brick and mud houses: the other dwellings are huts.	Some of the villagers are fishermen and they own about 20 boats. The date plantations here, though dense upon the river bank, are not deep and they contain only about 9,000 trees; there are 10 cattle and 100 sheep and goats. Pottery is manufactured and boats are built of timber imported from India.	
Sabīliyāt	A village on the river bank, upon a creek similarly named which is 9½ miles by river below the British Consulate at Basrah.	4,000 souls, mostly 'Atub, inhabiting huts. The Naqīb of Basrah generally resides here in a well- built and fairly large house.	Resources are placed at 55,000 date palms, 200 cattle, 500 sheep and goats, 20 horses, 5 camels and 42 donkeys,	
Abu Mughairah	A village, 2½ miles up a creek which enters the river just below Sabiliyāt	About 5,500 souls of Bani Malik of the Bani Nāhd section. The dwellings are all huts.	The creek is the largest between Basrah and Fão and is said to reach inland to the desert, a distance of 2 hours by Ballam; it	





200		'ARAB		
Name.	Nature of position.*	Inhabitants and houses.	Remarks.	
Abu Mughairah—contd. Abul Hamad	A hamlet, on the river about 1 mile below Sabiliyat and opposite to	The inhabitants, about 70 in number, are Muhaisin of the Bait	communicates with the creek of Abul Khasib mentioned below. The inhabitants refused to reply to questions about their resources; but date trees may be estimated at 100,000, and animals. at 250 cattle, 400 sheep and goats and 10 horses. Resources are 2,000 date palms, 10 cattle, 20 sheep and goats, 4 horses, and 20 sate palms, 20 cattle, 20 sheep and goats, 4 horses, and 20 cattle, 20 sheep and goats, 4	
Nahr Khos	the lower end of 'Ajairāwiyah is- land.	Kana'ān section. There is a well- built mansion, the property of Abul Hamad, from whom the place takes its name: the other habita- tions are huts.	horses, and 2 camels. Abul Hamad is a rich landowner.	
Colored 12 des colored 12 des major record des colored 12 des	A village, 2 miles up a creek of the same name which enters the river 100 yards below Abul Hamad.	1,300 souls of 'Idān and Bani Mālik of the Bani Nahd section, living in huts.	There are about 120,000 date plams, 80 cattle, 250 sheep and goats and 4 houses. In this estimate are included the palms of the next village.	
Labāni	A small village on the river bank, about 11½ miles by water below the house that was the British Consulate at Basrah: the	350 souls of 'Idān. There are 3 well-built mud and brick houses; the rest of the village consists of huts.	The palms, which are on the right bank of the Nahr Khös creek, are included in the estimate for that village. Live- stock are 40 sheep and goats, 8 horses and 2	
Abul Khasib	island of Tawailah begins a short way above it. A considerable town, situated 2 miles up a creek of which the mouth		See article Abul Khasib.	
	upon the river is 1 mile below Lab- āni and which communicates in- land with the creek of Abu Mughairah.			





		ARAB	201	
Name.	Nature and position.*	Inhabitants and houses.	Remarks.	
AND THE OR	- The state of the			
Abu Ibgai'	A tract reaching from the Abul Khasib creek to a point 1½ miles further down stream.	The inhabitants are about 2,000 souls and belong to various tribes. There are 8 or 9 hamlets consisting of huts.	There are about 50,000 date palms; animals are 200 cattle, 200 sheep and goats and 30 horses. The Shaikh is agent to the Naqīb of Basrah who owns most of the land in this neighbourhood.	
Abul Fulūs	A tract beginning immediately below Abu Ibgai' and extending about 1½ miles down stream.	1,800 souls of mixed tribes, oc- cupying about a dozen small hut villages.	Agricultural resources are 25,000 date palms, 300 cattle, 300 sheep and goats and 110 horses. The date plams in this tract are comparatively sparse, but every year more land is being brought under cultivation. Bricks are made, but the industry is a decaying one. There used to be a small Turkish	
Sales and the	Co-Marie		military post at this place.	
Baljānīyah	made see .	the tribute of	See article Baljāniyah.	
Faiyādhi	A tract extending along the river for a mile from the lower limit of Baljānīyah: it is subtended throughout its length by the island of Ummal-Yābabi.	500 souls of various tribes, inhabiting 5 distinct villages of huts.	The date palms here only number about 5,000 and they appear to be below the average in productiveness. About half the population are engaged in fishing. Animals are 20 cattle, 50 sheeps and goats and 20 donkeys.	
Zain			See article Zain.	
the number of	f the left hank from Ray	18,000.	am flowing into river. be about 53,000 souls, and tier.—A tabular account is bank of the river in the	





202		ARAB	
order in which a distance abou		ah down to the end of	Arab territory on this side
Name.	Nature and position.	Inhabitants and houses,	Remarks.
Kūt-al-Jū'	A village, 300 yards up small creek which enters the river 31 miles below the Tanu-	1,700 souls of the 'Idān, inhabiting huts. The village is a crowded one.	The date palms number about 20,000, and there is fair pasturage for livestock which amount some 140 cattle, 140 sheep and goats, 4 horses and
	mah hospital at Basrah and about 1½ miles below the upper end of 'Ajairā- wiyah island.		50 donkeys.
Kūt-as-Saiyid (1).	A village, 500 yards up a creek which opens into the river ³ / ₄ of a mile below the Kūt-al-Jū' creek.	250 souls of 'Idan whose dwellings are huts.	Resources are estimated at 10,000 date palms, 20 cattle, 40 sheep and goats and 2 horses.
Kūt Bin-Mina (spelling un- certain).	A village 500, yards up a creek of which the mouth is 600 yards below is that of the Kūt as-Saiyid creek.	250 souls of 'Idan, whose dwellings are huts.	This village is surrounded by a wall built mud wall 10-feet high and 2 feet thick. There are about 20 cattle, 30 sheep and goats and 8,000 palms.
Majma'	A village 200 yards up a small creek which is ½ a mile below that of Kūt Bin-Mina.	160 souls of 'Idan, inhabiting huts.	Resources are estimated at 6,000 date palms, 10 cattle and 20 sheep and goats. The village belongs to M. Afsar, who has bought the whole of it.
Kūt-az-Za'īr	A village 200 yards up a creek of which the entrance is ½ a mile below that of the Majma' creek.	130 souls of 'Idan, dwellers in huts.	The inhabitants own about 5,000 date palms about 8 cattle and 10 sheep and goats.
Gawām (Kūt- al)	A village, ½ a mile up a creek of the same name which takes out of the river at a point 6 miles below the Tanumah Hospital at Basrah.	250 souls of 'Idan, occupying huts.	The village is walled. There are about 10,000 palms, 20 cattle and 30 sheep and goats.
9			





		ARAB	203	
Name.	Nature and position.	Inhabitants and houses.	Remarks.	
Mõhīyah	A village about ½ a mile east of Kūt-al Gawām, on an eastern branch of the Kūt-al-Gawām creek.	50 souls of Muhaisin of the Dait Kana 'ān section. The habi- tations are huts.	The village is surrounded by a ruined wall and there are many deserted huts; it is owned by Shaikh 'Abdullah Bāsh A'yān. Resources are estimated at 1,000 date palms, 5 cattle and 10 sheep and goats,	
Ghadhān (Kūt)	A village, ¼ of a mile up a creek which joins the river ½ a mile below the Kūt- al-Gawām creek.	150 souls of Muhaisin of the Bait Kana'ān section, dwellers in huts.	Date palms number about 5,000, and livestock are 20 cattle, 20 sheep and goats 2 horses and 10 donkeys.	
Shaikh (Kūt-ash).	A village, ½ a mile up a creek which enters the river ¾ of a mile below the Ghadhbān creek.	Do.	This village and the date groves in its neighbourhood are partly the property of the Naqīb of Basrah, Saiyid Rajab, other part owners are Messrs. Lynch Bros. and the families of Hāji Mansūr and Matōs Iskandar. Resources, are 7,000 date palms and 6 cattle, 20 sheep and goats and 6 donkeys.	
Suwādi (Kūt)	A village, ½ a mile up a creek which joins the river ½ of a mile below the Kūt-ash-Shaikh creek.	600 souls of Muhaisin of the Bait Kana'ān section. The habit- ations are huts.	A good view of the surrounding country is obtained from this place, the date groves being here less dense than the average, though the trees are productive. The palms are estimated at 6,000; and the livestock are 100 cattle, 50 sheep and goats, 6 horses and 10 camels.	
Dahaimat-al- Kabīr.	A village, ½ a mile up a creek of which the entrance is ½ a mile below that of the Suwādi creek.	200 souls of Muhaisin of the Bait Kana 'ān section, dwellers in huts.	Date palms, which are sparse, number about 4,000; and there are 15 cattle and 20 sheep and goats. About 20 acres of land are cultivated with wheat and barley. The village is enclosed by a ruined wall.	





204		ARAB	
Name.	Nature and position.	Inhabitants and houses.	Remarks.
Dahaimat-as- Saghīr.	A village, ½ a mile up a creek which enters the river ¼ of a mile below the Dahaimat-al-Kabīr creek.	600 souls of Muhaisin of the Bait Kana 'ān section, occuppying huts.	The resources in palms and animals are about half those of the last village. Here also some wheat and barley are grown.
Sinni (Kūt-as)	A village, at the same distance in- land as the last, upon a small east- ern tributary of the same creek.	60 souls of Muhaisin of the Bait Kana 'ān section, inhabiting huts.	There are about 1,000 date palms, and live-stock are 10 cattle, 10 sheep and goats and 2 donkeys.
Saiyid (Kūt-as) (II)	A village, about ½ a mile up a small creek which joins the river ½ a mile below the last creek.	100 souls of Muhaisin of the Bait Kana' ān section, occupying huts.	At this place are 10 to 15 acres of arable land cultivated with wheat and barley. The inhabitants own about 2,500 palms,
Daghaimāt	A village, about \(\frac{1}{4} \) of a mile up a creek of which the mouth is \(\frac{1}{2} \) a mile below the mouth of the Kut-as-S a i y i d creek.	120 souls of Muhaisin of the Bait Kana'ān section, dwellers in huts.	10 cattle and 15 sheep and goats. There are about 4,000 palms: animals are 6 cattle and 10 sheep and goats. The village belongs to the family of Haji Mansūr.
Jāsim (Nahr)	A village, ½ a mile up a creek which enters the river ½ a mile below the Daghaimāt creek. 'Ajairāwīyah island ends off this creek.	500 souls of Muhaisin of the Bait Kana'ān section. The dwellings are huts.	Date trees are estimated at 10,000 and livestock at 30 cattle, 40 sheep and goats and 2 horses.
Khaiyin (Nahr)—	A creek which takes out of the Shatt-al- 'Arab at the old Turkish Customs house at Da'aiji and runs between the mainland and the islands of Kh arn ū bī yāh, Buwārīn, and 'Aqāwāt, meeting the river again at		
	the islands of Kharnūbīyāh, Buwārīn, and 'Aqāwāt, meeting		





		ARAB	205
Name.	Nature and position.	Inhabitants and houses.	REMARKS,
Khaiyin (Nahr)—contd.	the lower end of the last-named island. Its length is thus nearly 7 miles. The Persian boundary runs along the left bank of this creek for the lower $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its length.		
Dā'aiji	A large village situated about 2½ miles up a great creek, of which the mouth is nearly 11 miles by water below the Tanumah Hospital at Basrah and about opposite to Labāni on the right bank of the river: Tawailah island begins a little above this point.	Including several small hamlets on the creek, of which the largest (18 huts) is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile within the entrance, the population amounts to about 3,000 souls. The people are Muhaisin of the Bait Kana'ān section and live in huts.	Palms, number about 50,000, and livestock are 250 cattle, 600 sheep and goats, 10 horses and 20 camels. Two-thirds of the village formerly belonged to the Dairat-as-Saniyah the remainder is the property of Saiyid Hāshim and others.
Sulaimānīyah	The western pertion of Kharnübîyah Island.	450 souls of the 'Atub tribe distributed among 6 small villages of huts, no one of which is more than \$\frac{1}{4}\$ of a mile from the river bank. The houses are all huts.	Resources are estimated at 10,000 date palms, 10 cattle, 20 sheep and goats and 5 horses. The late Shaikh of the 'Atub had his abode in the largest of the hamlets. The estate is Waqf pro-
Kharnūbīyah	An island, about 24 miles in length, separated from the mainland by Nahr Khaiyin and from Umm-at-Tawaila h island by a boat channel. The Persian boundary comes down to Nahr Khaiyin almost opposite the centre of Kharunbiyah. The Shaikh of Muhammarah is the proprietor of part of this islad	200 souls of Muhaisin of the Bait Kana'ān section, inhabiting huts.	perty. The people possess about 3,000 date palms besides 10 cattle, 20 sheep and goats and 5 horses. This village also is Waqf.





	ARAB			
Name,	Nature and position.	Inhabitants and houses.	REMARKS.	
Kharnūbīyah— contd.	and his tribes men have large holdings. The greatest breadth of Kharnū- bīyah island is now about 650 yards.			
Buwārīn	Or Brāin; an island, nearly 2 miles in length, lying between Kharūnbiyah and 'Aqāwāt. Its greatest breadth is about ½ of a mile. The Shaikh of Muhammarah is part owner. Near its lower end is a tract known as Sab'ah Gusbāt.		There are about 50,000 date palms, and live- stock are estimated at 1,000 cattle, 1,500 sheep and goats and 120 horses.	
'Aqāwāt	An island, rather more than 2 miles long and about ½ of a mile wide, lying between Buwārīn Island and the lower end of Nahr Khaiyin. Half a mile from its lower end is a large house known as Bait Hāji Qāsim; there is another large house some 7 furlongs from its upper end. The island, which is Waqf property, contains one or two small settlements.			
territory, given belonging to the	above, is apparently as amount to nearly 21:	about 12,000 souls 5,000.	att-al-'Arab in this section opulation of those in Arab, while the date palms, —Here we may resume our rivers, taking them in the	





		ARAB	207	
order in which	ch they occur from a po sea, the distance by river	oin nearly opposite the e	mbouchure of the Kārūn	
down to the s	Nature	Inhabitants	o miles ,—	
Name.	and position.	and houses.	Remarks.	
Mutawa' or Mutawa'iyah	A tract; it begins immediately below Zain from which a creek (leaving the river 1 mile west-south west of the mouth of the Kārūn and exactly opposite Umm-ar-Rasās on Umm-al-Khasāsīf island) divides it; and from this creek, which is known as the Mutāwa' creek, it extends down the bank for nearly	About 500 souls of mixed tribes distributed among 5 small villages of huts.	There are about 10,000 date palms and live- stock are about 60 sheep and goats. At the lower extremity of the tract there was formerly a Turkish police post on the river bank. It may be noted that the Mutawa' creek, after passing inland of this tract and the succeeding tracts of Umm-al-Gharab and Ruwais, rejoins the river at a point 3\frac{3}{4} miles by stream from the point where it left	
Gharab (Ummal-).	1½ miles.	1,600 souls of various tribes living in scattered and isolated huts; on the Mutāwa', creek, however there are 3 small villages or groups of huts known as Kilāl, Rasbān and Badr, this being their order from north to south.	it. This creek is full of fish traps. Resources are estimated at 30,000 date palms, 200 cattle, 50 sheep and goats and 10 horses.	
Ruwais	which runs behind this tract at a distance of 1½ miles from the river. A tract, extending for ¾ of a mile from the border of Umm-al-Gharab to the southern extremity of the Mutāwa' creek, and bounded on the inland side	850 souls of a tribe described as Mashid occupying 3 small villages of huts in different places.	Date palms are estima- mated at 20,000 and the inhabitants own some 200 cattle, 80 sheep and goats and 20 horses.	
	by the Mutāwa' creek.		Juda	





208		ARAB	
Name.	Nature and position.	Inhabitants and houses.	Remarks.
Gat'ah	A tract, reaching from the southern entrance of the Mutāwa' creek for 4½ miles to the entrance of another creek, known as the Gat'ah creek, which enters the river opposite the centre of Hāji Salbūq island. The islands of Bahrīyah and Gat'ah lie off this tract.	1,300 souls of various tribes, occupying huts which compose 7 separate hamlets	The date trees, which here grow only on the bank of the rives number about 25,000 Livestock are some 300 cattle, 150 sheep and goats and 3 horses. There is Turkish customs house on the north side of the entrance of the Gat'ah creek; and Turkish guard house on the river bank about 1½ miles above that creek.
Sanīyah	A tract, extending from the Bat'ah creek for 2½ miles down to the Saihān creek.	350 souls of mixed tribes; they live in scattered huts, except in one place where about a dozenhuts are collected to form a hamlet.	This district was ori ginally part of the next (Saihān), but it lecame the property of the Sultān of Turkey and takes its separate name from the Dāirat as-Sanīyah, by which it was administered. The dawe groves which are valuable contain about 10,000 trees. The livestock of the cultivators amount to some 30 cattle, 100 sheep and goats and 4 horses.
Saihān	A tract, of which the upper boundary is the creek called Saihān, while the lower is the entrance of the Ziyādīyah creek dividing Ziyādīyah island from the bank: its extent is thus about 2 miles and it subtends the southern end of Hāji Salbūq island.	350 souls of mixed tribes, inhabiting huts. There is only one village worthy of the same it consists of about 40 huts, is situated on the river about midway between the two ends of the tract, and is known as Khast.	The country here abouts is open and barren. Date palms are about 5,000 in number, and animals are estimated at 60 cattle, 100 sheep and goats and 8 horses.





Name.	N-t	1		
	Nature and position.	Inhabitants and houses.	Remarks.	
Dawāsir D	is- A district, extending down tream for about 18 miles,		See article Dawāsīr Dis- trict.	
	from a point op- posite the upper or northern end of Ziyādīyah island.	The state of		
Dorah, Dorat Bi Ibrāhīm.	A tract, beginning immediately below the Dawasir District and extending from a point 15 miles by	1,500 souls of the 'Idan and 'Itub tribes, occupying huts which form about 12 distinct hamlets.	This is a prosperous tract containing about 12,000 prolific palms: grapes, oranges and figs are cultivated as well as dates. Live-	
	river to another 10½ miles by river above the Fāo civil station.		stock are estimated at 120 cattle, 200 sheep and goats and 160 horses. Bricks were formerly made here and a large kiln	
			is still a conspicuous object a little below the middle of the tract, but the industry has now ceased in consequence of the	
			cost of transport to Basrah. This was the starting point of a boat expedition sent by Yūsuf-bin-Ibrāhim against Kuwait in 1902.	
Ma'āmir .	A tract with a frontage of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the river, beginning $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles by stream, and ending $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles by	1,500 souls of mixed tribes, partly Mun- tafik, distributed among about 25 small hut villages, each of which as a rule stands on a	Date palms are estimated at 6,000, and livestock at 450 cattle, 300 sheep and goats, 50 horses and 30 donkeys. The tract is not fully developed	
	stream, above the Fāo civil station. A creek which divides it from Dorah is known as the Ma'āmir creek.	separate little creek of its own. The district has a small population for its size. It is thus somewhat similar to Fão.	having come into existence as a settlement only during the last 30 years. At the lower end of Ma'amir, on the border of Fão, are	
	CICCA	Fau.	date plantations owned by nephews of the present Shaikh of	

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	210 ARAA	ARA
	Name. Nature Inhabit and and position. house	REMARKS.
	Fão A tract occupying the last 8 miles of the right bank, between Ma'āmir and the mouth of the river.	. See article Fão.
	The population of the right bank villages of this souls and the number of their date palms is prof 'ARAB BU ABIN— A small settlement in 'Irāq, situated to the no	pably 150,000 at least.
	from it of about 16 miles. 'ARABAH (BANI). (TRIBE)—	attivate of Dagaban and at distance
	One of the Hinawi tribe of the 'Oman Sultanate	e (q.v.).
	The singular form of the word, which is 'Arābi, i also a hill-donkey. The Bani 'Arābah ar Sultanate, found chiefly in Wādi Tāyīn, where the Hammam and Shāt. Twenty years ago they are sa are now much less numerous in consequence, chiebably do not exceed 1,000 persons. They have be for many 30 years, but the feud is now less acute to	re a Ghāfiri tribe of the 'Omān their principal places are Sibal, Qurr, id to have been a large tribe; but they fly, of the ravages of cholera, and pro- cen on bad terms with the Siyābiyin
	ARABAH (Wādi-al)—	
	A large depression, considerably, over a hundr Gulf of 'Aqabah, of which it is a prolongation, to the ches and some of its reaches have separate names; may be regarded as one feature, which is known in	the Dead Sea. It has numerous bran- but the valley is really continuous and
	'ARABI—	
	An island, only 3 feet above sea level, situated is 60 miles east-north-east of Musallamiyah bay an consists of a sandbank with a rocky foundation and It swarms with cormorants, being covered in the seand there is a deposit of guano, a few inches thick, a ship of 'Arabi has never arisen, and there is appar property of one territorial power rather than of an	d 15 miles south of Fārsi island. It d is visited by fishermen to catch turtle ason with their nests and young ones all over it. The question of the owner rently no reason for regarding it as the
	'ARĀBI—	
	The singular form of (Bani) 'Arābah; the term hill donkey.	is, however, not used at it also means
	'ARĀBĪD (NAHR ABUL)—	
-	A small creek, in Persian territory, meeting Note from Nahr Da'aiji. Geographically, it is outside tically it deserves mention because the Pers-Ara feet to the west of the junction of Nahr Abul 'A	e the scope of this Gazetteer, but poli
		and the

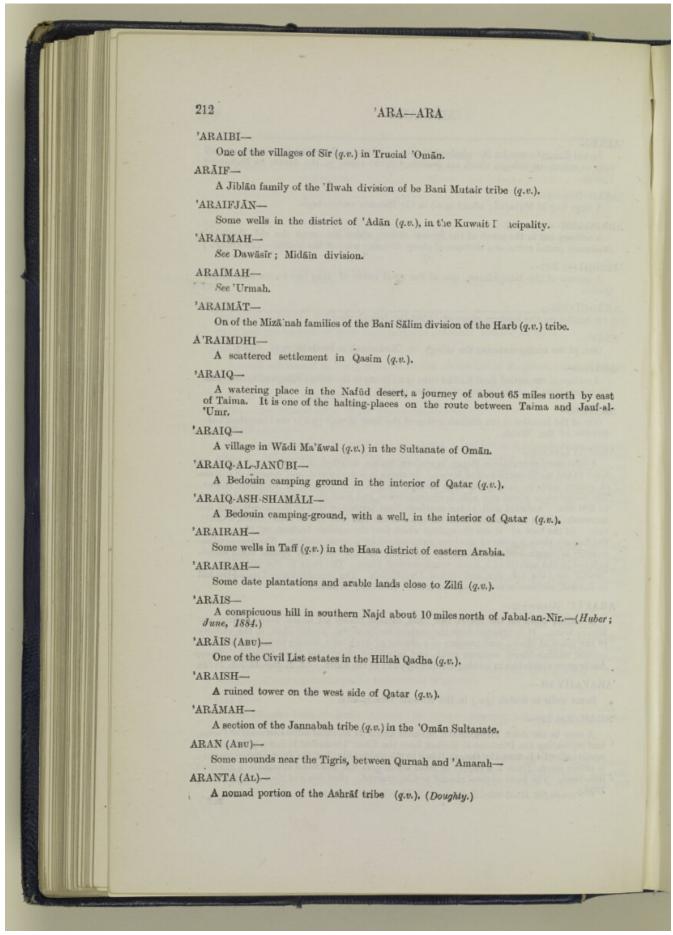
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	ARA-ARA	211
'ARÂD— An old disused name for the only to one of the villages will list and.	he whole of Muharraq Island in Bahrain; it which are described in the table in the art	is now applied lele on Muharraq
'ARÂD (D5HAT)— A large bay in Muharraq	island $(q.v.)$ in the Bahrain archipelago.	
ARADGARH— A solitary hill in the nort	h of the Syrian desert, which lies near the distance of about 25 miles west of Bir Muli	
'ĀRIDHI (ĀL BŪ)—	asan, one of the rural tribes of 'Irā q $(q.v.)$	
'ARĀDHĪYEH— A hamlet on the western	shore of 'Abbādān Island' $(q.v.)$.	
'ARĀF—	ng the village of 'Awāmīyah in he Qatif oa	sis. (q.v.).
'ARĀFAH—	ni Khālid tribe $(q.v.)$ living in the desert villa	I lossition A
ARAFĀN—	Shabah setion of the Bani Mutair (q.v.); se	e Umwahah sub-
miles to the north-north-eas of coarse granite, split in The mountain is about one to 200 feet. A dwarf wall mountain, which is separate vale. At the base of it ar the summit there is a paved country is rough and mou isolated in the middle of a 'Arafat are the 8th, 9th,	a Hejaz, in eastern Arabia, situated at a dist of Mecca. In shape it is pyramidal, and onto large blocks, with a thin coating of smile in circumference, and rises abruptly that the southern base forms the line of deed from the spurs of the Tāif hills by the Bare the springs which feel the conduit leading a platform surmounted by a stone beacon. Intainous, especially to the east, but 'An level, scrub-covered plain. The days of the same and 10th of Dhil Hijjah. The camp is formal square miles.—(Burton; Wavell.)	withered thorns. o a height of 180 marcation of the the Arnah, a sandy ty to Mecca. On The surrounding afat itself stands the pilgrimage to
'ARAFĀT (QAHWAT)— A halting place on the M	Mecca-Taif road, distant nearly six hours'	ourney from the
former town. It is situated of the canal of Mecca, and on the Jiddah-Mecca cara	d near the eastern limits of the 'Arafāt pla consists of a cluster of Arab huts, similar to wan road, and inhabited chiefly by Bani walley stretching away to the south.—(J. L. L.	in, in the vicinity those at Haddah Quraish. These
'ARAFAJĪYAH—		
	v.) in the Kuwait Principality.	
and separating the Dhubba age in about 4 fathoms in is rather steep. There is a s date trees. The local nativ	ectorate, situated about 27 nautical miles eat-al-Haikah from the Khor 'Umāīriah. It hat the small bay to the westwards, but the short supply of fresh water near this headland aloves should not be trusted. (Red Sea and G	as a good anchor- re around the bay
1909.)		2E2

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'ARA-ARB 213 'ARÄQI-A village in the Dhahirah district of the 'Oman Sultanate, situated in a piain on the right bank of Wadi Sanaisal about 2 miles above 'Ibri and between Ghabbi and Baital-'Ainain, both of which it adjoins. The place consists of about 100 houses of 'Abriyin, 90 of Bani Rashid, and 35 of Baluchis: it derives its importance from the existence of a fort which came into the possession of the Sultan of 'Oman in 1904 and constitutes his only foot-hold in the district of Dhāhirah. A Wāli resides at 'Arāqi on the part of are Sultan and about 100 is collected annually as Zakāt and locally expended. There the about 150 camels, 20 horses, 200 donkeys, 300 cattle, 500 sheep and goats and 3,000 date palms. 'ARĀQI-One of the hamlets in the Tana' am oasis in Dhāhirah (q.v.). 'ARAQIBAH-One of the Jiblan families of the 'Ilwah division of the Bani Mutair tribe (q.v.). ARĀR-A quarter of Muharraq town (q.v.) in the Bahrain Archipelago. One of the Tuwalah families of the Aslam division of the sourthern Shammar tribe (q.v.). -al-One of the valleys of the Wadyan (q.v.) area of northern Araba. 'AR'AR-(JABAL UMM)-A hill, 580 fet high, in the range just northward of Jiddah, in Hejaz.—(Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1909.) ARAS-A small village in southern Yemen between Yarim and Hamra, on the western route between Sana'a and Qa'tabah. A Bedouin camping ground, with a well, in the interior of Qatar (q.v.). ARBA'-A fendy of the 'Ataibah (q.v.). ARBA' (JABAL)-An isolated hill in the Hasa district (q.v.) of eastern Arabia, ARBAH-A site containing some village ruins, springs, and broken conduits, together with some sandstone bergs, situated a few miles eastward of Taima, in north-western Arabia. The caravan route of Hail passes out to Taima between the Arbah peaks ad Jabal Ghanaim.-(Doughty.) ARBAILAT-

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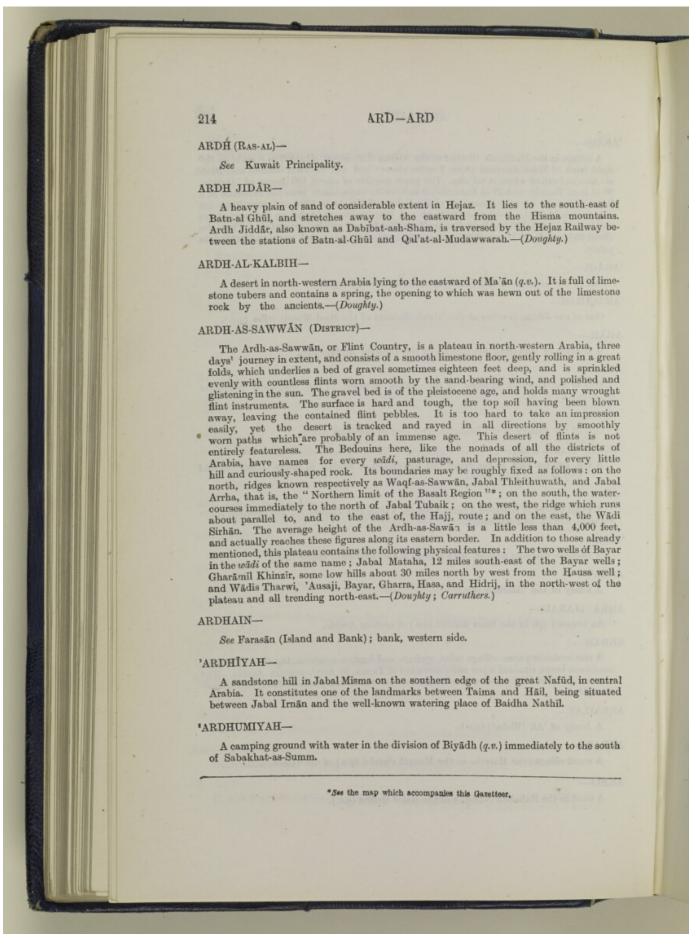
A tract in the Rahabah Nāhiyah of the Najaf Qadha (q.v.).

A fendy of 'Ali (Walad) (q.v.).

A small village near Matrah, in the Masqat district (q.v.) of the 'Oman Sultanate.

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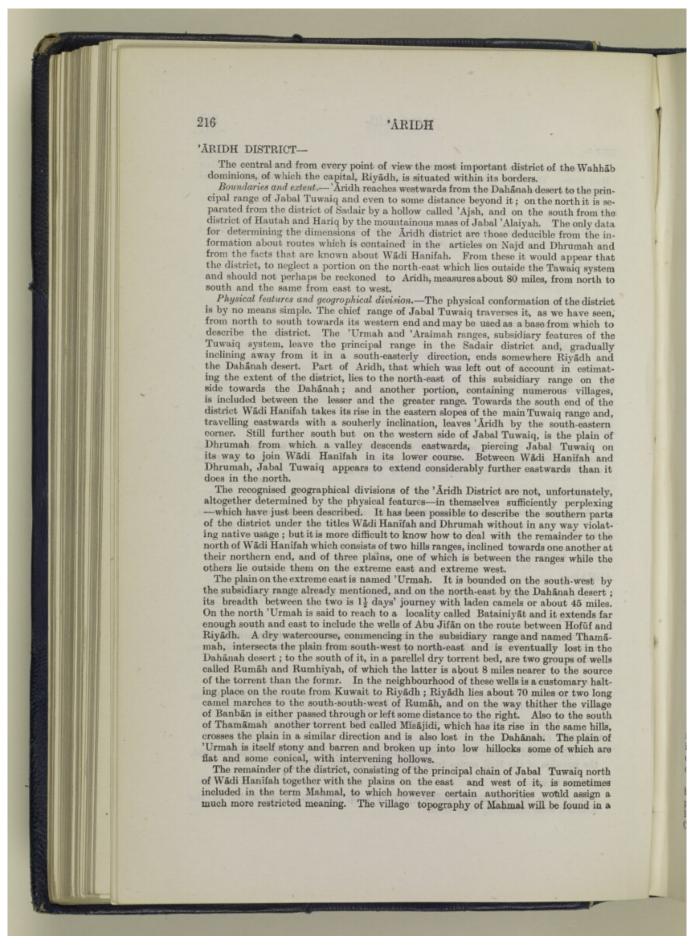
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [215] (230/1050)



215 ARF-ARI 'ARF-A conspicuous ridge 4,020 feet high in western central Arabia, lying astride the Persian Hajj route. This ridge runs practically due north and south, and is about 15 miles in length, the centre of it being about 120 miles north-east of Mecca. ARFA-The name of a small stream in southern Arabia which flows into the Gulf of Aden, a mile or so to the east of the town of Shihair.—(Bent, 1894.) 'ARFAJ (TRIBE)-. See Dawāsir (Tribe); Farjān sub-division of the Al Hasan. 'ARFAJĪYAH-See Kuwait (Principality). 'ARFAÏYAHeat led and ght wm sion thly not s of little 1 the abal ster-runs Vädi ject, ady syar ells; See Sirhān (Wādi). 'ARFFĀN (TRIBE)-See Mutair (Tribe). ARG (AL)-A hamlet near the town of Najaf, in north-eastern Arabia. It is situated near the south-western edge of the Bahr-an-Najaf, and about 16 miles north-north-west of the village of Rahabah past which runs the Darb Zubaidah. ARGUBAN (JABAL)-A large hill situated 12 or 15 miles to the north-eastward of Kaf, in north-west Arabia. ARH (WADI)-See Zabīd (Wādi). ARHABell; the A tribal district in southern Yemen lying immediately to the north-east of Sana'a. ARHÎYAH-A hill in the Kuwait Principality, in north-eastern Arabia, situated nearly 14 miles west of the Jadidiyah wells, and rather more than 20 miles west-south-west from Kuwait. ARIATAIN (JABAL)-A small mountain in north-western Arabia, situated about 10 miles northward from Qasr-al-Azraq.—(Butler and Aylmer, January 1908.) Note .- This name is possibly a Syrian corruption of Quriatain, meaning "Two villages". C. C. R. M. 'ARIDAN (JABAL) .-A hill situated from 20 to 25 miles south-south-west from Sija in south-western Najd, yath the junction of the Hajj routes from Qasīm and Riyādh.—(Doughty.) 'ARIDH (BANI)-A tract in the Samāwah Qadha (q.v.) in 'Iraq, and also a small section of the Khazā'il tribe inhabiting that tract.

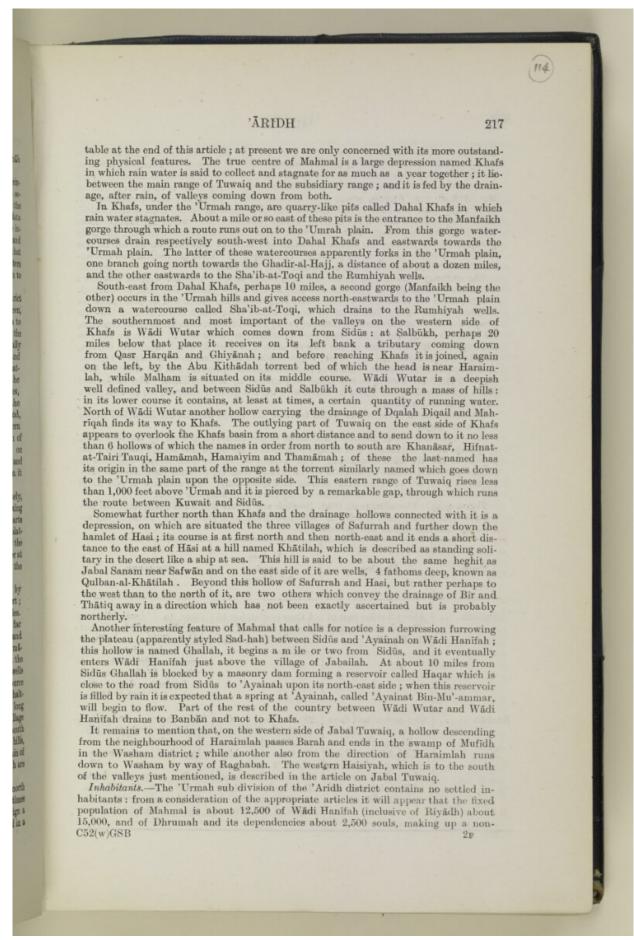
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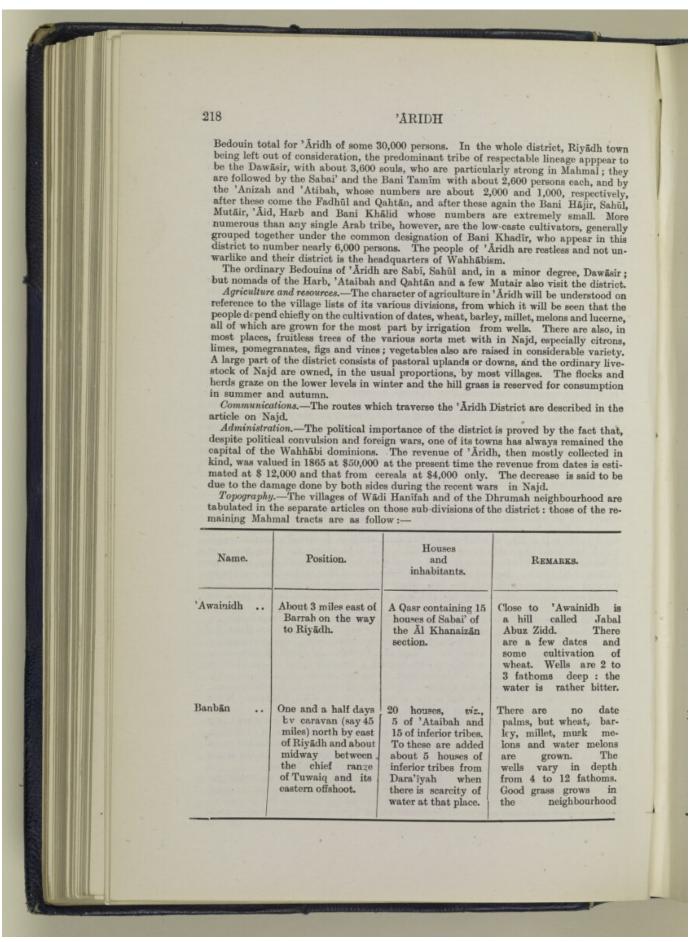
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		'ĀRIDH	219
Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.
Banbān—contd. Barrah	On the western side	150 mud houses, of	and the place is a favourite camping ground of Bedouins, especially of Sabai'. There are some date
Jones	of the chief range of Tuwaiq about midway between Dara'iyah and Shaqrah and about 35 miles north-west of Dhrumah.	Sabai', Sahūl, 'Aṭaibah and 'Anazah.	palms; and citrons, pomegranates, musk melons, water me- lons, barley, wheat, millet and lucerne are grown. The date crop is not sufficient for the support of the inhabitants who in the hot weather
and the same of th			disperse to the larger villages of 'Āridh. The wells of Barrah are 6 to 7 fathoms deep. There are about 40 camels and 100 cattle besides sheep and goats.
Bîr	Probably about 10 miles north-west of Haraimlah.	About 200 horses, viz., 160 of Dawäsir of the Badrāni section, 40 of Fadhūl and 40 of other tribes.	On the west side of the village the wells are 8 fathoms deep, and on the east 6 fathoms. There are many dates and wheat, barley lucerne cerne and millet are grown: fruit trees are not numerous and there are no vines.
Diqail	Adjoins Dqalah, apparently on the south-east.	In summer there are about half-a-dozen cultivators from Dqalah who sleep armed; in winter no one spends the nights at Diqail for fear of robbers.	Date palms number about 300; there are no other fruit trees. The other crops are the same as at Dqalah, except that lucerne is not grown. The wells are 3
Dqalah	Immediately under the chief range of Jabal Tuwaiq on its eastern side, in the extreme north of the district.	40 houses of Dawāsir.	fathoms deep. There are about 2,000 date palms, besides citron and fig trees, Corps are barley, wheat, millet, lucerne, musk melons and water melons, irrigated from wells 5 fathoms deep.





220		'ĀRIDH	
Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.
Ghiyānah	Perhaps 3 miles west of Salbūkh on a drainage hollow which joins Wādi Wutar just above Salbūkh.		The date groves contain about 300 trees. Wheat barley, millet and lucerne are cultivated. Water stands at 3 fathoms ordinarily, but in time of drought the wells dry
Haraimlah	About 20 miles south of Thādiq and 12 miles north-northwest of Sidūs, at the head of the Abu Kithādah depression which draim by Malham to Wādi Wutar. Haraimlah is apparently situated almost on the main watershed of Jabal Tuwaiq, for torrents descend from its vicinity both westwards and eastwards.	viz., 20 of 'Aid, 150 of 'Anazah, 25 of Bani Hājir, 35 of Sabai', 70 of Bani Tamīm, and 150 of inferior tribes	1 1171
Harqān (Qasr)	Perhaps 3 miles west of Ghiyānah, at the head of a drainage hollow which goes down by Ghiyānah to Wādi Wutar at Salbūkh.	by as many as 20 families of cultiva- tors from Malham, Jarīnah and Ha-	the founder of the Wahhābi sect. There are no dates and very little water; cultivation is by rainfall. Some wheat and barley and (in good years) millet are are grown.





221	ARIDH		
Remarks.	Houses and inhabitants.	Position.	Name.
Inhabited all the year round.	A Qasr containing 4 families of Dawāsir of the Widā'īn division.	Apparently a few miles to the north of Dçalah, on a line of drainage coming down from Safurrah.	Haisi
The agriculture is the same as that of Sidūs.	About 25 houses, viz. 6 of Sabai', 10 of Bani Tamim and 8 of inferior tribes.	Adjoins Sidūs or forms part of it.	Hizwah
There are many dates and all the other fruit trees and usual crops of the district. Water stands in the wells ordi- narily at 8 fathoms, but falls in time of drought to 18.	240 houses, viz., 160 of Dawāsir, 40 of Fadhūl and 40 of inferior tribes.	Apparently between Haraimlah and Mal- ham, considerably nearer to the former.	Jarinah <i>or</i> Qarinah
Date palms number 3,000 and there are also citroms, grapes and figs. Crops are barley, wheat, water melons and musk melons, but lucerne is not cultivated. Irrigation is from wells, 5 fathoms deep, which become considerably deeper in time of drought.	35 houses, viz., 20 of Bani Tamīm and 15 of Fadhūl.	A few miles below Dqalah, on the drainage hollow which runs thence to Khafs; it is just below the main range of Tuwaiq on the east side.	Mahriqah
The date groves are considerable and grapes, figs and pomegrantes grow, butnot in profusion. The supply of water for irrigation and other purposes is from wells which vary in depth, according to rainfall, between 8 and 18 fathoms. Water lifts are worked by camels, buffaloes and donkeys. The cultivated area is described as about 8 times that of Jahrah in Kuwait territory. The Imārat or headship of the village	About 300 and houses, viz., 6 of Dawāsir, 20 of Fadhūl, 30 of 'Anazah of the Harqān section, 8 of Sabai' of the Āl Bin Rāshid section, 4 of Bani Khālid of the Qammāz section, 3 of Sahūl of the Āl Sulaimān section; also 150 houses of mixed tribes and the following (included under the common denomination of Bani Khad-	At the foot of the chief range of Jabal Tuwaiq on its east side probably about 15 miles north-east of Haraimlah.	Malham



222		'ĀRIDH	
Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.
Malham—contd.		dhīr, or inferior tribes) Hamadāt 30, Muhārib 30, Had- hūd 5, Marshūd 10.	belongs to the Fadhūl and was held till 1905 by Hasan-bin-'Abdullah a very aged man, who then on account of the troubled state of the country resigned in favour of his nephew
Rghabah	On the western side of the chief range of Tuwaiq, about 18 miles east by north of Tharmidah in Washam.	About 315 houses viz., 100 of 'Ataibah, 100 to Sabai', 15 of Harb and 100 of inferior tribe tribes.	'Abdullah-bin-'Abdul 'Azīz, aged 60. Date trees are numerous and the ordinary crops of 'Aridh are all grown. Water in the wells stands ordinarily at 8 fathoms.
Salbūkh	Apparently near the north-western bank of Wädi Wutar a little below the point where the drainge of Ghiyānah joins it, and perhaps 15 to 20 miles north-east of Sidus. The main range of Jabal Tuwaiq rises immediately to the	35 houses, viz., 20 of Sabai' and 15 of inferior tribes.	Date trees are numerous and there is an abun lance of water, which does not fail even in the driest years. Citron, musk melons, water melons, wheat, barley and millet are all grown.
Sidūs	west of this village. About 12 miles south-south-east of Haraimlah and 15 west-north-west of 'Ayainah in Wādi Hanīfah, at the head of Wādi Wutar. To the east of the village is a plateau, 300 feet higher, which the route to Riyādh ascends by a narrow	160 houses, viz., 80 of Bani Tamim of the Bin Mu' ammar section, 20 of Sabai' and 60 of inferior tribes. There are two quarters, an upper and a lower, of which the latter is the older but is now half abandoned on account of floods. The people in 1865	The hamlets forming the village are neat and pleasant in appearance, with large date groves and enclosed patches of cultivation. There are good wells for irrigation and a fine flow of fresh water; but cattle in 1865 were few and poor. The usual fruits and cereals are grown
	but not difficult path. The main range of Jabal Tuwaiq passes a little to the west of this place,	were civil and quiet but they seemed poor and had a dingy, unwholesome appearance not com- monly character- istic of an agricul- tural community.	and the ordinary domestic animals are kept. In 1865 a small fort stood in the middle of the village from the vicinity of which a good view could be obtained westwards across the

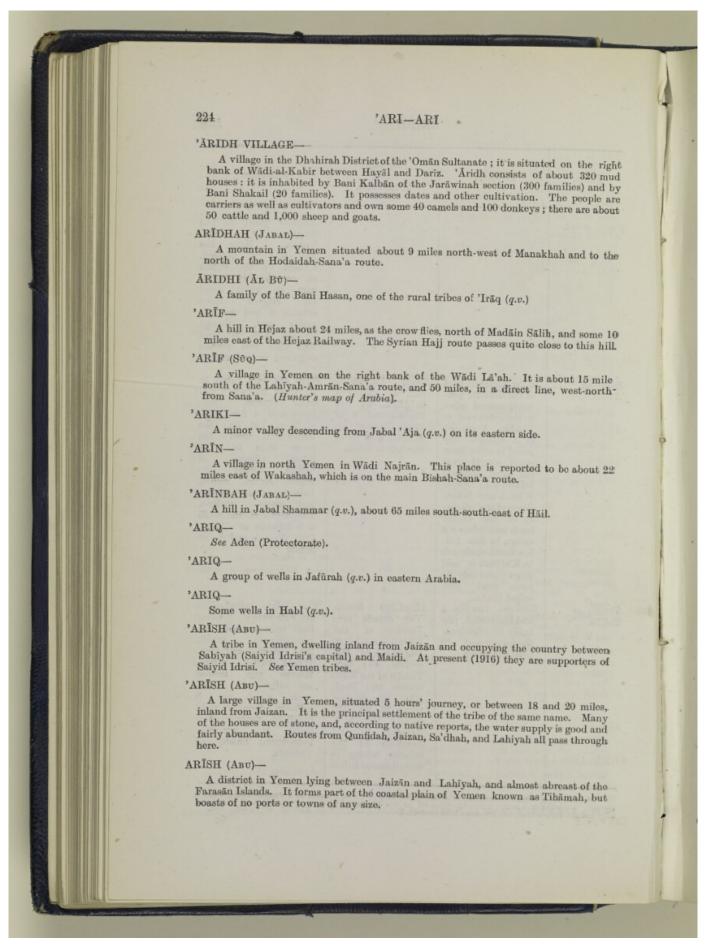




	. ,	ĀRIDH	223	
Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.	
Sidūs—contd.			Mahmal plain in the direction of Jabal Tuwaiq. Near the fort was a mound, formed by the débris of considerable buildings, on which stood an elegant stone	
			an elegant stone column 3 feet in diameter and, though broken, still 20 feet high with two crosses engraved on the shaft.*	
Sufurrah	In the northern part of the district, probably several miles to the south east of Thādiq. It consist of 3 villages disposed in order from south to north upon the same drainage hollow, viz., 'Aliya, Wastah and Siflah. Some of the drainag of the village lands which does not	About 135 houses viz., of Dawäsir in 'Aliya, 60 of Dawäsir and 6 of Bani Tamim in Wastah, and 40 of Dawäsir in Siflah.	There are date palms in all these villages, and some citrons, figs, limes and a few vines are seen; but on the whole fruit trees are fewer than in the other villages of 'Aridh. Crops are wheat, barley, millet, lucerne, musk melons and water melons. The depth of the wells is 8 fathoms at 'Aliya,	
	escape by this hollow north-eastwards to Khātilah is said to go westwards to some sand hills called Iswār.		7 at Wastah and 6 at Siflah.	
Thādiq or	Between Tuwaim a and Haraimlah, probably 35 miles from the former and 20 from the latter.	About 300 houses. The details are: Dawäsir of the Suwailim section 40, and of the Al 'Isa section 40; Bani Tamīm of the Mājid section 60; Bani-Hājir 20; inferior tribes 23, viz., Ji-dā'ah 4, Mizai'al 4, Rabaiya' 10 and Jamai'ah 5: the balance belong to miscellaneous tribes.	The date plantations are extensive; other fruit trees are the fig, pomegranate, peach, lime, citron and vine. Wheat, barley, millet, lucerne and melons are cultivated. The wells, which are 8 fathoms deep, yield excellent water. The name is generally pronounced Thādij or Thādich.	
Clauded Assending	of this column and further dets g to a recent report the pilla 's visit, but has since been r	r fell (or was dismantled by	eport on a Journey to the Wahabes order of the Wahlabi Amir) soon	

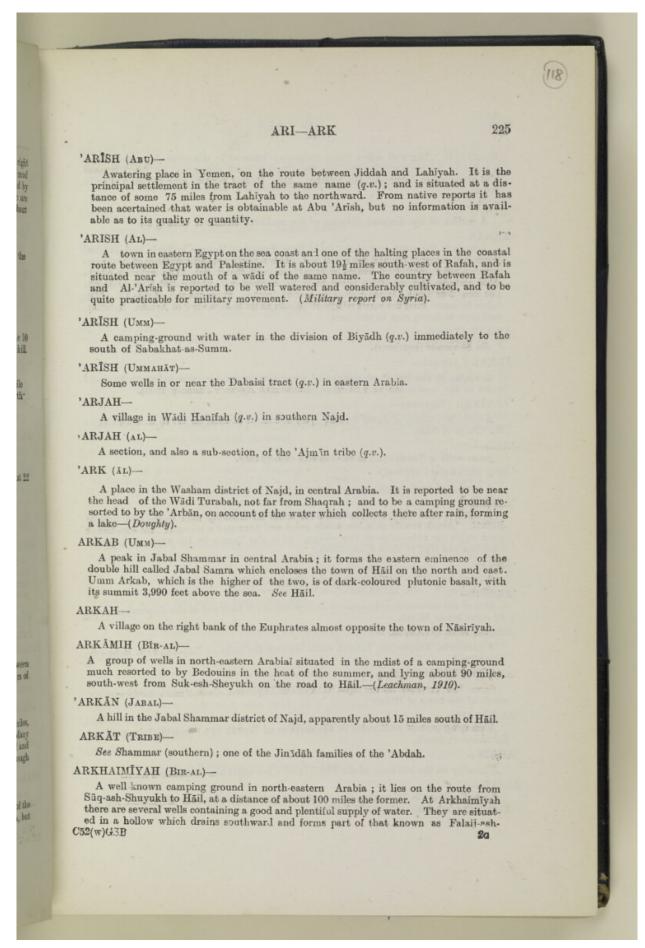
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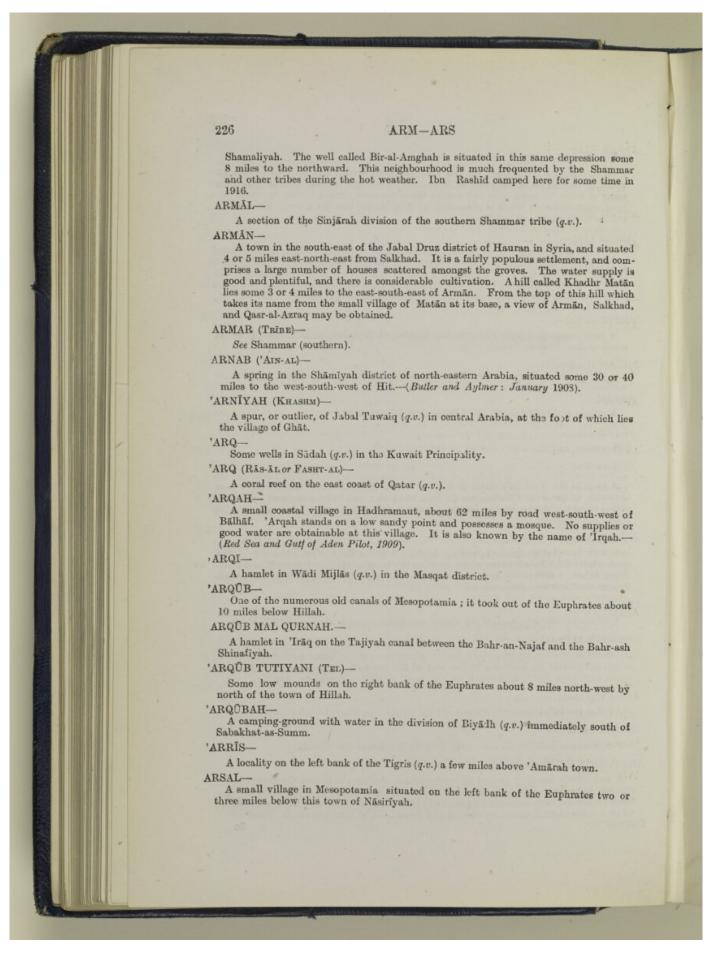
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [225] (240/1050)





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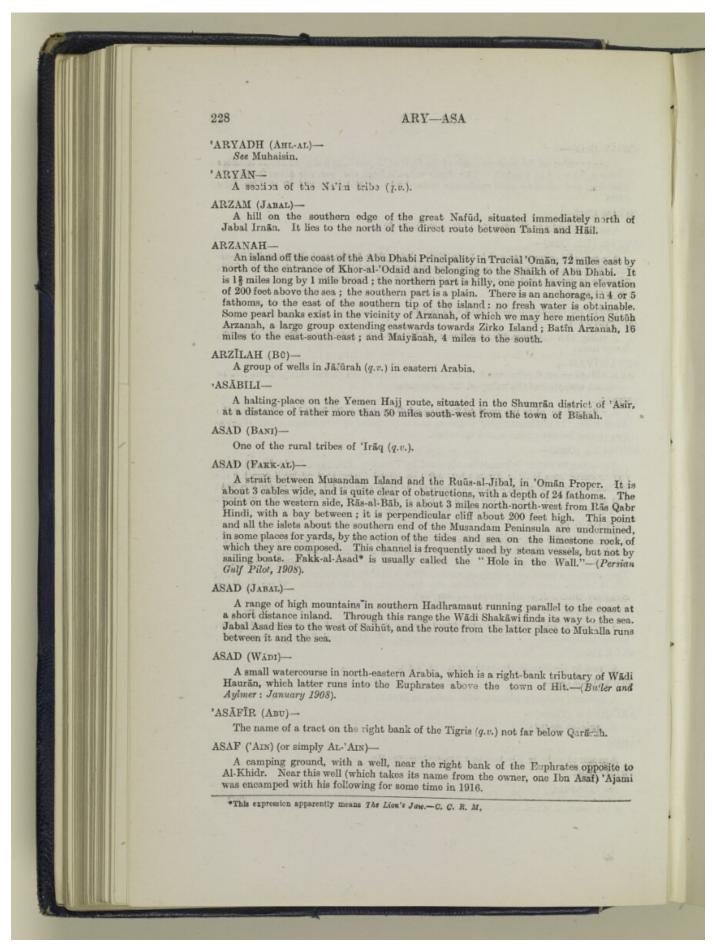
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			(119)
	the thi	227	
	ARA—ARŪ	221	
ARSAR (Rás)—			
to the northward of Dhaha	stern shore of the Gulf of 'Aqabah ab. Rās Arsar extends from th od anchorage under its lee.—(Rea	e coast in a north-easterly	
ARTAH (Bu)—			
A group of wells in Khate	am (q.v.) in eastern Arabia.		
ARTAH (Jal Umm)—			
Mu'adhdlam and Taima. 30 miles in extent, but it	or bluffs, in Hejaz, lying close to The range runs from north-west contains no heights of any imp	to south-east, and is about	
One of the dependent ha	amlete of Zilfi (get)		
ARTĀWĪYAH—	l by the Kuwait-Zilfi route at a p	oint some 50 miles from the	
ARTĀWĪYAH—	south of Zilfi $(q.v)$. The position valley of the same name.	of the village must not be	
ARTAZ—	south of Sana'a and distant from	it shout II miles clong the	
A village situated to the Aden road. It is situated tive routes between Sana's	near a stream and is the point of	of bifurcation of the alterna-	
ARTHAMA (Umm)—		his alone is the fourth stars	
on the route from Hail to Indian market. It is appa	rmation obtained by Doughty, to Kuwait by which Ibn Rashīd us arently situated in the Dahanah os eastward of Khadhra, near the f 32 fathoms.—(Doughty).	ed to send his horses for the desert, in north-eastern Najd	
'ARUDDA (AL)—			
north-east of Madāin Sālih pits, about 6 feet deep, su They certain a perennial su	tering-place of the Fuqarah, lying h,in Hejāz. It consists of a han ank in low, sandy ground, and wupply of water which is flat to to constitute the landmark of A palms.—(Doughty).	het, with many small water well lined with dry masonry. he taste. Near by, is a long	
ARUJ (ABU)—	1 - 1 - Di - 1 1	-1 -1 't 'e enemal he th	
routes from Baghdad to M	ed on the Diyalah river at the poi Iandali and Baladruz. At Abu		
'ARUKAH— A tract in the Samāwah	Qadha (q,v,) of 'Irāq.		
'ARŪQ (UMM-AL)—	(107)		
	und, with water, in Biyadh (q.v.)		-
'ARŪQIBAH (TRIBE)—			
See Mutair (Tribe).			
'ARUS—	tom (an) in contame A-abia		
A group of wells in Kha 'ARŪSĪYEH—	tam (q.v.) in eastern Arabia.	the fillion summer de	
See 'Abbādān,			
		202	

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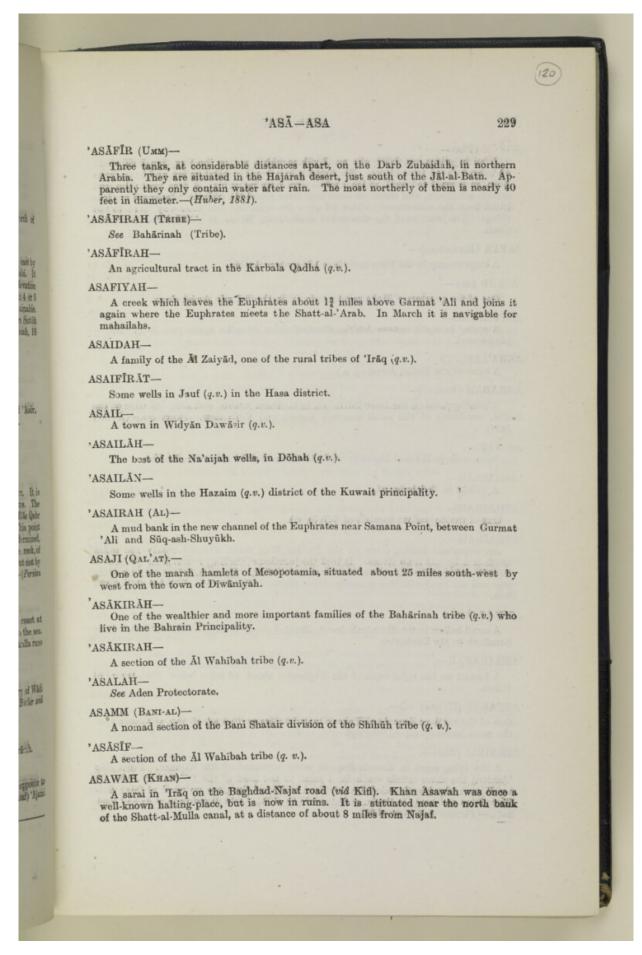


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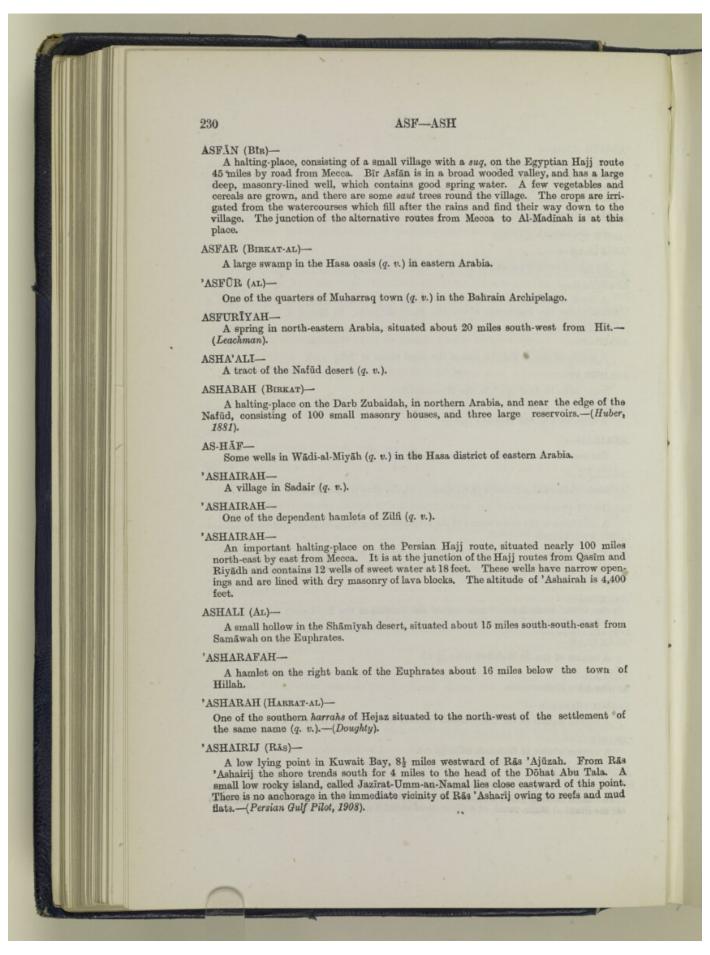
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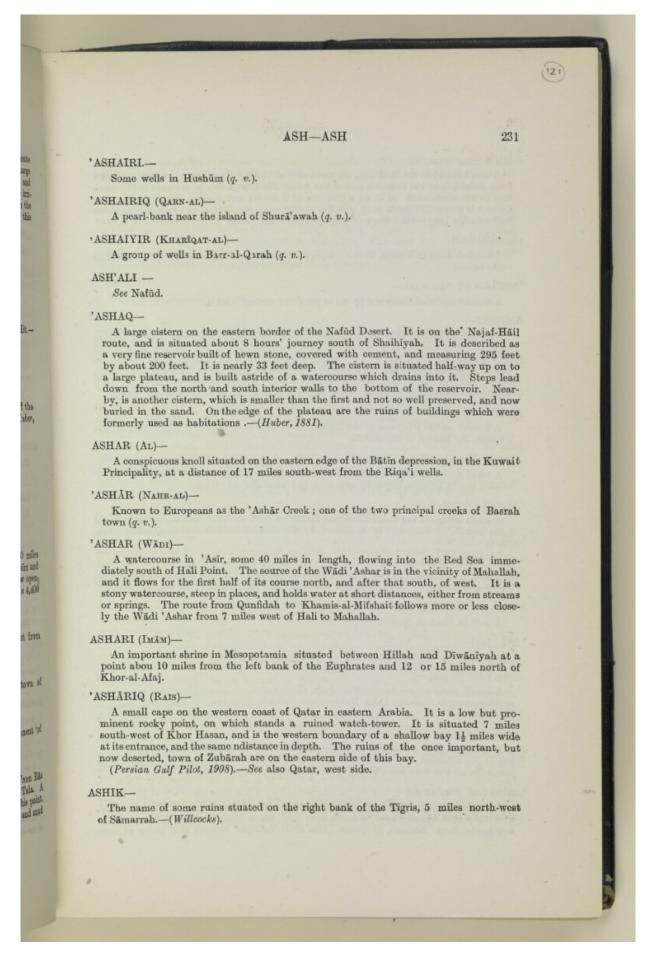
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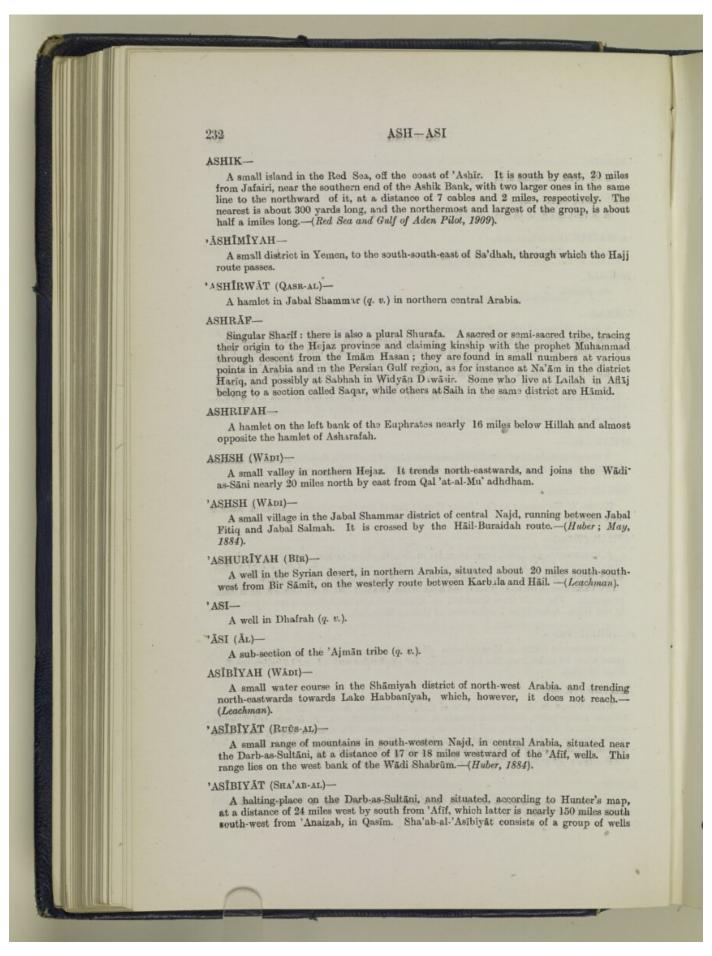
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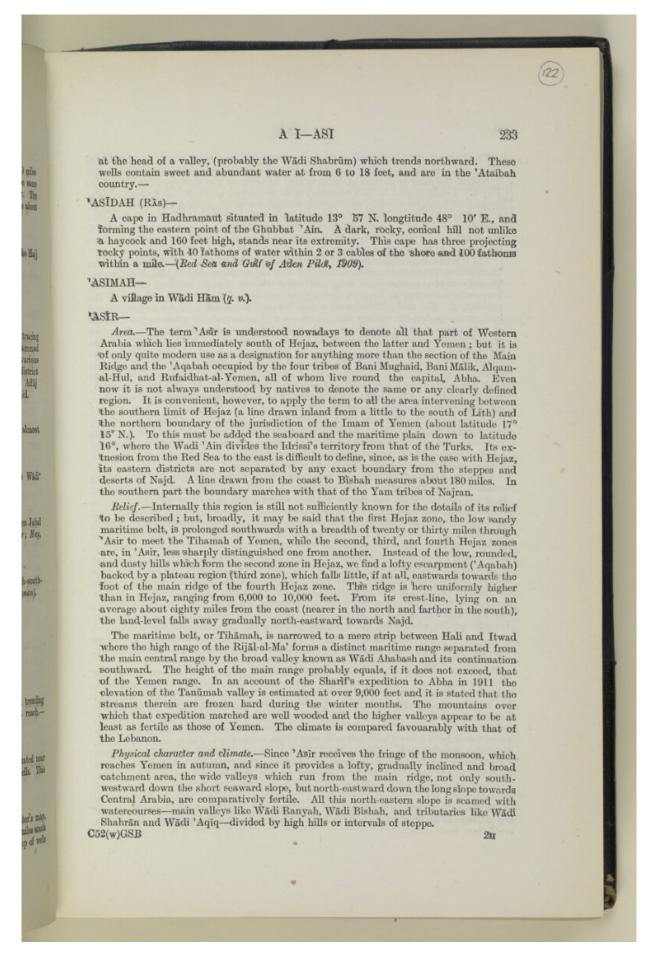
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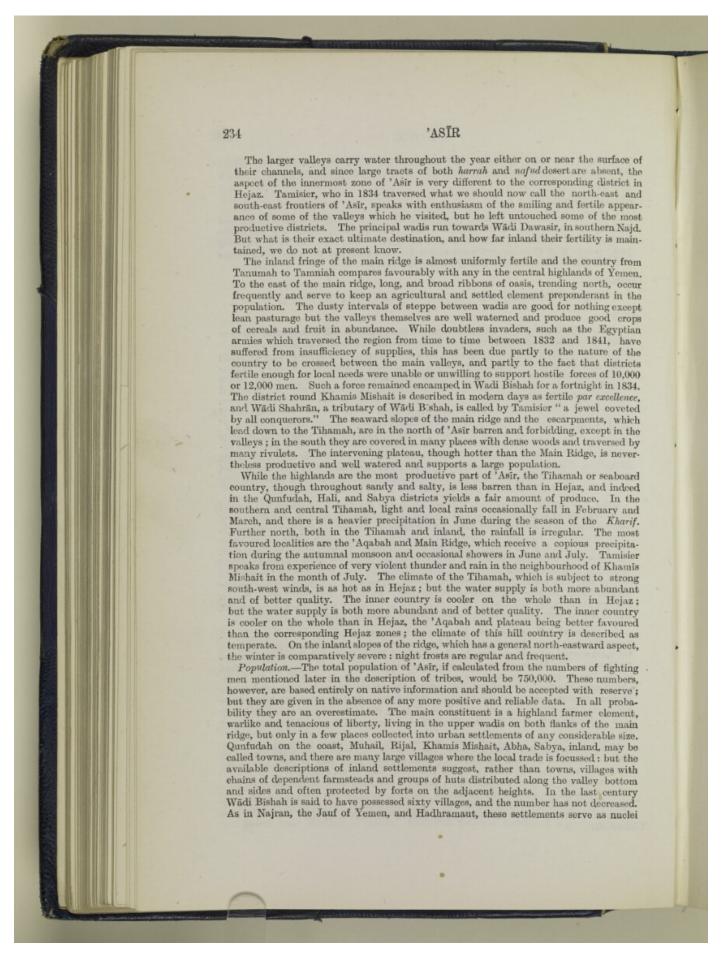
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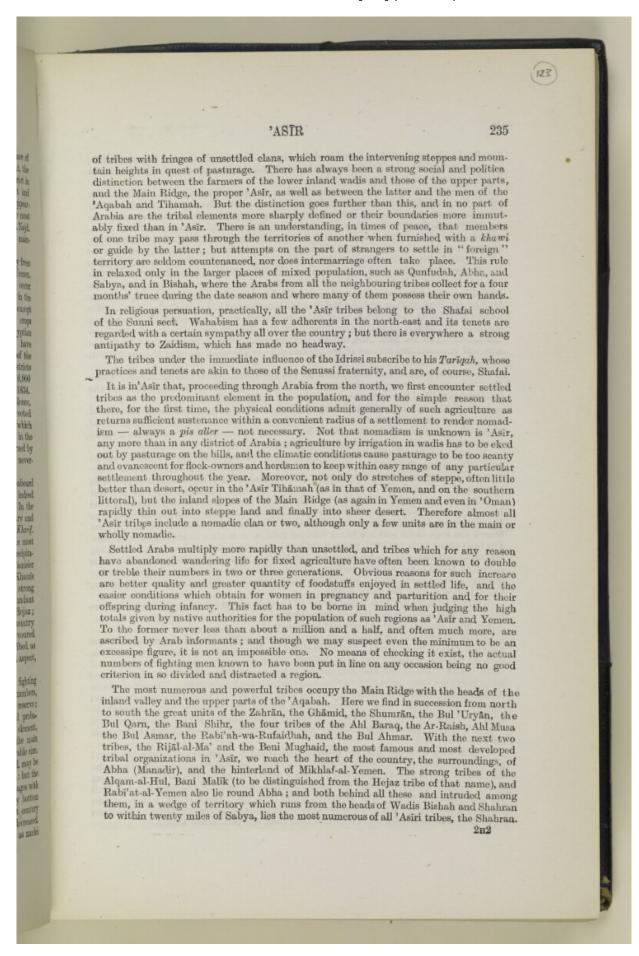






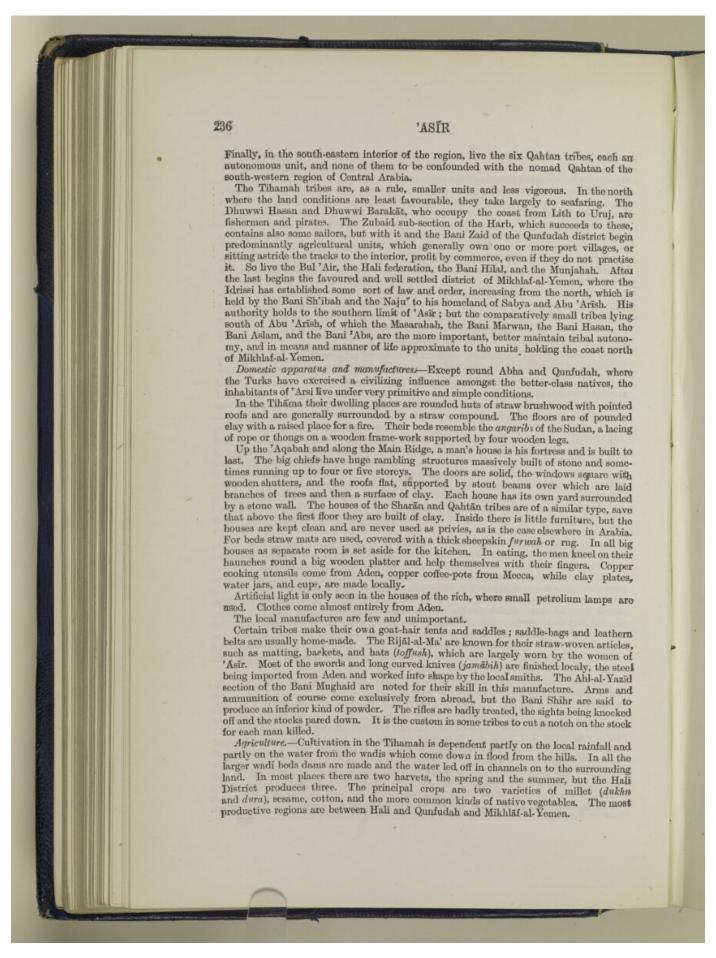






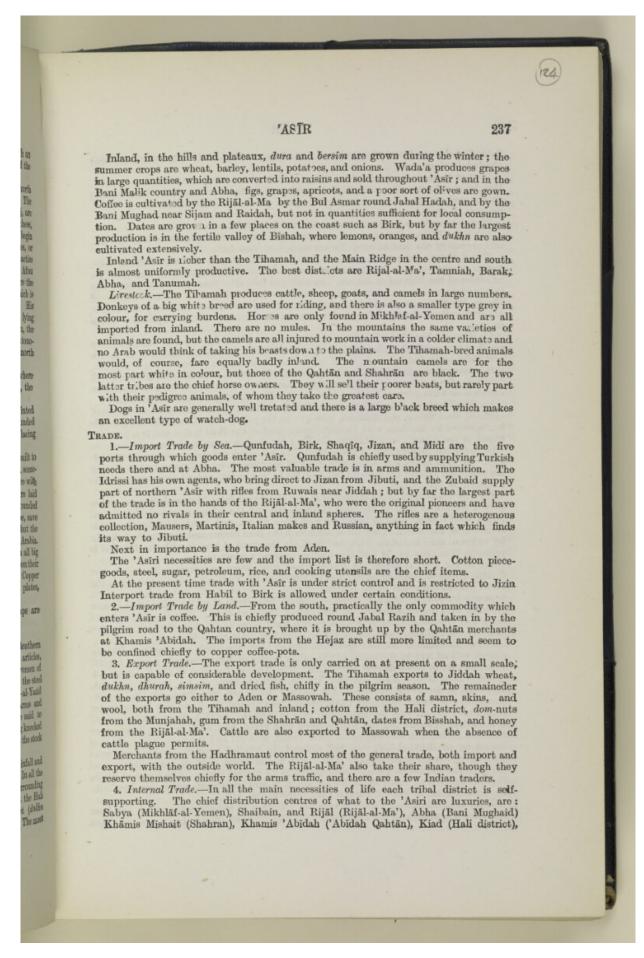
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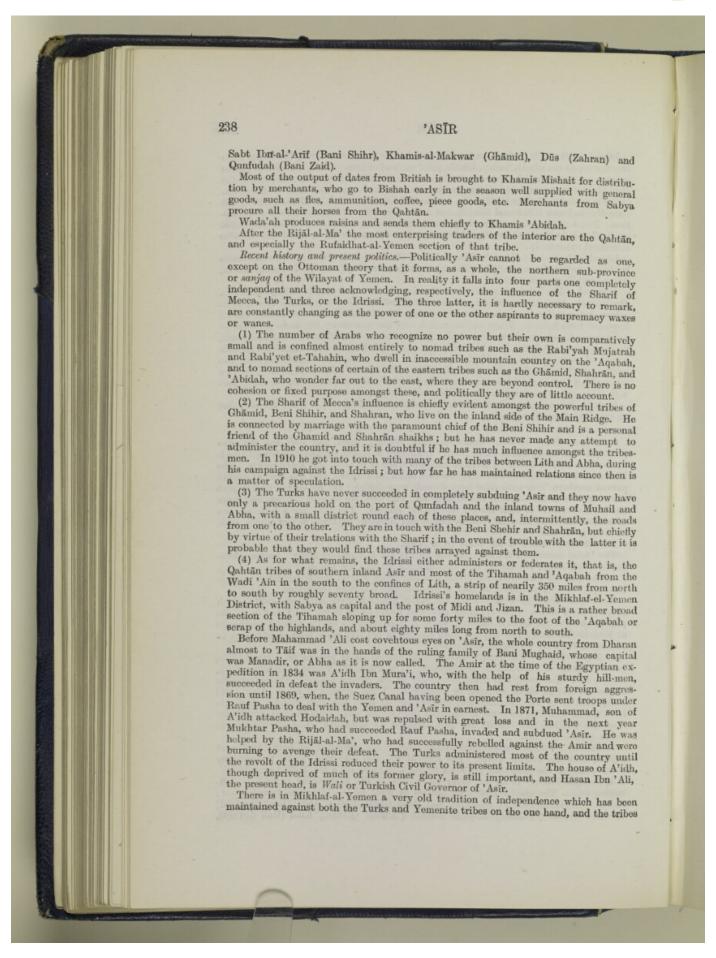




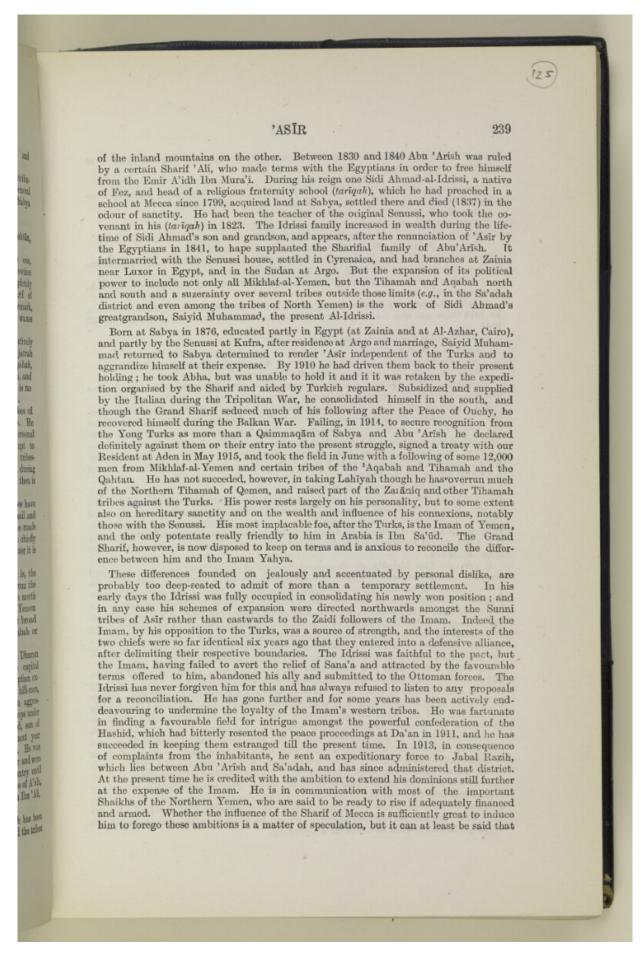






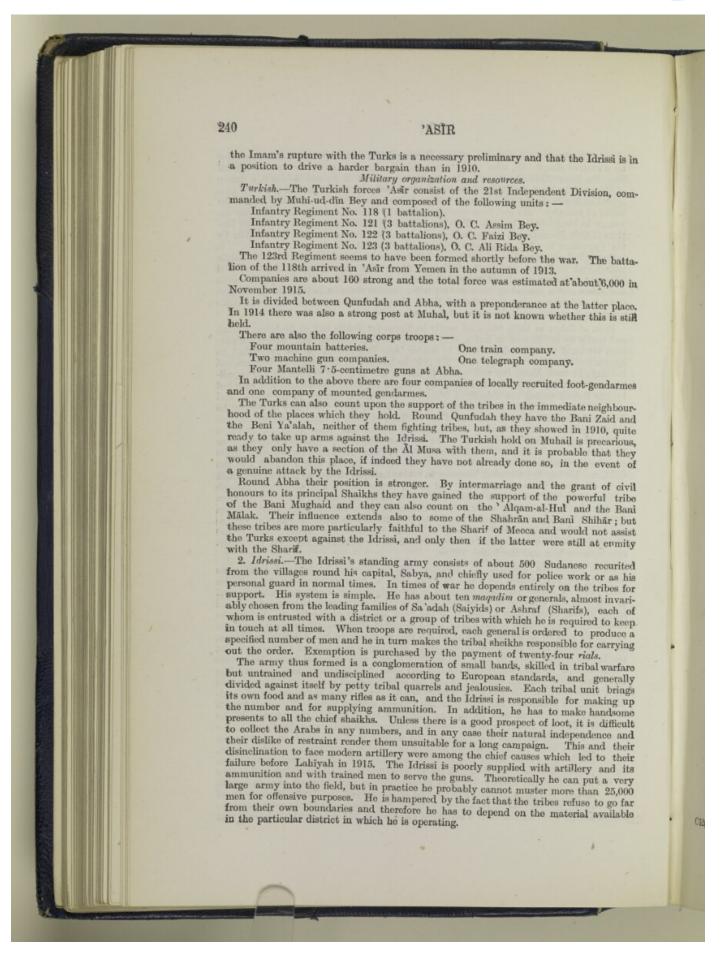






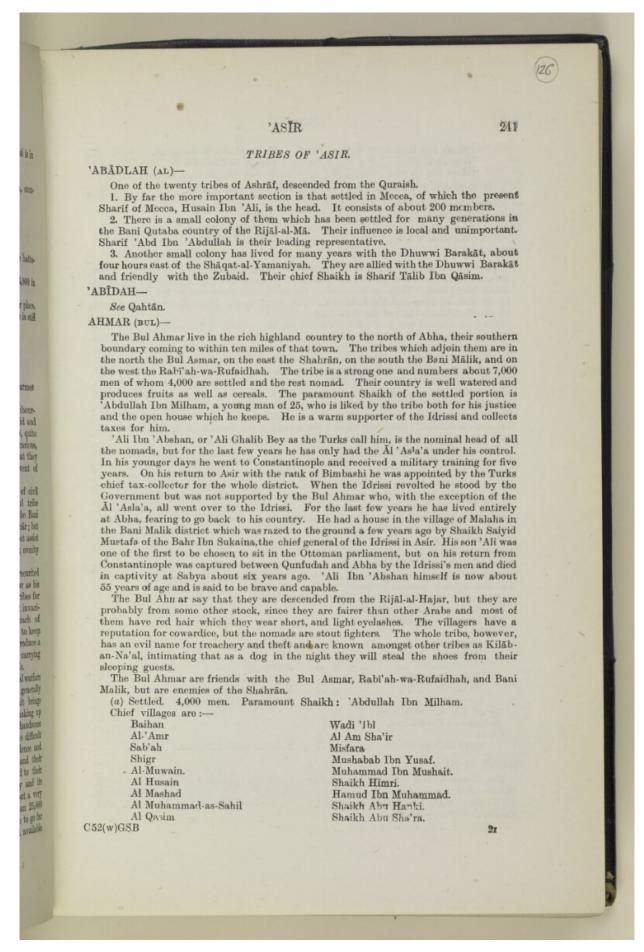






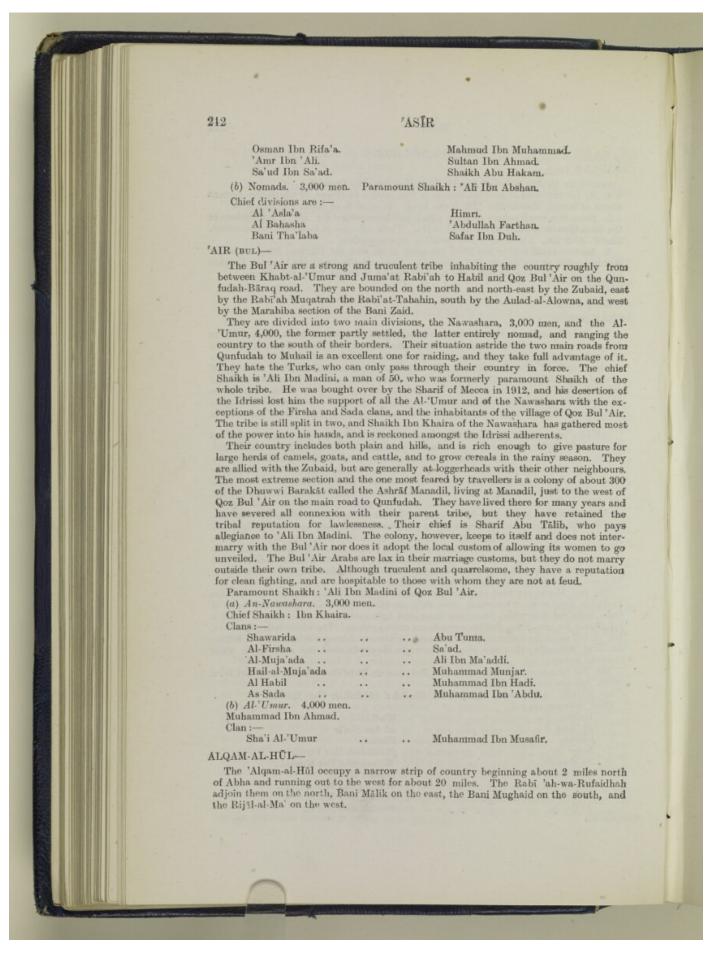
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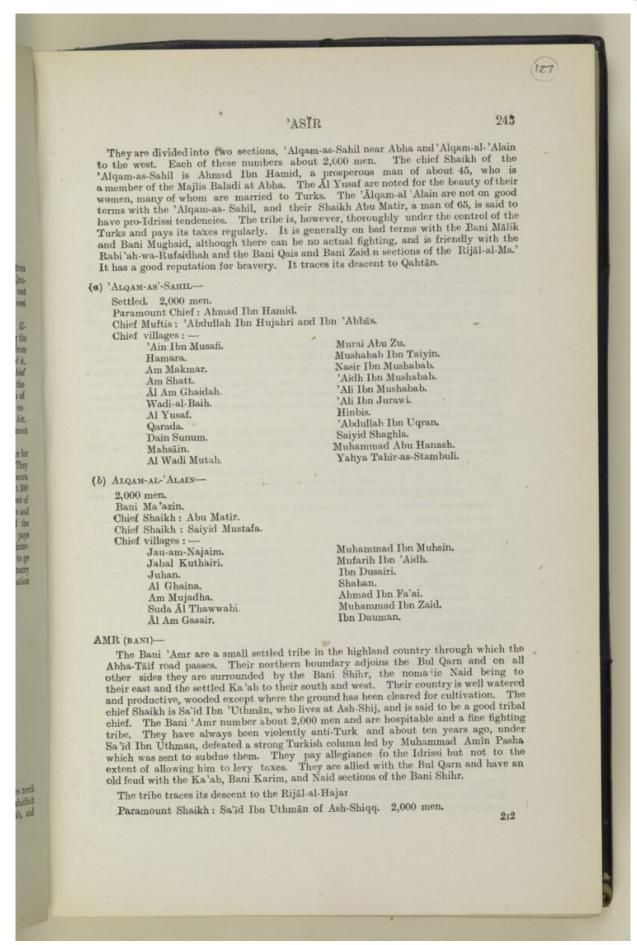
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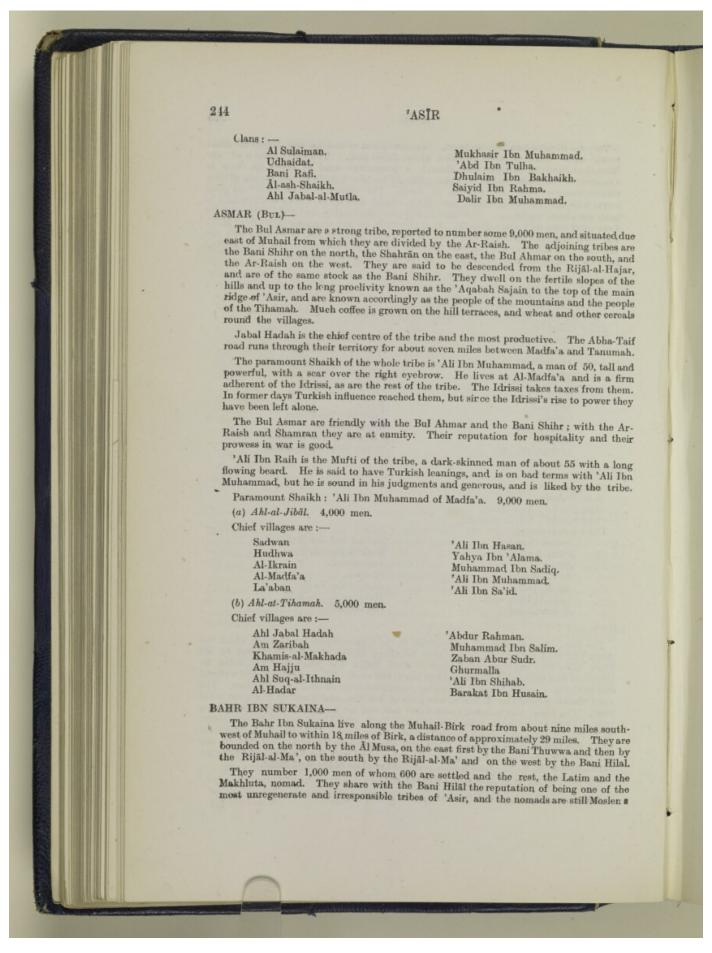
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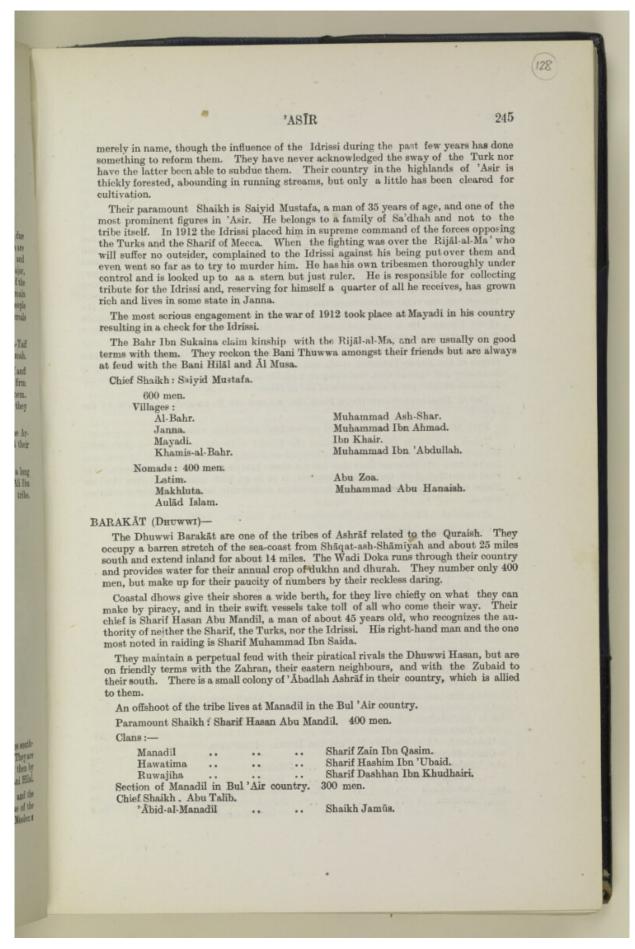
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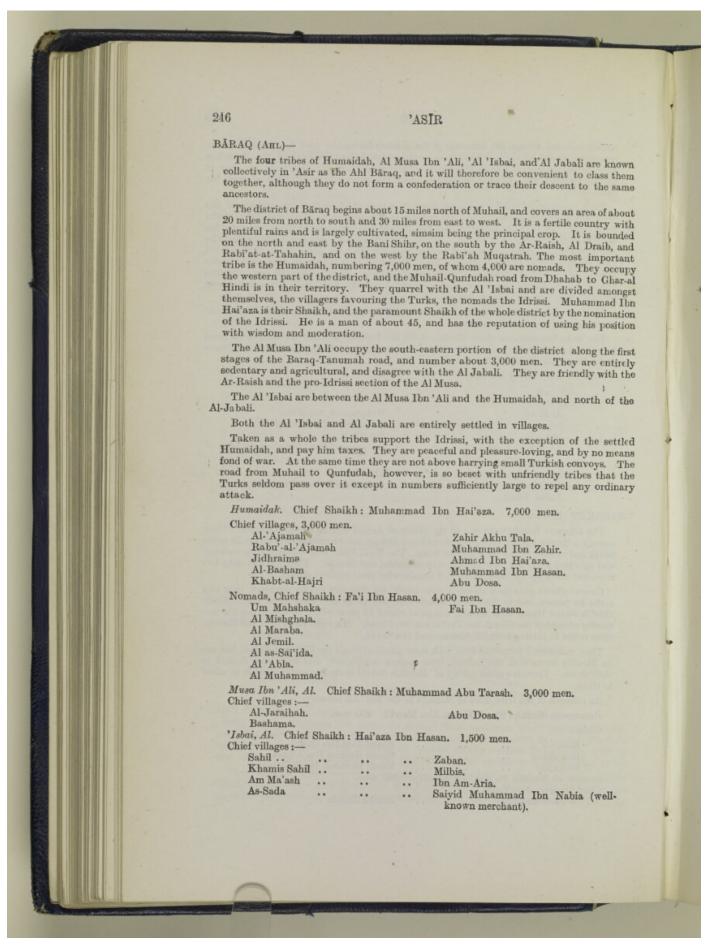
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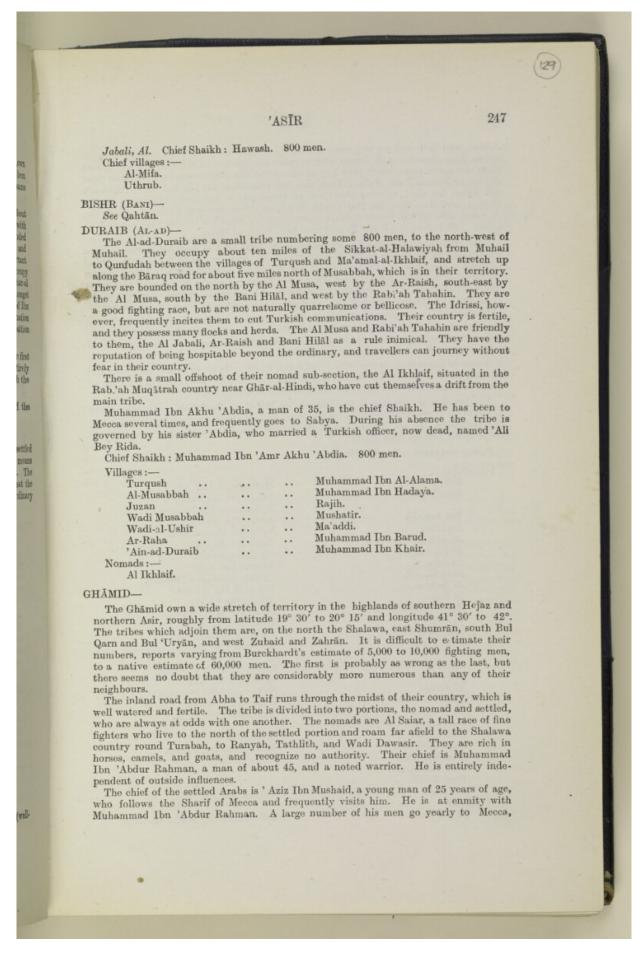
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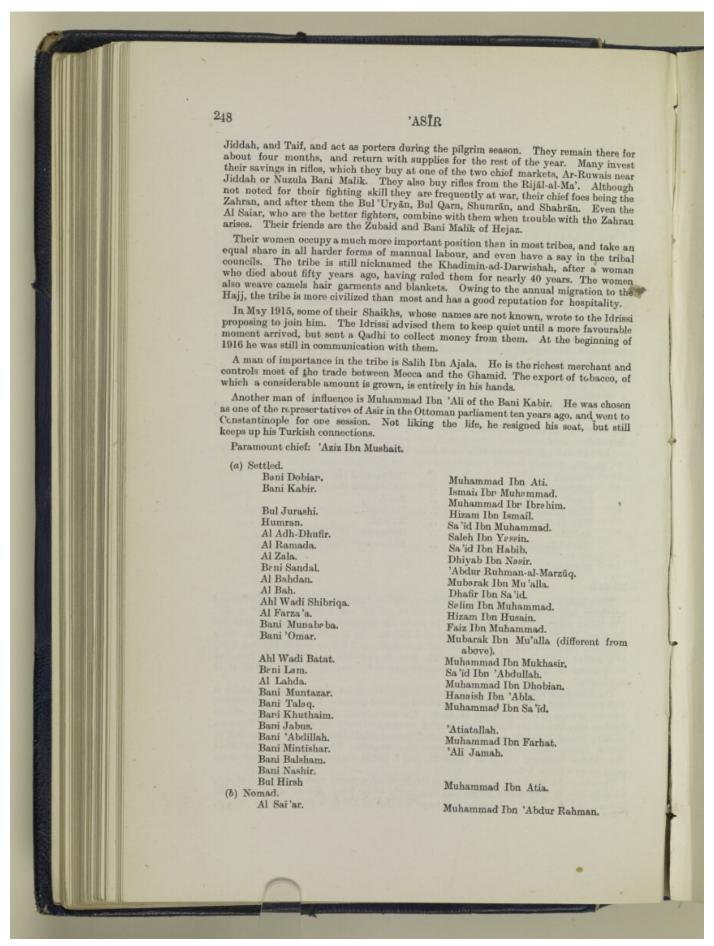
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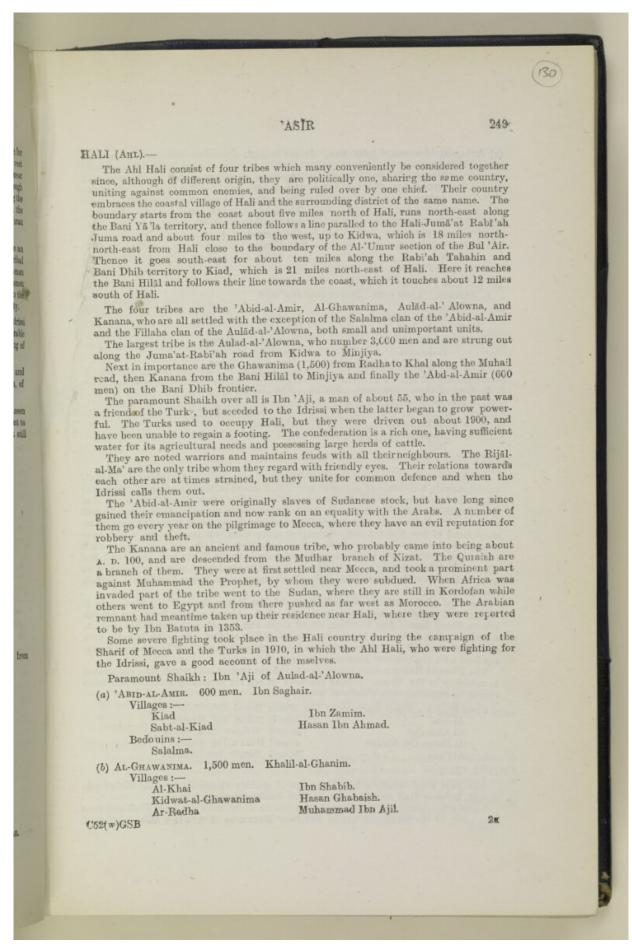
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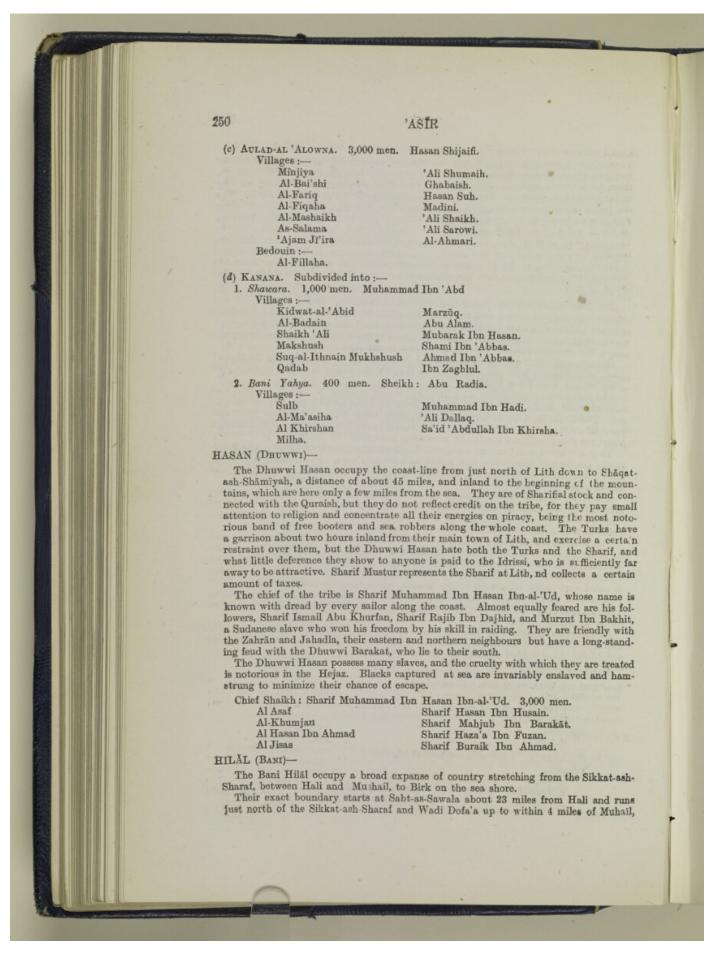


'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [249] (264/1050)



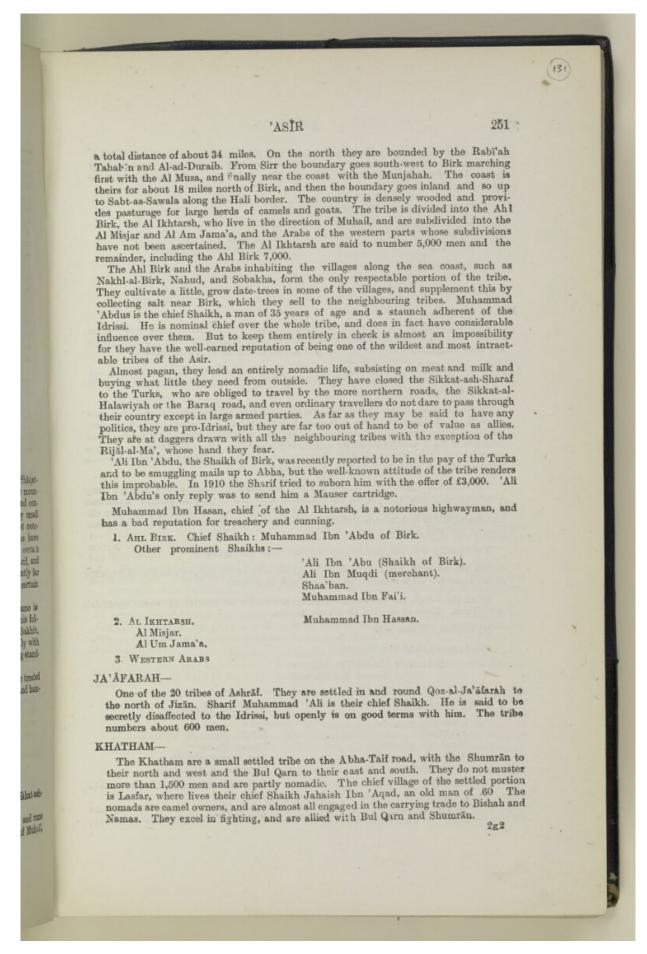






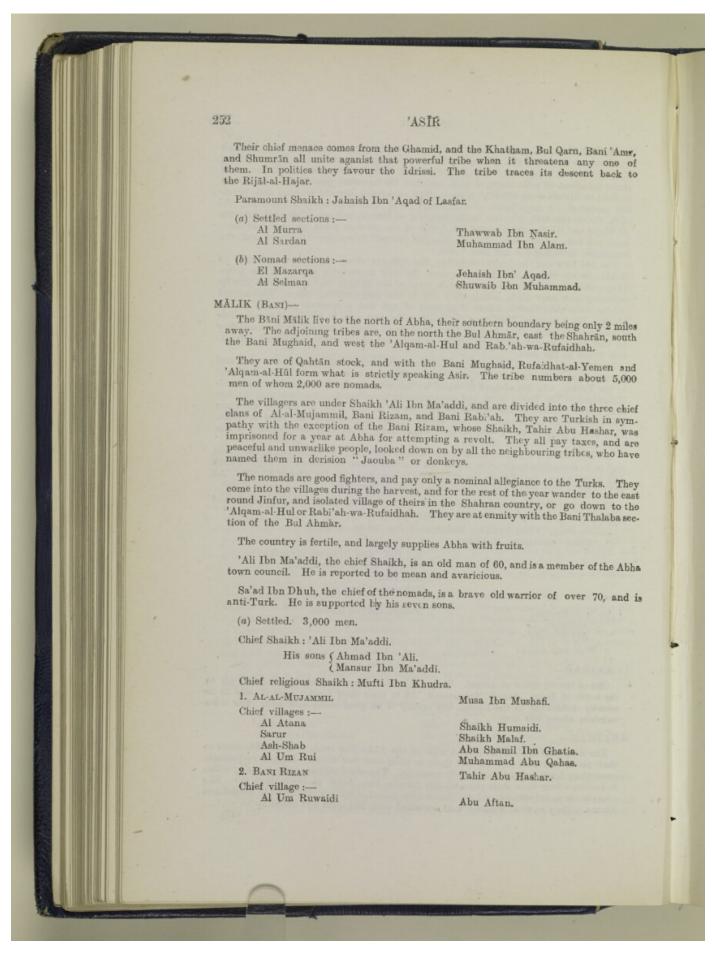
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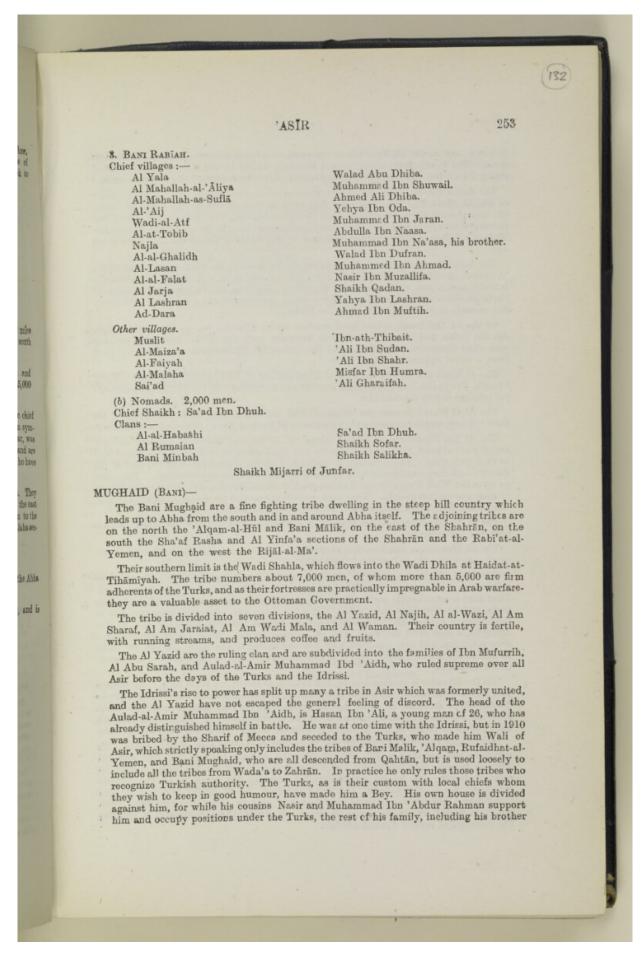
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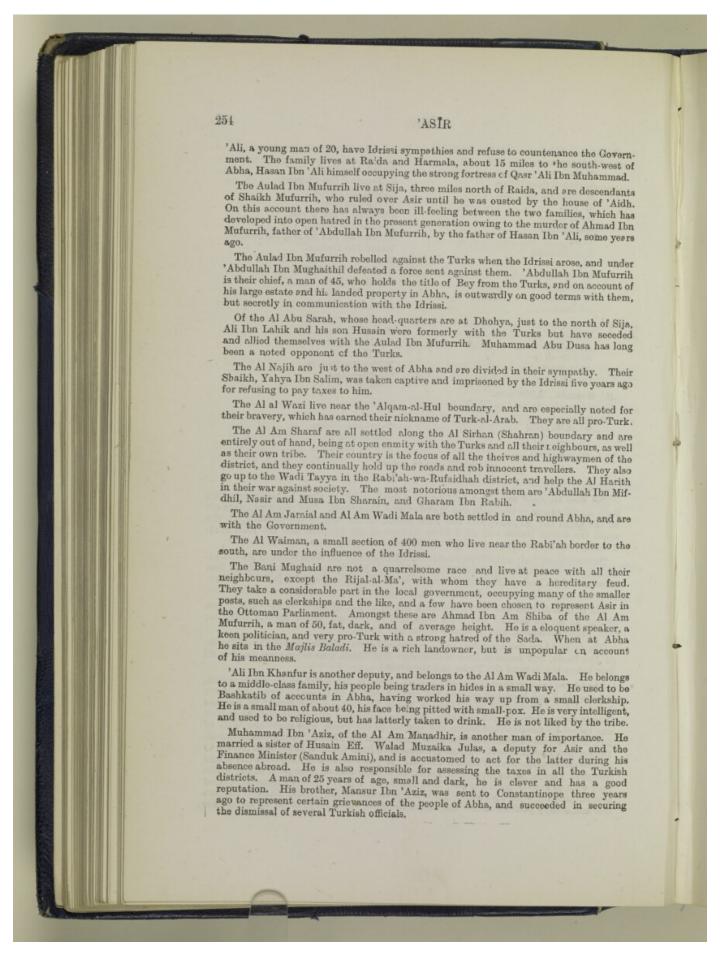
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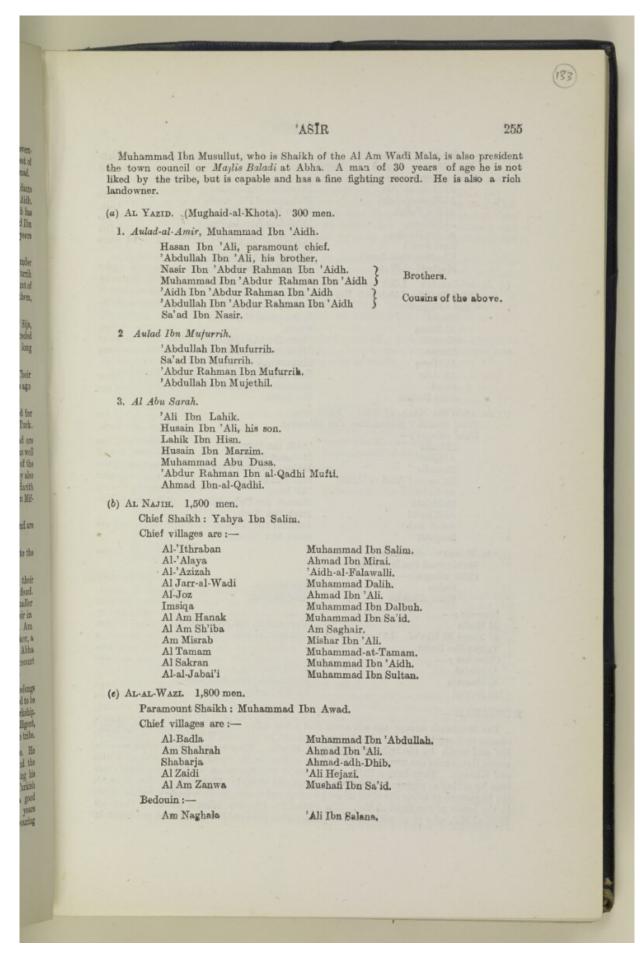




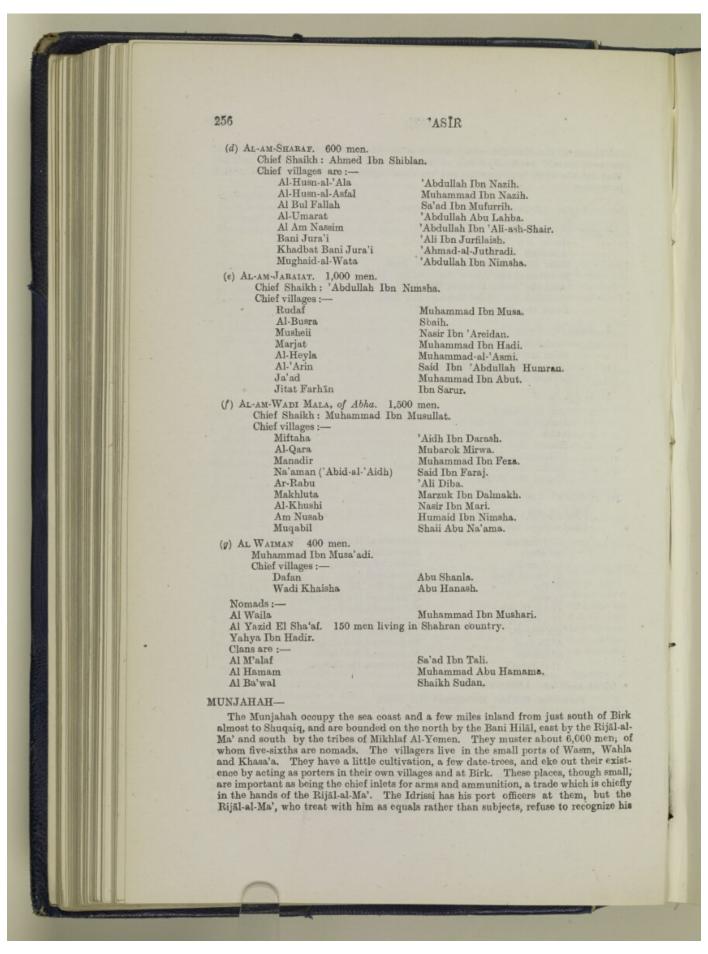


'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [255] (270/1050)



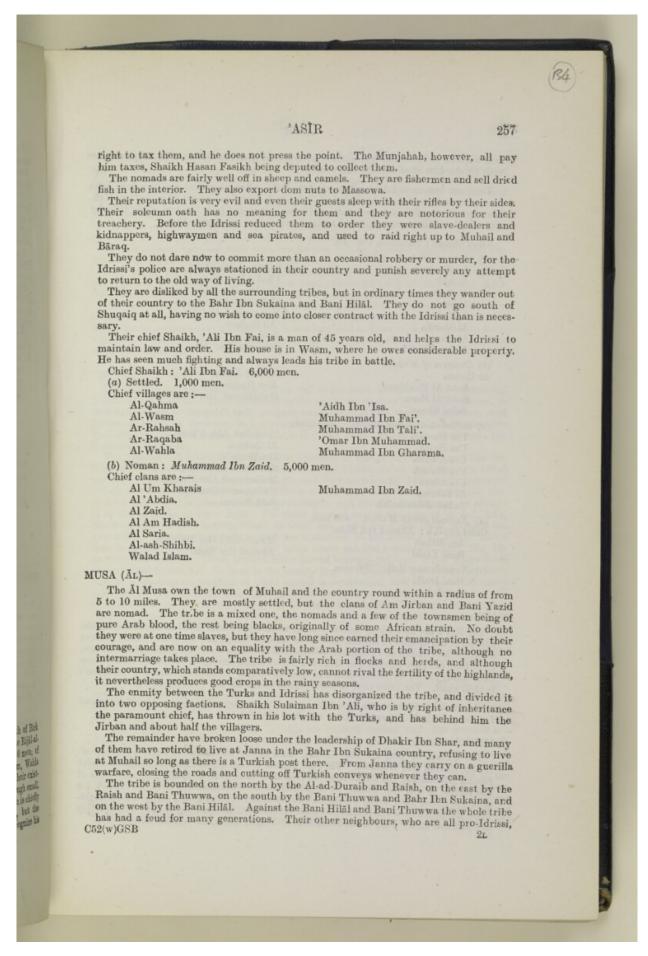






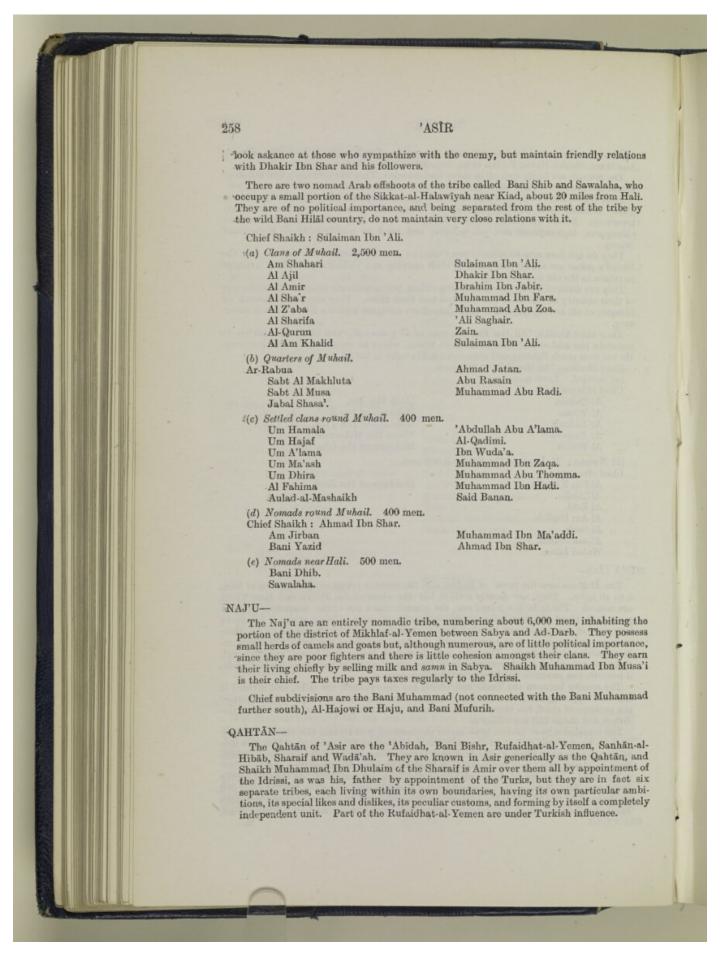
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [257] (272/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [258] (273/1050)

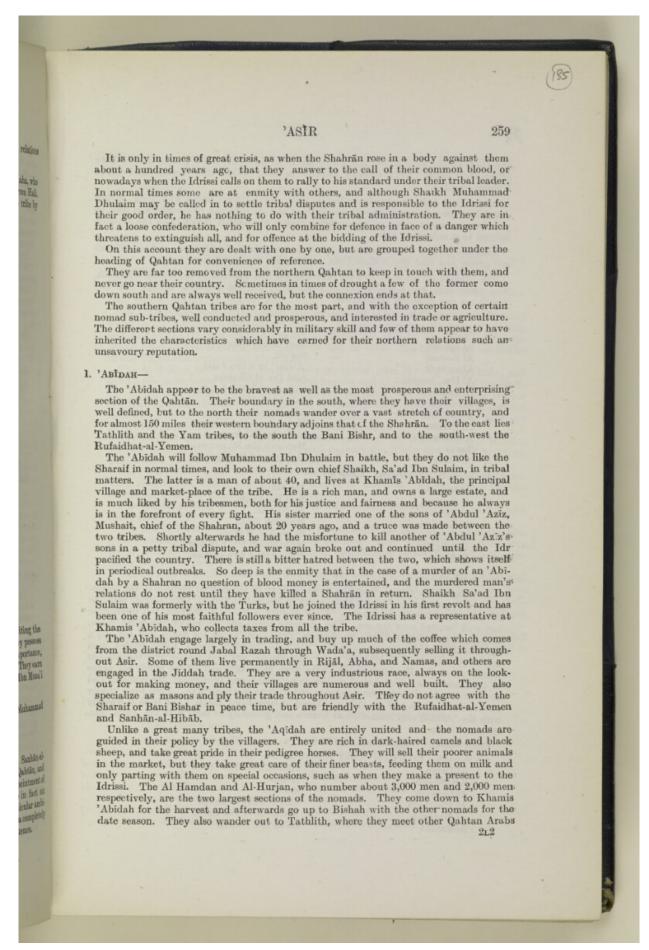




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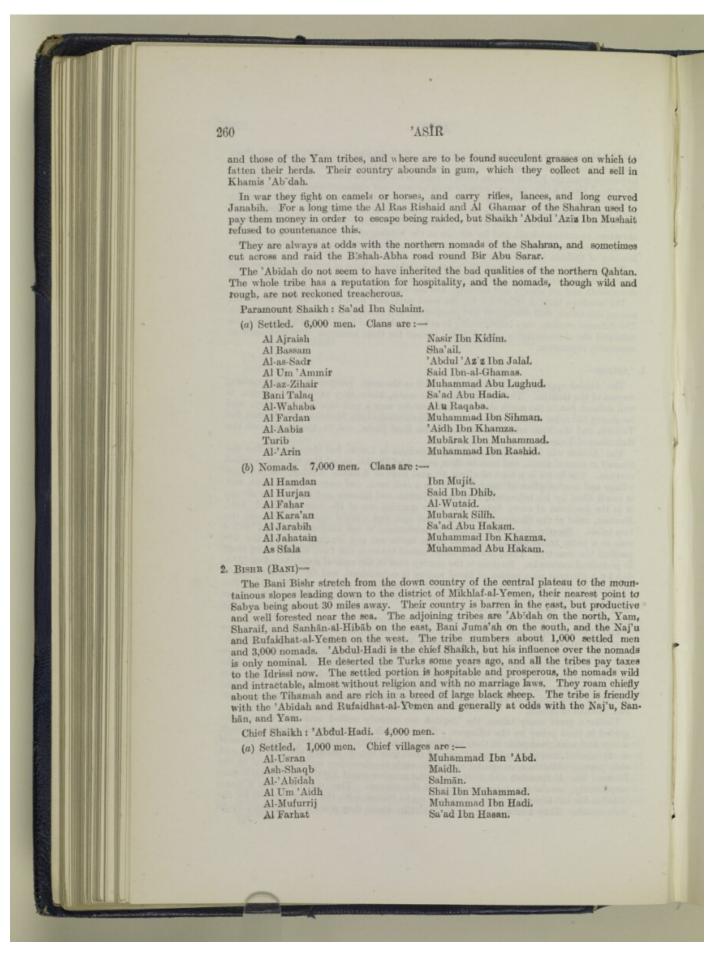






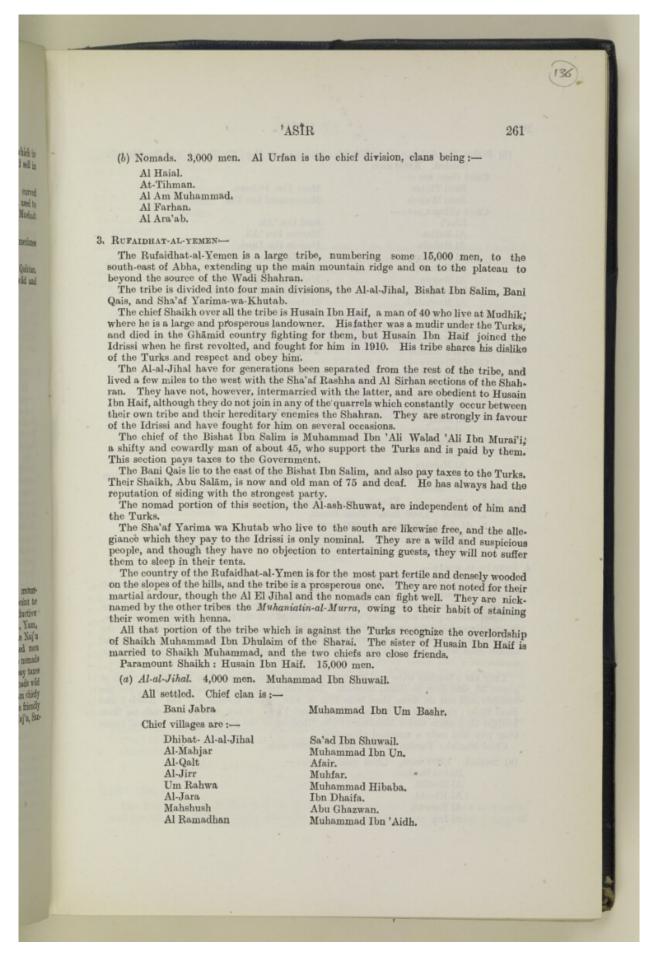
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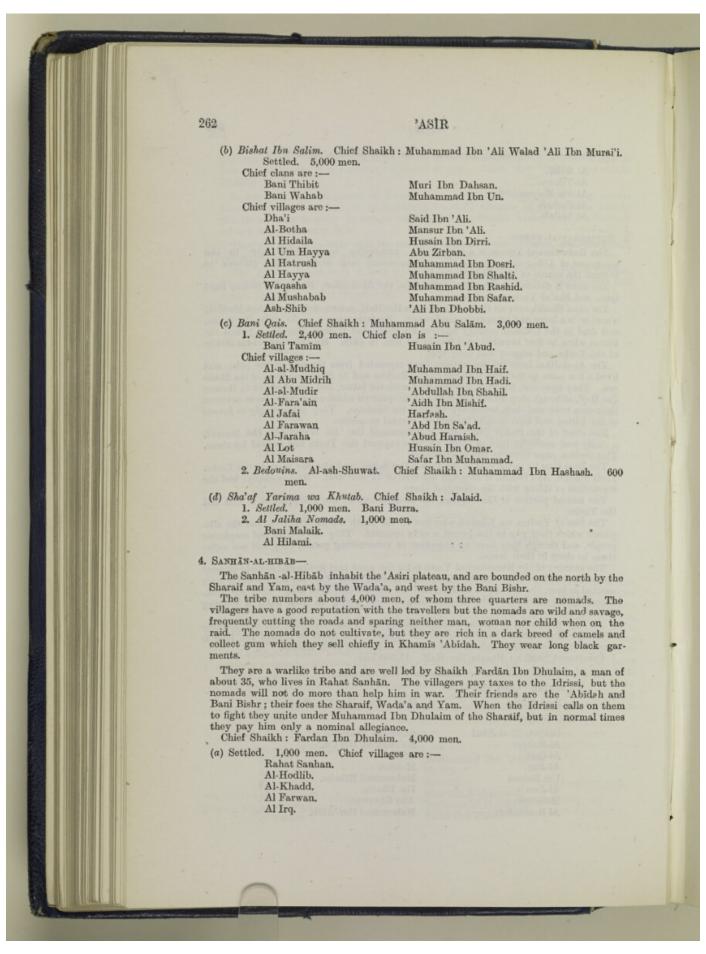


'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [261] (276/1050)



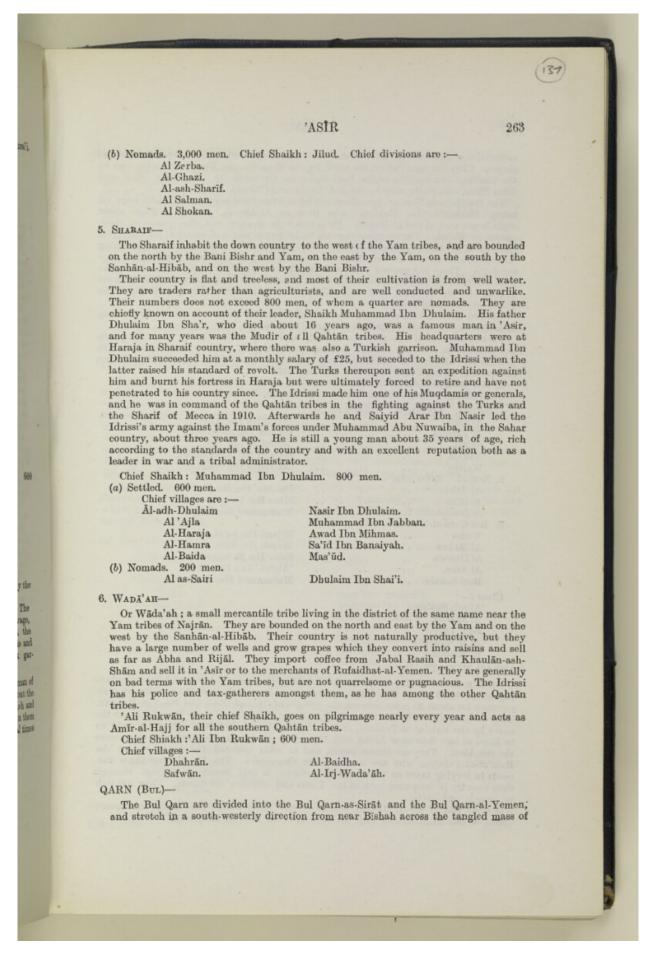






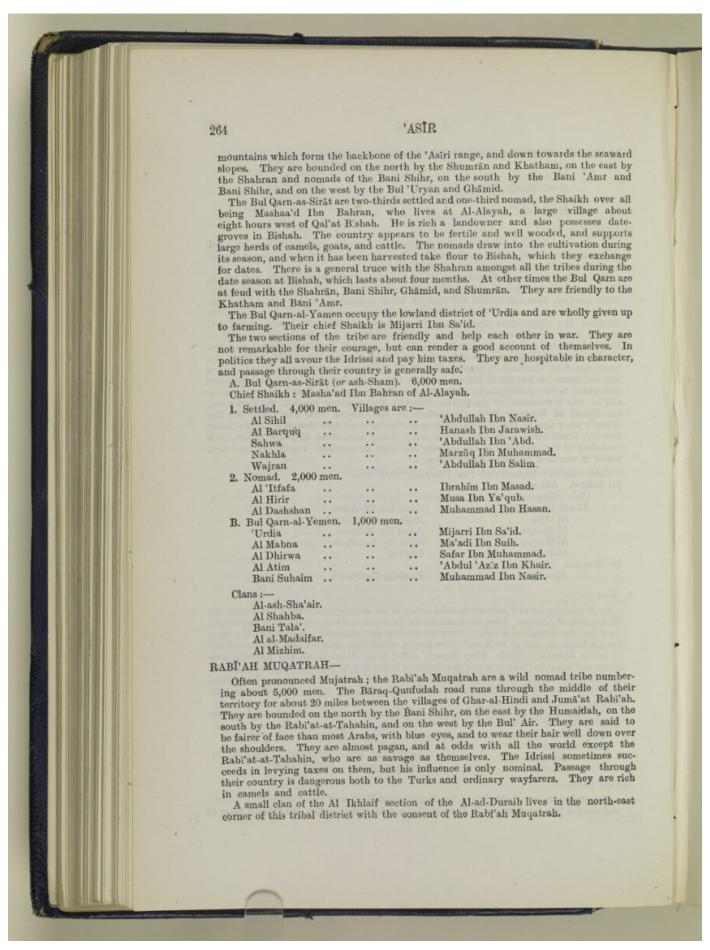
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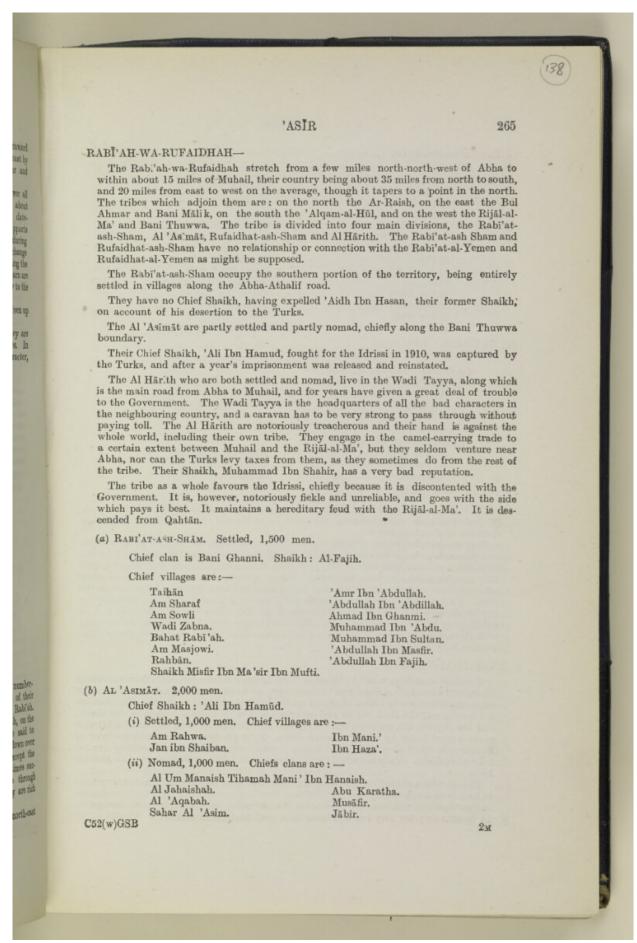
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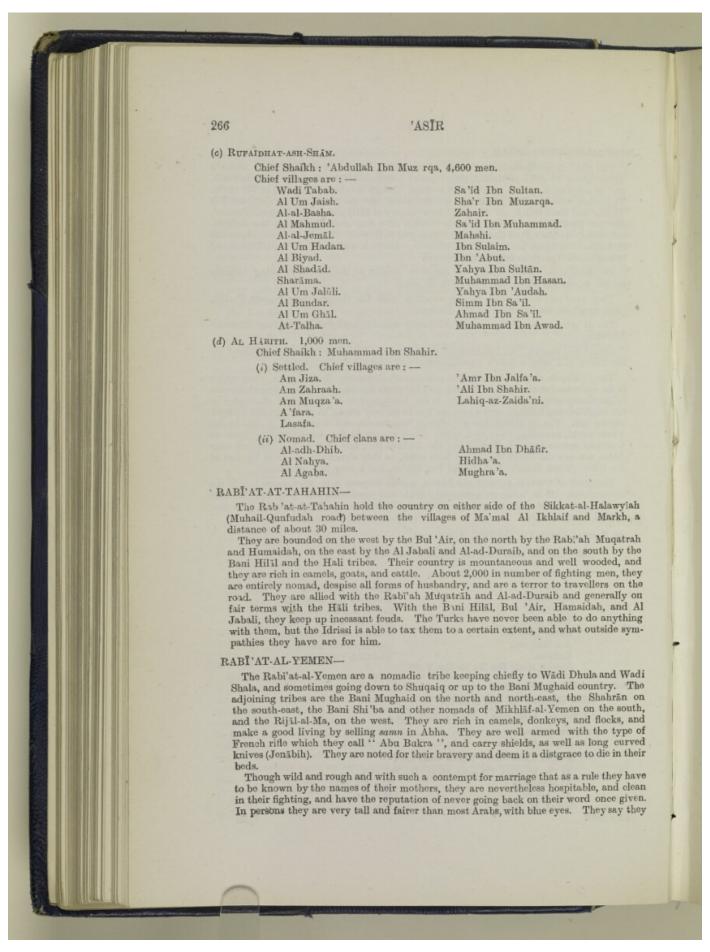
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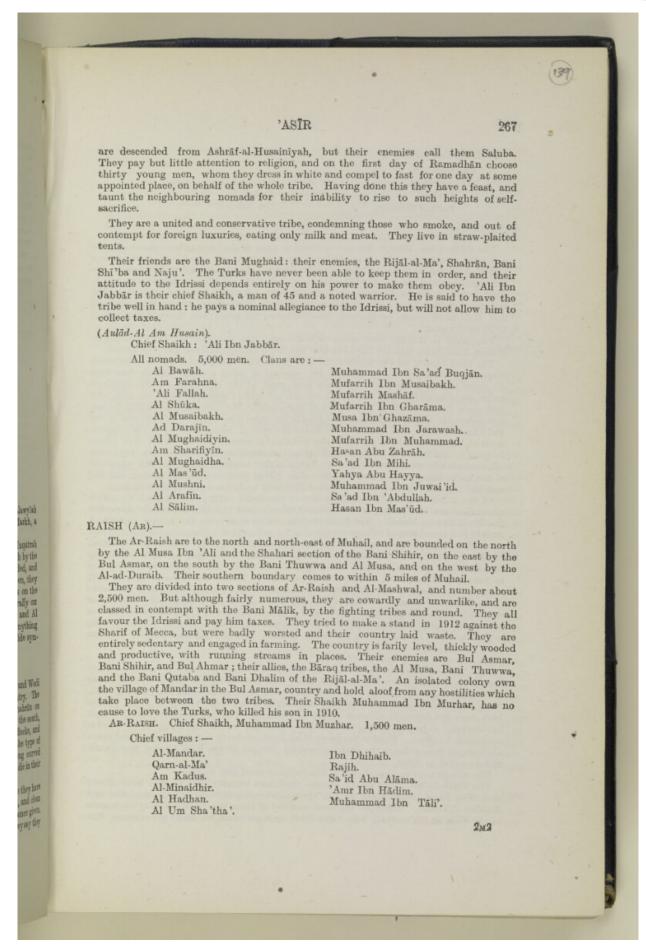
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [266] (281/1050)





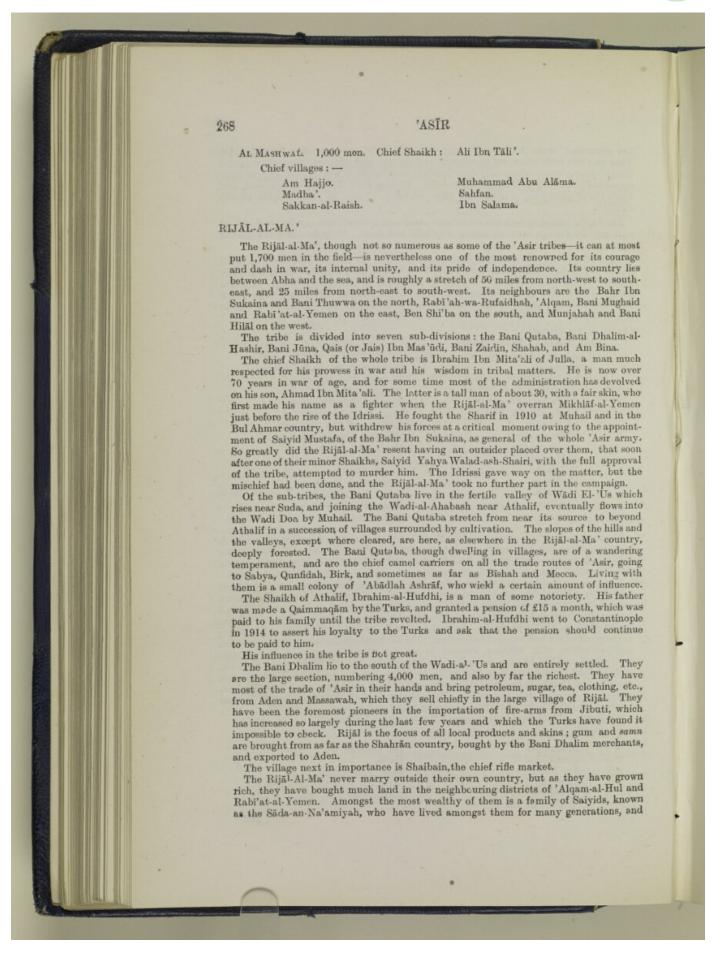
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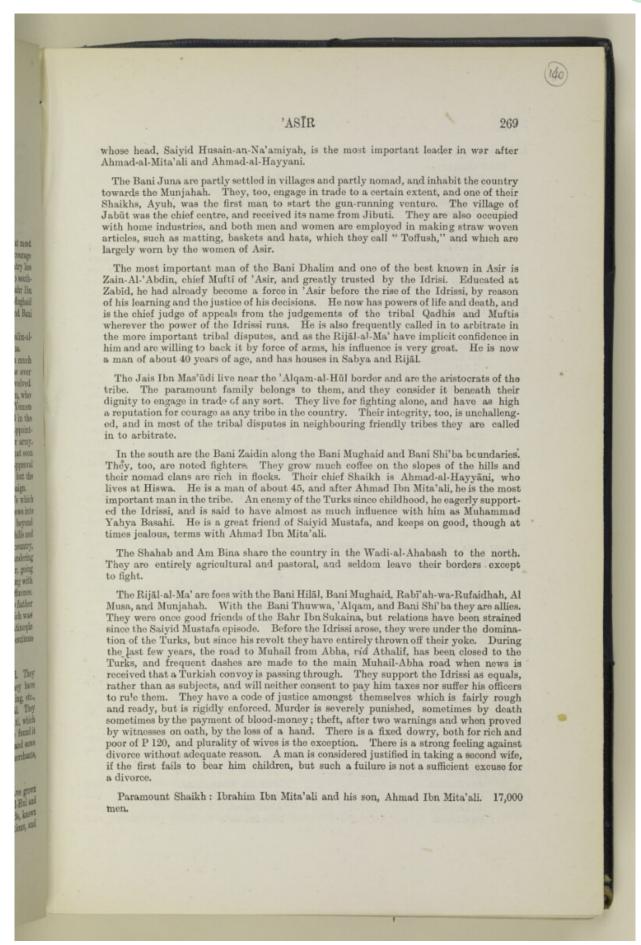
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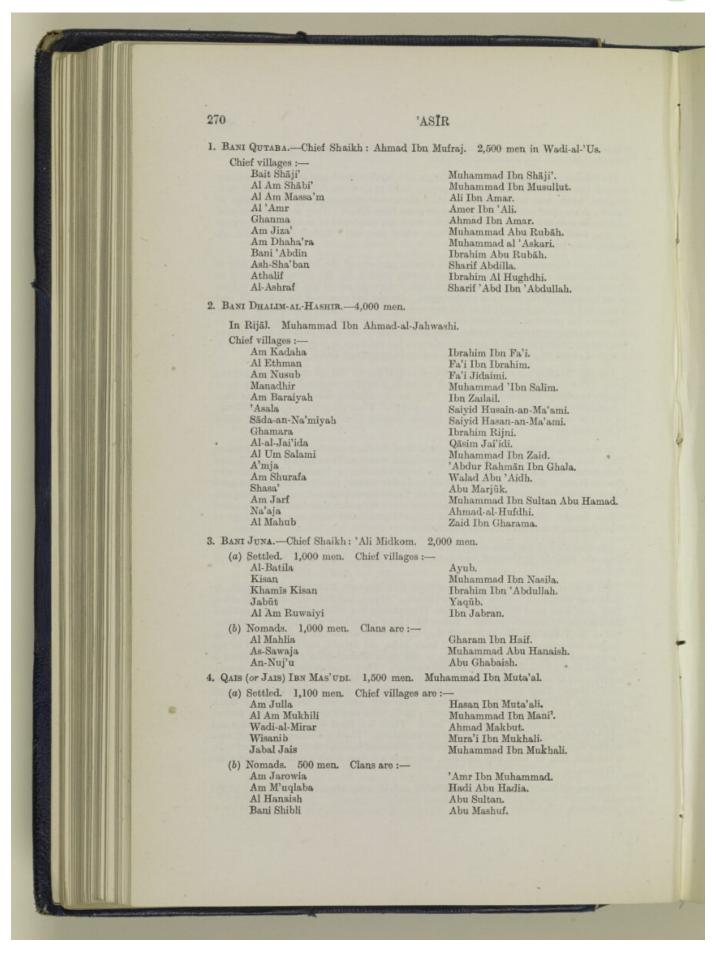
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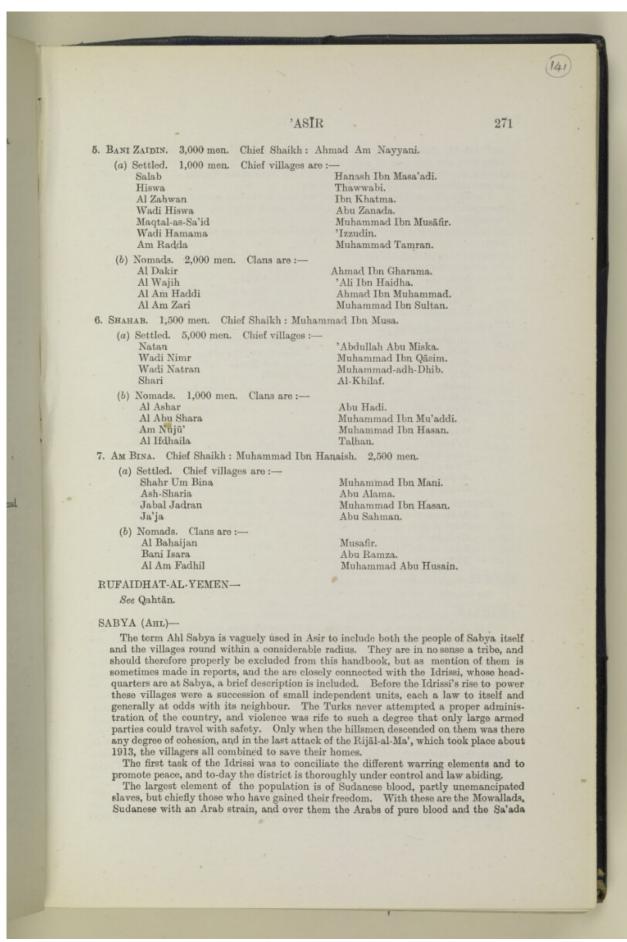
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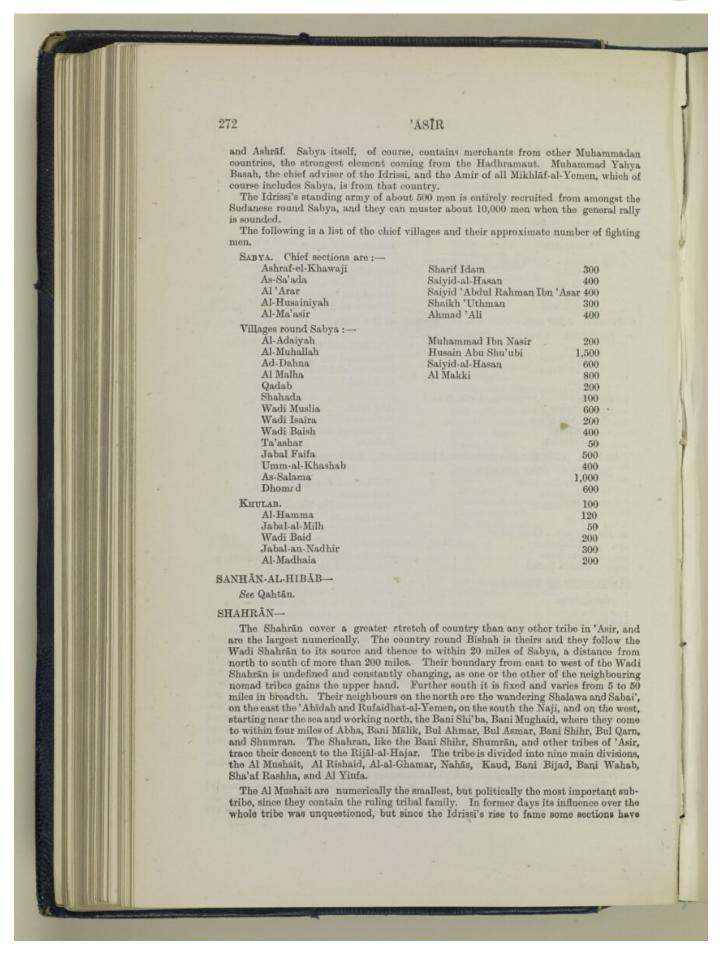
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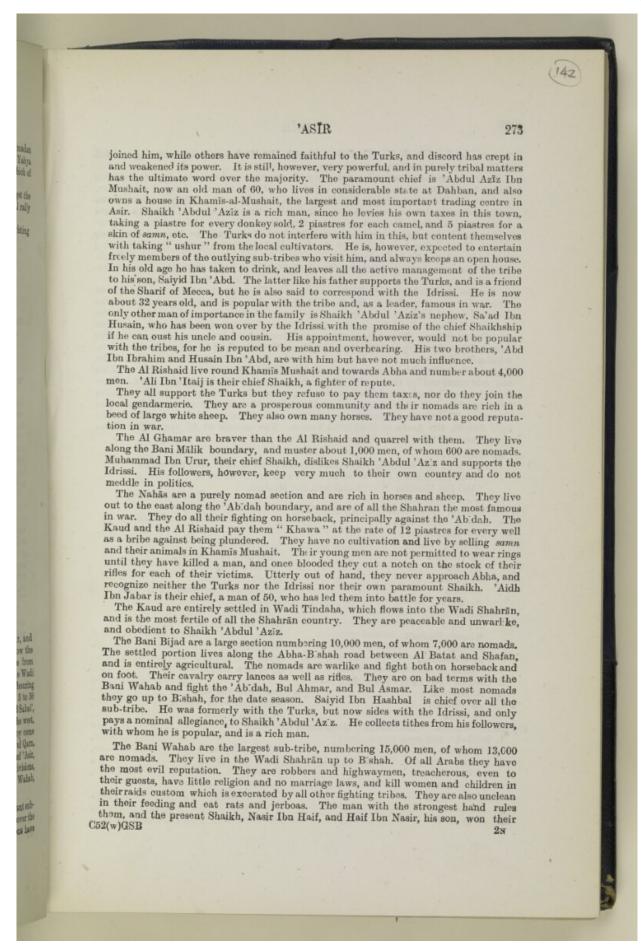
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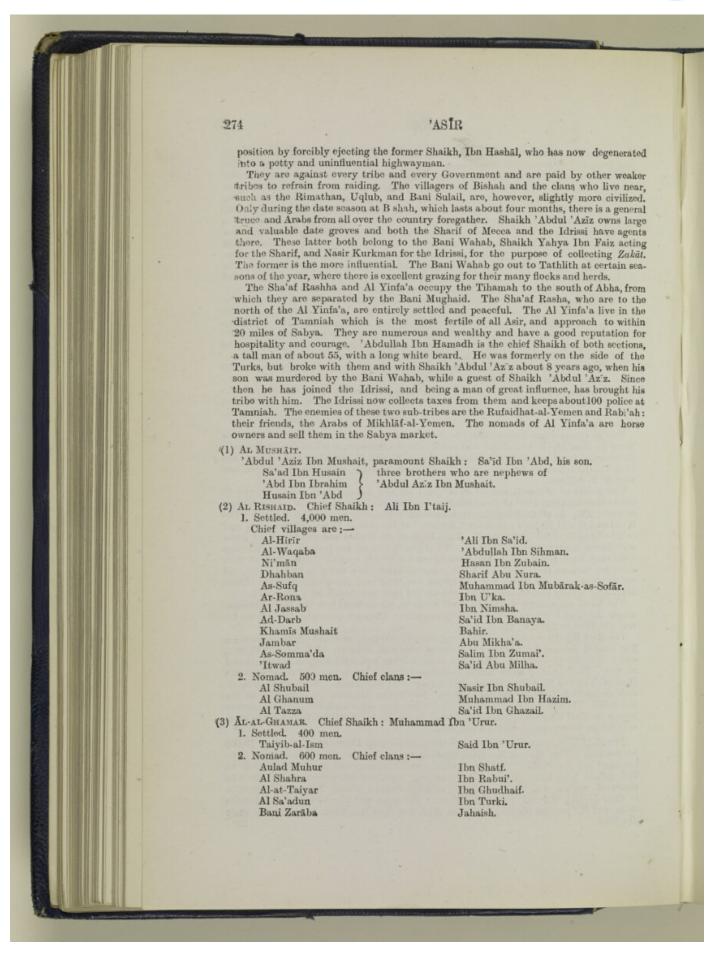
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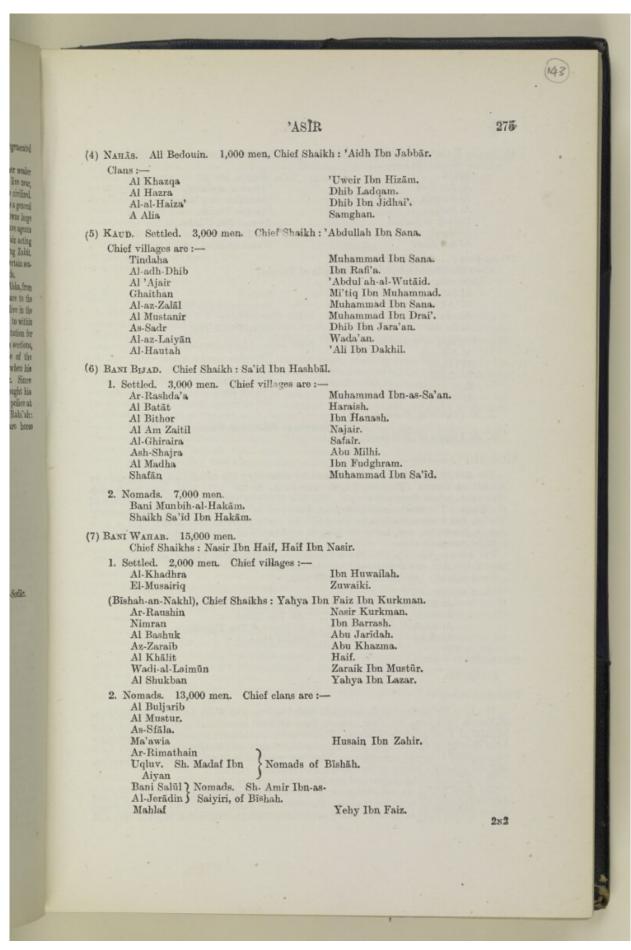


'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [274] (289/1050)



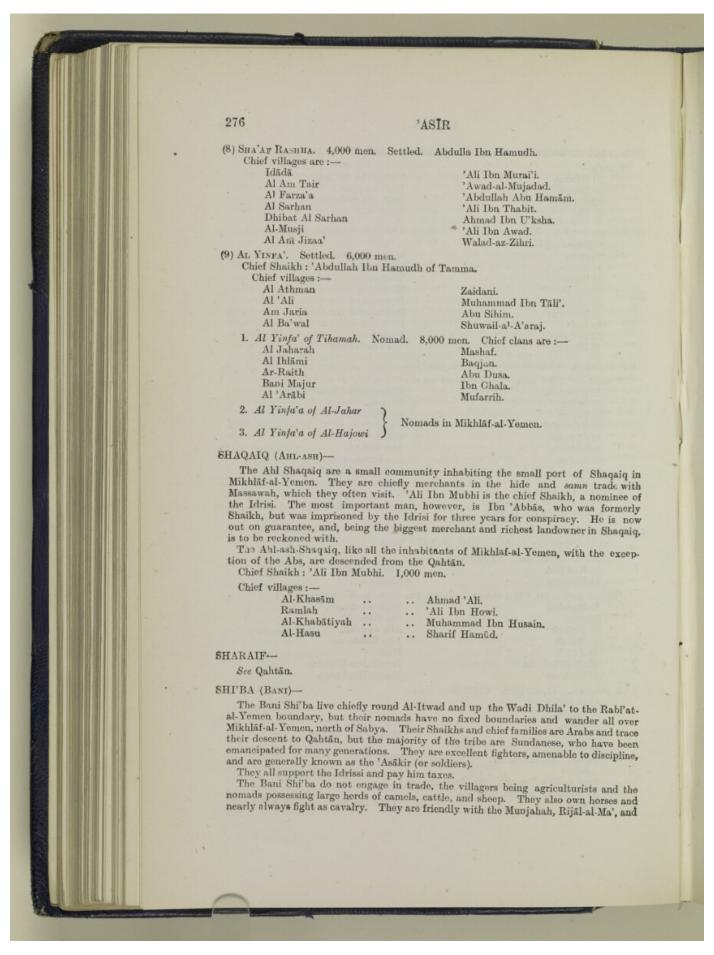






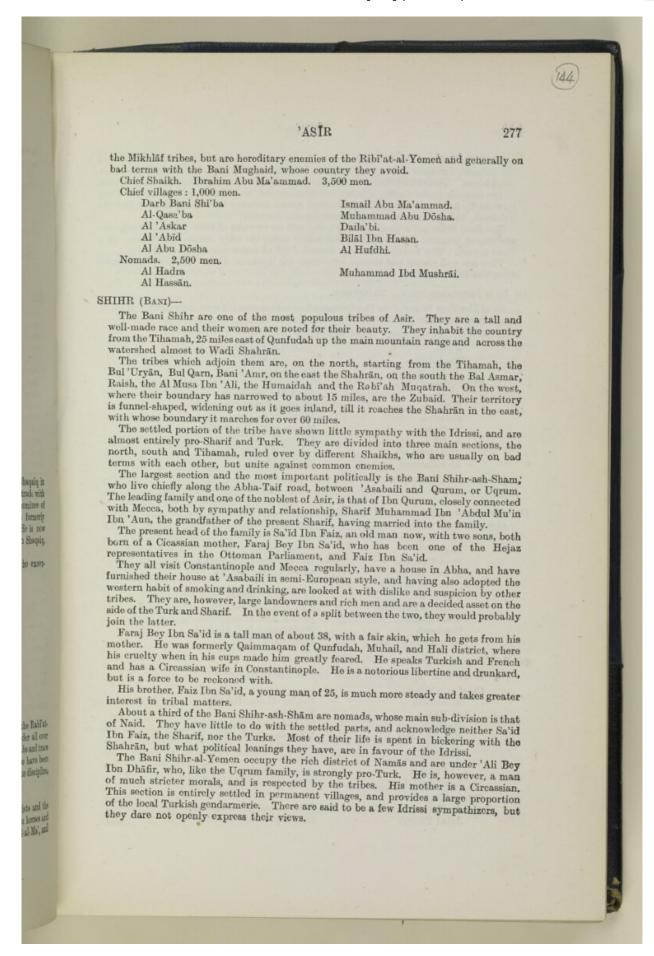






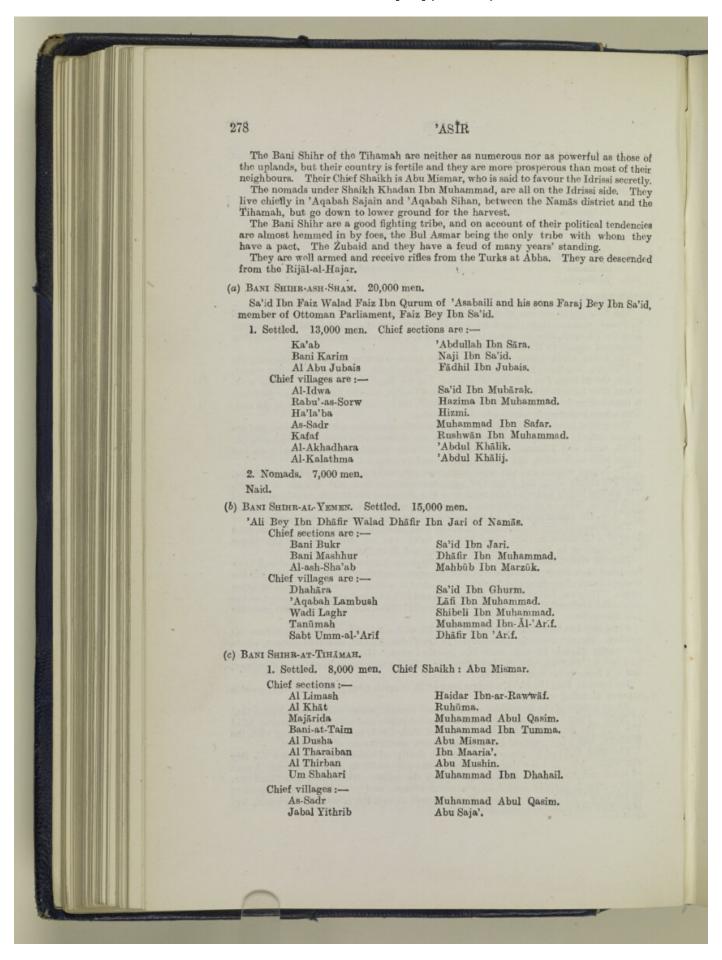






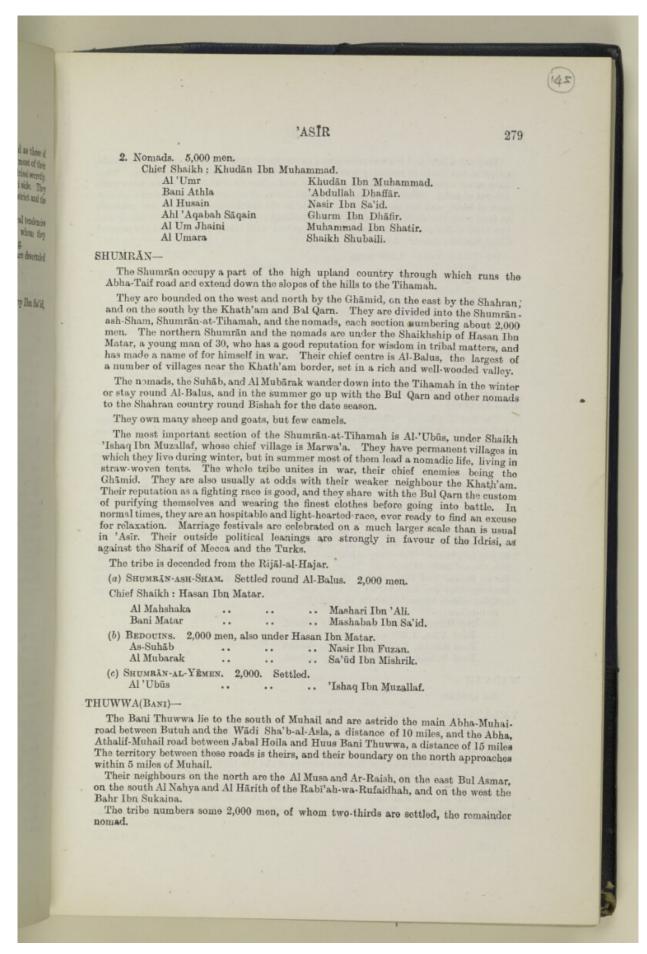
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [278] (293/1050)





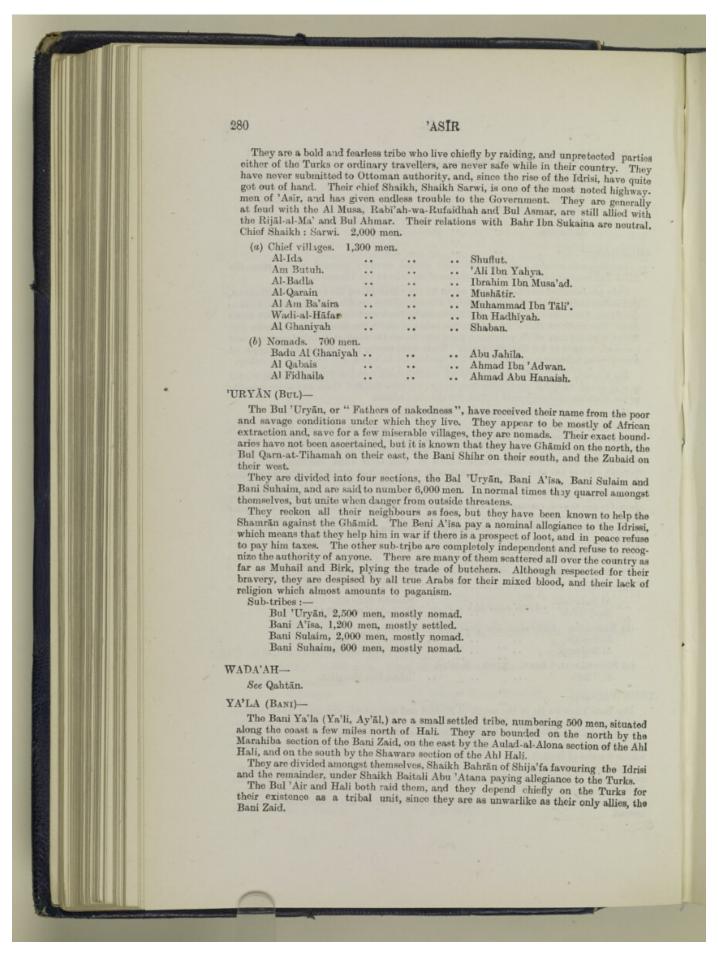
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [279] (294/1050)





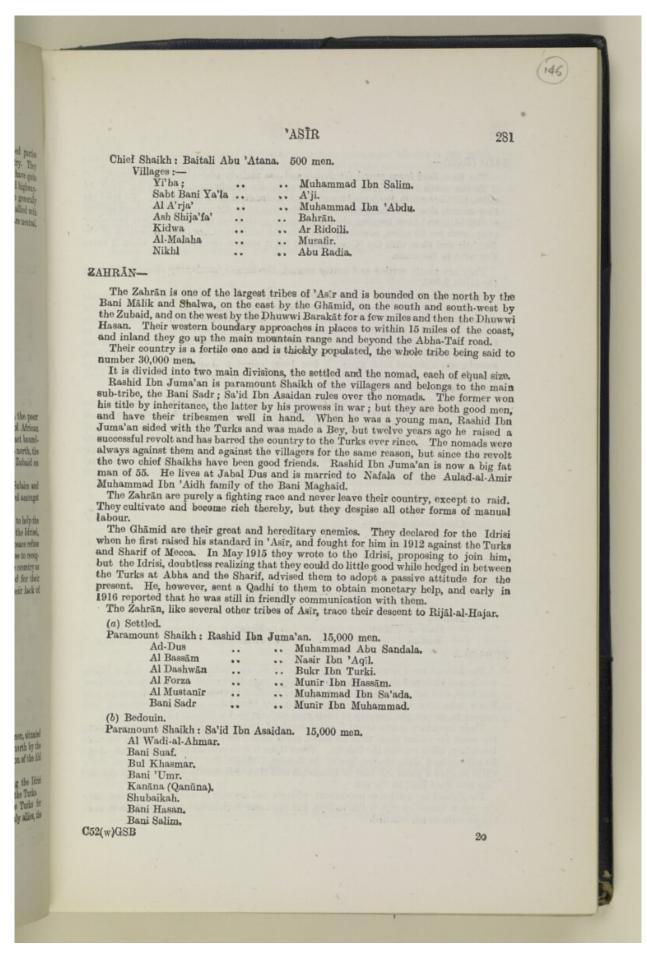
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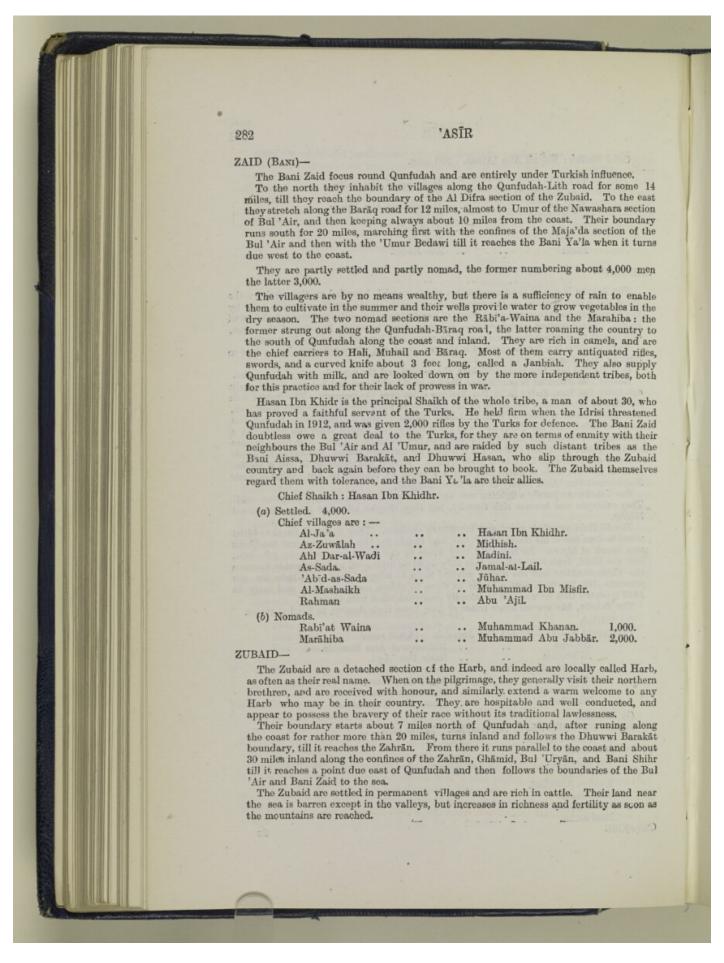
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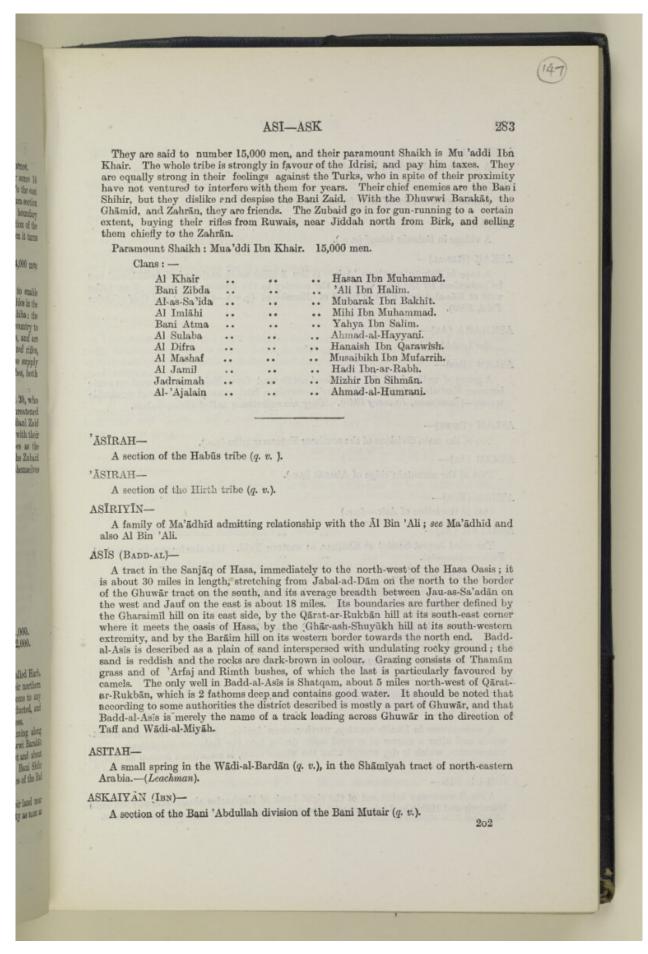
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [282] (297/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [283] (298/1050)

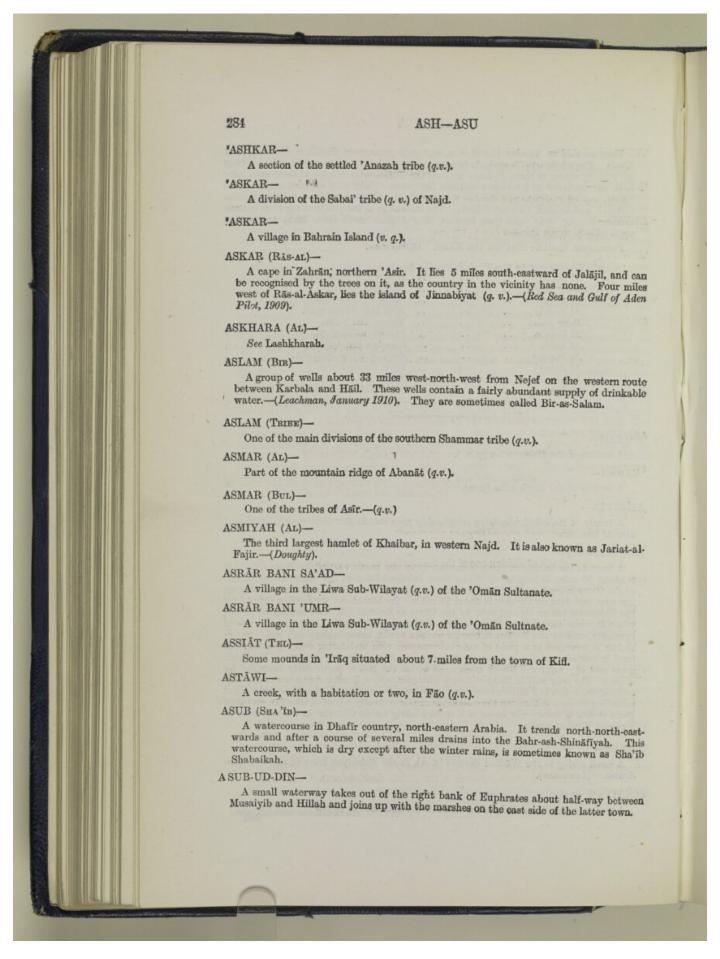




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'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [284] (299/1050)





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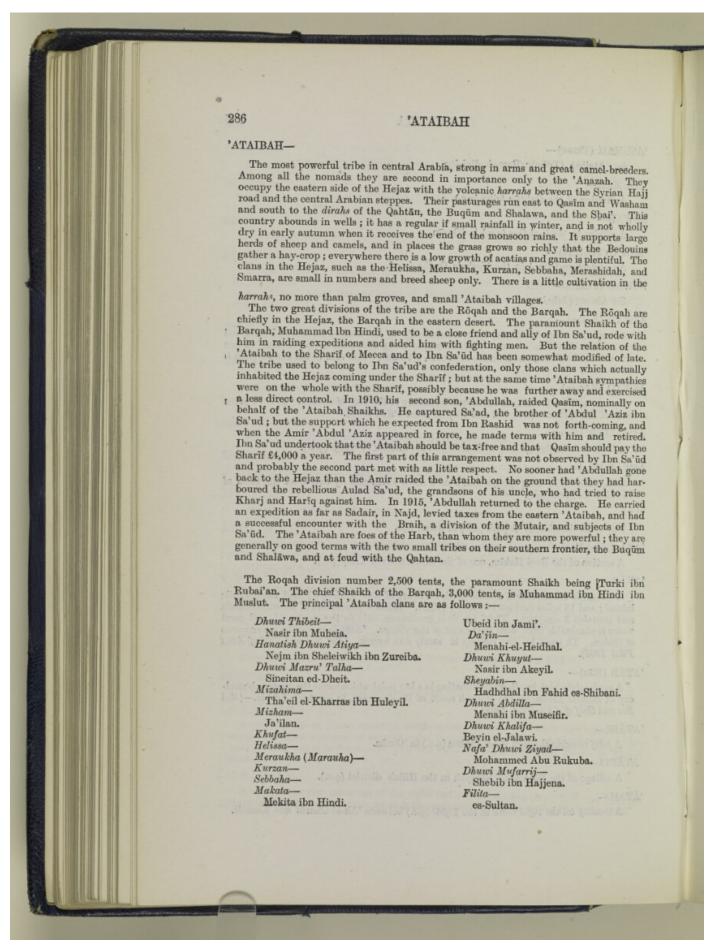
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [285] (300/1050)



(148)
ASU—ATA 285
'ASUMAH (Tribe)— See 'Ataibah (Tribe); Barqah division.
'ASUMAH— A division of the Qahtān tribe (q.v.).
ASWAD— A village in Wādi-al-Qor (q.v.) in 'Omān.
'ASWAD (BAD'AT)— An agricultural tract in the Karbala Qadha (q.v.).
ASWAD (JABAL)— See Abanāt (Jabal).
ASWAD (JABAL)— A mountain range in Yemen lying immediately to the west of Sana'a and traversed by the Hodaidah-Sana'a road. Jabal Aswad is along, low, dark coloured ridge, strewn with basaltic boulders, and from the crest of it, estwards, a fine view of the Sana'a plain is obtainable.
ASWAD (Rās-AL)— A cape in Hejaz forming the southern boundary of the Bay of Jiddah. It is 10 miles south of Rās Qahāz. (Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1909).
ASWAIJAH (Umm).— A Bedouin camping-ground with a well, in the interior of Qatar (q.v.).
ASWAL (Tel)— Some mounds in 'Irāq lying about 5 or 6 miles south-east by east from the town of Tawairīj (or Hindīyah).
'ATĀ— One of the hamlets of 'Aqdah (q.v.) in Jabal Aja.
'ATA ULLAH— A section of the Bani Hakim, one of the rural tribes of 'Irāq (q.v.).
'ATĀB— A village in Hadhramaut, 2 miles north-eastward of Rās 'Atab (q.v.) and about I mile inland; and 15 miles east-north-east of Saihūt. It has a population of about 400 souls and contains 3 mosques. There are date groves one mile to the westward, and good water is obtainable from wells to the east of the village. 'Atāb is under the government of Qīshm. Th coast in the vicinity is sandy and barren. (Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot' 1909).
^o ATĀB (Rās)— A moderately high headland terminating in a low point which forms the western boundary of Bandar Liban, on the Mahrah coast of Hadhramaut, in southern Arabia.—(Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1909).
'ATĀBI— A falaj running through Wādi Sahtan (q.v.) in 'Omān.
ATĀBIJ— A village of the Bārmānah Nāhiyah in the Hillah district (q.v.).
'ĀTAH— A locality on the right bank of the Tigris (q.v.) between 'Ali-al-Gharbi and Kumait.

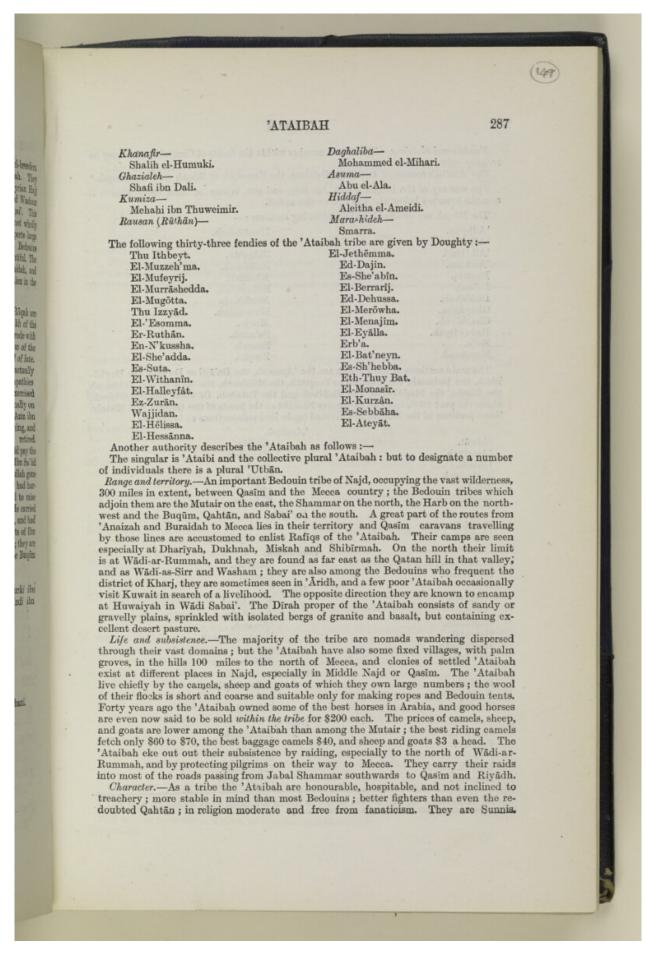
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'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [287] (302/1050)









	288	'ATAIBAH
	37	
	The 'Ataibah consist of two The war cry of the Rōqal a snake branded below the	wo large divisions, the Ruwaqah or Roqah and the Barqah.* h is ana bin Rūq, and the Wasm of their chief Shaikh is left eye of the camel.
	'Adhyān,	nto the following sections:—
	'Afārīn. 'Ali (Dhī). 'Awāzim. Barārīq.	Hanātishah, Hizmān. Jidha'ān, Jisāsimah, Kharāris,
	Dhībah Dilābihah. Ghanānīm. Gharbīyah. Habardīyah.	Khlawīyah. Mihādilah. Mirāshidah. Murja. Sa'adah.
	Hafa.	Sa adan. Simrah.
	Hamāmid.	Zirqān,
	the Rüsän, the Shiyābinah, about the year 1906, lost two	Barqah are the 'Asumah, the Da'ājīl or Da'ajīn, the Daghā- gatah or Imqatah, the Milābisah, the Nafa'a, the Nakhasah , the Thibitah and the Tufahah. Of these the Shiyābinah, o successive Shaikhs at the hands of the Qahtān and Mutair. h are divided again into sub-sections as below:—
	⁵ Alwāt.	'Asumah. Nāshir.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	'Amrīyah.	Rakaibāt,
日 日曜日 日日 日	Ghazāl. Jalāmidah.	Rūsān. Sumhan.
O LONG MI DE II	Jilādīn.	and
	Maghārīyah.	Tahmān.
0 1000 01 02 11	'Adhādīn.	Da'ājīl.
	'Agāilah.	Hidf. Ma'aliyah.
	and the man at at at	Daghālibah.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T	Hinādīyah.	Qaba'ah.
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	Mawāsilah.	Qamūl.
E SERVE E L	'Alābīyah.	Miqatah. Khanāfirah.
	'Aqafah.	Khuniyan.
D SHEET IS IT	Ghazāilah.	Qimizah.
	Hamidah. Hawābīyah.	Rūsān Miqatah.
	Hawārinah.	Silifah.
		Milābisah.
H 1988 W 1 1 1	Bisāisah.	Rahmah (Dhi).
	Hawāmilah. Hayādhila.	and
	Hayauma.	Rubiqah.
	Dharā'in.	Nafa'a. Majāwilah.
	Falatah.	Misā'id.
	or Aflatah.	Mufarrij.
	Faqahah.	Qumaishāt. Ziyād (Dhi)
	*The composition of the tribe as a tributed to it by Doughty (II, 427) on	given below from Kuwait information differs considerably from that at-

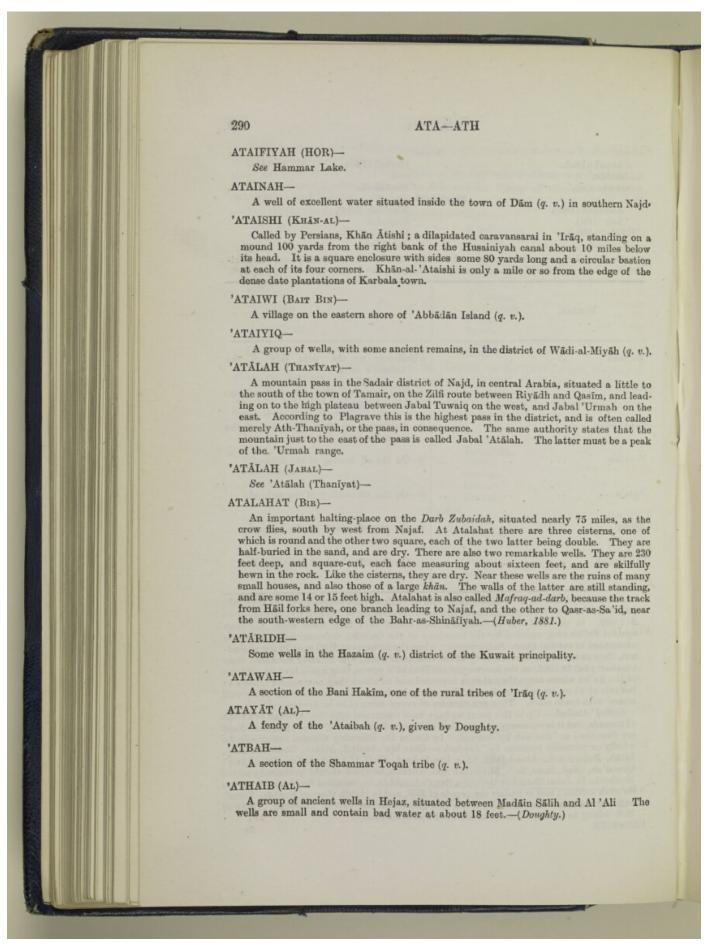
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [289] (304/1050)



					(150)		
			'ATAI	BAH 2	89		
'Habūr. Jawāma's 'Abdullah 'Amr (Dh Fahaid (I Hafārah. The Barg:	Jawāma'ah. Shiyābinah. 'Abdullah (Dhī). 'Amr (Dhi). Fahaid (Dhī). Miqāhisah. Khalīfah (Dhī). Sakhalah. Shaibah (Dhī)						
Sec	ction.	in alter	and miles	Wasm.			
Asumah				§ Half-way up the near side of t	he		
Da'ājīl			••	Half-way up the off side of animal's neck.	the		
Daghālibah				-Half-way up the near side of tanimal's neck.	he		
Miqatah				-On the off foreleg of the animal.			
Nafa'a		.,		0—On the off hindleg of the animal.			
Rūsān		**		0-On the off cheek of the animal.			
Shiyabinah	••		**	(On the off cheek of the animal.			
power and i \$12,000. I against Sa'i attempted t ant, they es taxation; b of Ibn Sa'ū the rate of s armed with Settled'A of nomads, are describ wholly or p	m 1865 their n the civil and and, as to subdue the me under the tin 1902, od whose cause \$1 on every trade rifles. taibah.—Up but it is neceed as 'Ataib artially postairiyah, Ab Nafi, Rass,	annual co war in So ated by them. Subset he authories in the recover se they always 5 camels ar They ar to this poi essary obset ah by dese sesse by '1' o-ad-Dūd, Saib, Shail	ntribution nuthern Not the treache quently, very of the sery of the says favour \$2 one ee enemies nt we have that recent. In Ataibah:—'Ain Ibn-iyah and ttory Baga	m early times paid allegiance to the Wahh, a to the treasury of Riyādh was estimated aid about 1871 they sided with 'Abdull' ry of the Qahtān, defeated Sa'ūd when when the fortunes of Hāil were in the ascerbhammar Amīr, who severely enhanced the Wahhābi power, they again became subjerred and to whom they now render tribute very 10 sheep. The 'Ataibah are fairly wo fevery other tribe in Arabia. The been concerned with the 'Ataibah as a tresidents of a number of fixed villages in N. Qasīm the following villages are said to—Qasr-bin'-Aqaiyil, Athlah, Badāyah, Ba Fahaid, Ghāf (1,) Ghammāsh, Hāid, Jawuzākh, to which should perhaps be add' a is said to be occupied by 'Ataibah of ta Zilfi, and in 'Āridh those of Banbān, Bar	at lah he nd-leir cts e at well libe ajd be asr, u'i ded		

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'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [291] (306/1050)

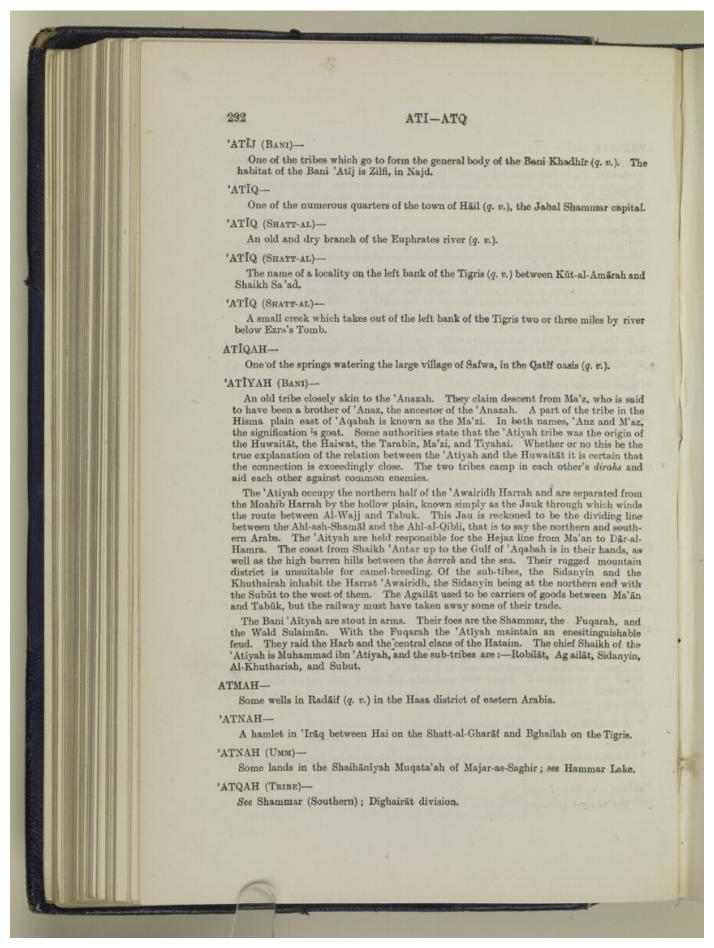


	(121)
ATH—ATI 291	
ATHALLAH (AL)— A site of wide ruins and foundations in Qasīm, in central Arabia, identified with that of Al-Jarīdah, the ancient capital of Qasīm. It is situated on the left bank of the Wādi Rummah, and to the north-east of Rass, on the Qasīm-Hajj route. Doughty says that at El-Ethelly (sic) there are wells and granges of the people of Rass. Al-Jarīdah is variously called Jaradah and Jarda.—(Doughty.)	
'ATHĂMÎN— The name of a ruined qasr, a cistern, and a range of low hills, all situated in north-eastern Arabia along the Darb Zubaidah between the two escarpments known respectively as Jāl-al-Batn and Jāl Wāqsah. Qasr 'Athāmīn, now in ruins, lies nearly 4 miles to the north of Jāl-al-Batn; and about 5 miles further on, in a slight depression of the ground, is Birkat 'Athāmīn, a cistern some 16 yards square. It is visible at a considerable distance on account of two brownish mounds to the north and south of it, formed from the earth dug out when the cistern was made, and which, owing to the strange uniformity of the desert hereabouts, are quite conspicuous.	
To the north of Birkat 'Athāmīn is a chain, about 30 miles long, of isolated, flat-topped hills, also bearing the name of 'Athāmīn. They are roughly eliptical in shape, and average about 50 feet in height.—(Huber, 1881.)	
ATHĀR (Nahr)— A creek, with some habitations, in Fão (q. v.).	
ATHĪYAH (BIRKAT QASR IBN)— A place on the Darb Zubaidah, in northern Arabia, consisting of a round cistern and a ruined qasr.—(Huber, 1881.)	
ATHLAB (Rữus-AL)— A cluster of hilliān near the southern end of the middle section of the Harrat-al 'Awairidh (q. v.).	
ATHLAH— A village in Qasım (q. v.).	
ATHLAH— A hamlet near Zilfi (q. v.). ATHLAH (UMM)—	
A Bedouin camping-ground with wells in the division of Biyadh (q. v.) that lies inland of Barr-al-'Oqair.	
ATHLIB (Jabal)— A solitary hill in the midst of the plain of Al Hajar, and close to the town of Madāin Sālih on the Syrian Hajj route, and also on the Hejaz railway. Its craggy peak is well-known to legend, and affords a good landmark to travellers. To the south of Athlib the plain opens out to eastward. About this mountain are many Himyaritic inscriptions (Doughty.)	
'ĀTIF (ĀL)— A division of the Qahtān tribe (q. v.).	
'ATIFI— A tribal district partly in southern Yemen and partly in the Aden Protectorate. (q.v.) (Hunter's map of Arabia.) 'ATĪJ—	
Alio-	

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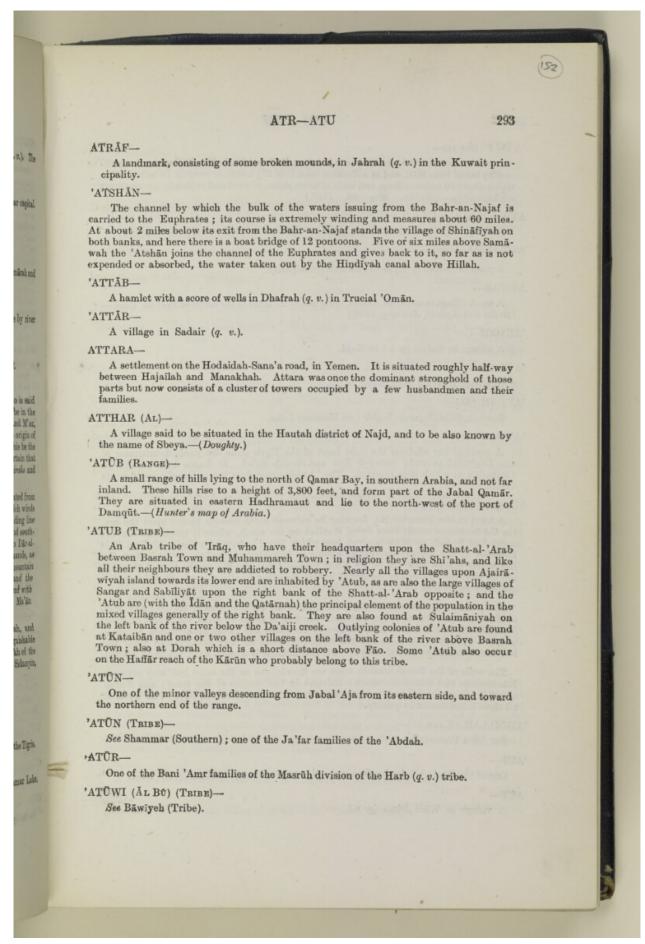




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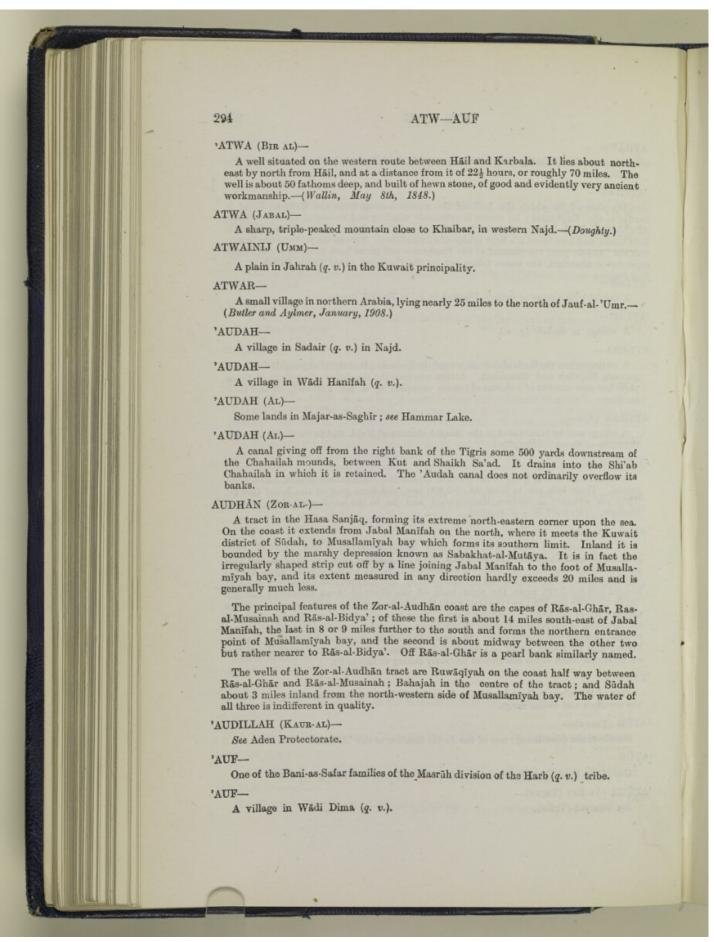
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [293] (308/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [294] (309/1050)

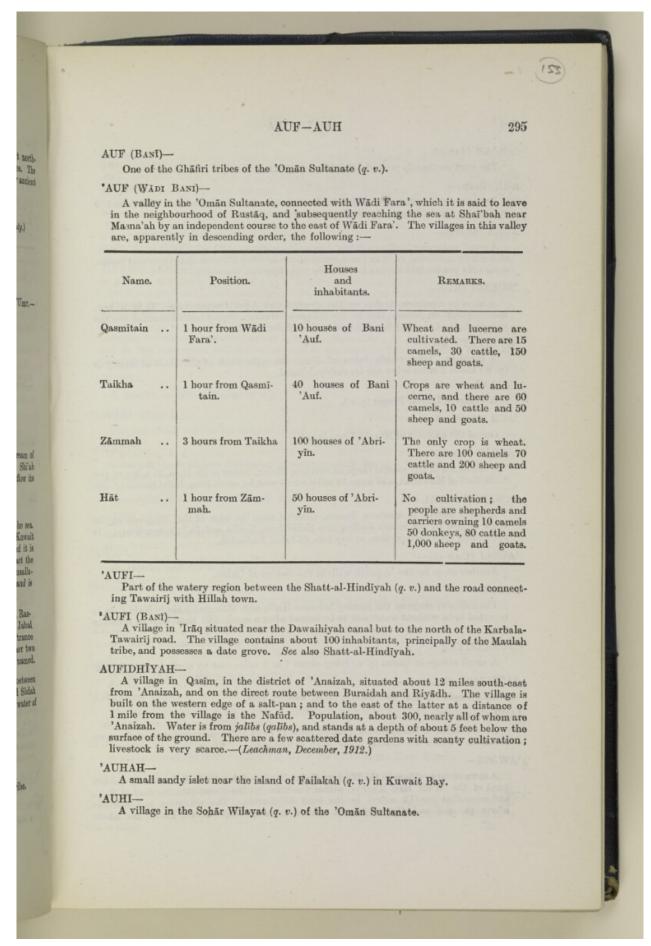




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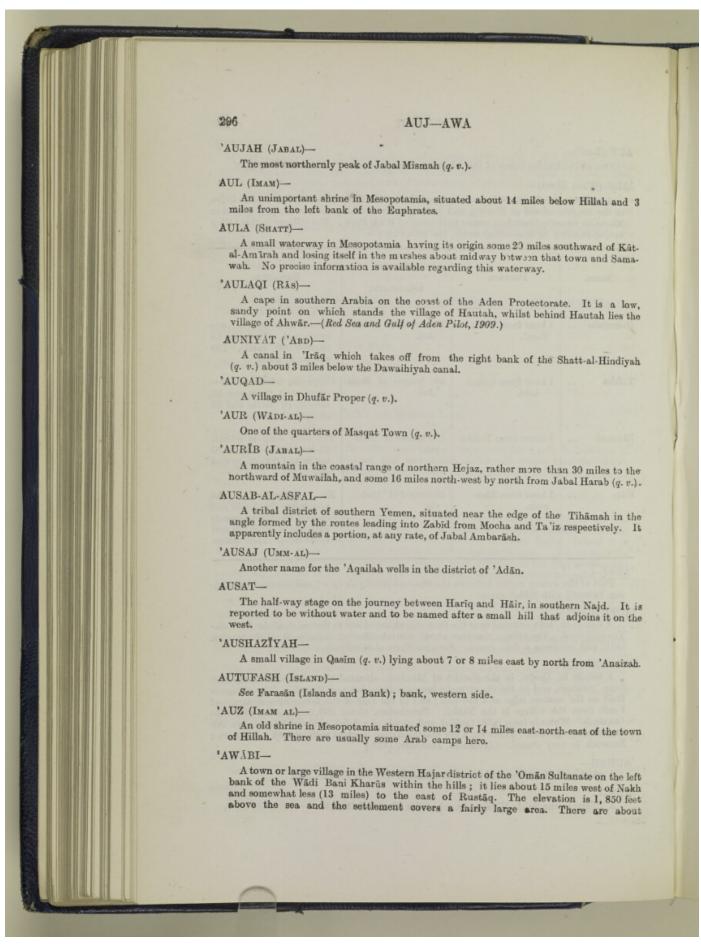
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [295] (310/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [296] (311/1050)





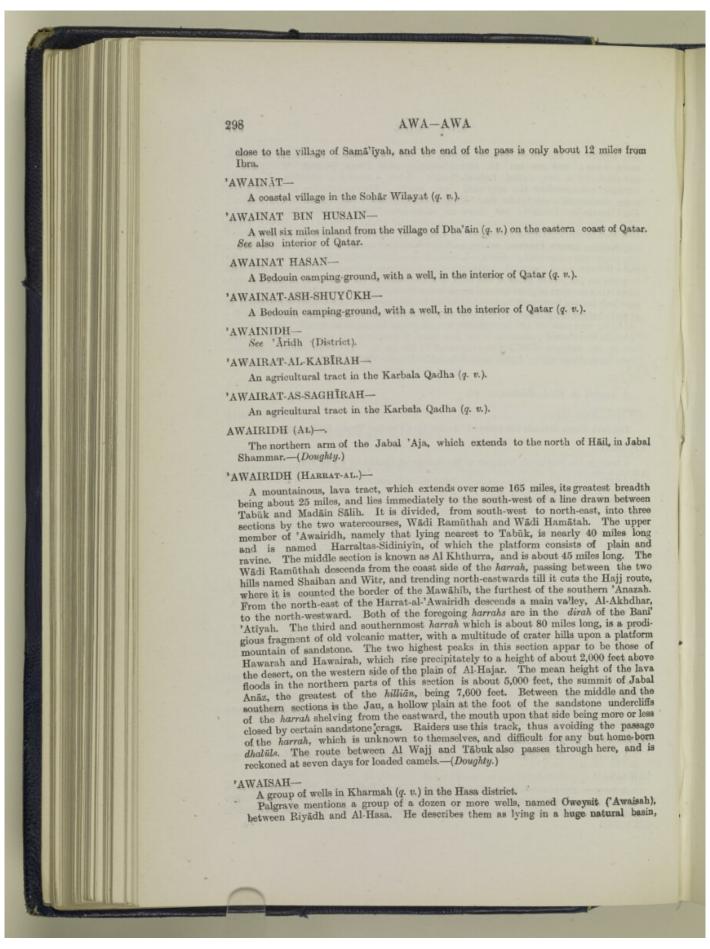
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		154
	AWA—AWA	297
mere huts; and another defended by a fort called strength commanding the apsouls, belonging chiefly to Bani Harrās and Dhahūl; bu 'Auf. The bazaar contains	oper, mostly of mud and stone, bu 15, stand outside upon lower groun Bait-al-'Awābi which occupies a popproach from Nakhl. The population the 'Abriyin (120 houses), Bani Khut there are also some Siyābiyin, Banover 50 shops kept by Arabs of the pla	nd. The place is sition of natural on is about 2,500 arūs (70 houses), ni Bahri and Bani ce. Every avail-
husbandry. Dates, lucerne, the palms are estimated at 4, and 4,000 sheep and goats; the to graze on the coarse grass of	plaimed for tillage, and the neat regular maize, millet, wheat and barley are th 000. Livestock are 100 camels, 150 de cattle are of a small hump-backed sort of the hills, but are stall-fed on barley,	e principal crops; onkeys, 100 cattle; they are not sent dates and lucerne.
up which lies the best route to dispute between the Bāni Riy 'Abriyīn, who number 120 ho 'Abriyīn transferred possession but in the summer of 1913 it	tural importance dominating as it does Nabal Akhdhar from the north: it has byam and the 'Abriyin, but the politics useholds, has generally been predomine nof the fort from themselves to the was captured by the Imam. The route of over Jabal Akhdhar to Wādi Tanūf	een perpetually in al influence of the ant. In 1900 the Sultān of 'Omān, e called Tarīg-ash-
'AWĀBI—		
A hamlet in Wādi Bōshar	(q. v.).	
'AWABI (BAIT-AL)—	own of 'Awābi (q. v.) in the 'Omān Sult	anata
'AWĀBID—	own of Awaoi (q. v.) in the Oman Suit	anate.
	niyah of the Shāmīyah Qadha (q. v.) in 'I	rāq.
'AWĀBID— One of the rural tribes of 'In		TO PRINCIPLE
'AWĀBIL— A village in the Alen Protect	ctorate (q. v.).	
'AWĀD— See Dawāsir tribe; Farjān su	ab-division of the Ål Hasan.	
'AWĀDIL—		
One of the numerous canals in upper Mesopotamia.	in the Mamdühiyah Nāhiyah of the H	illah Qadha (q.v.
A coastal village in Bātinah	ı (q. v.).	
'AWAIJI— A large tract in Majar-as-S	Saghīr; see Hammar Lake.	
'AWAIMIR (UMM)—		
	village of Jazirat-al-Hamra (q, v) on an Omān-	island of the same
'AWAINAH (or 'AYAINAH)— A group of wells in Wādi-al-l	Miyāh $(q. \ v.)$ in the north of the Hasa di	istrict.
'AWAINAH (NAJD-AL)—	PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	
A pass in the eastern Haja Wādi Tāyīn and Sharqīyah lies	ar district of the 'Omān Sultanate. It is through Wādi Khabbah, and crosses that the valley and the town of Ibra. N	the Najd-al-'Awai-

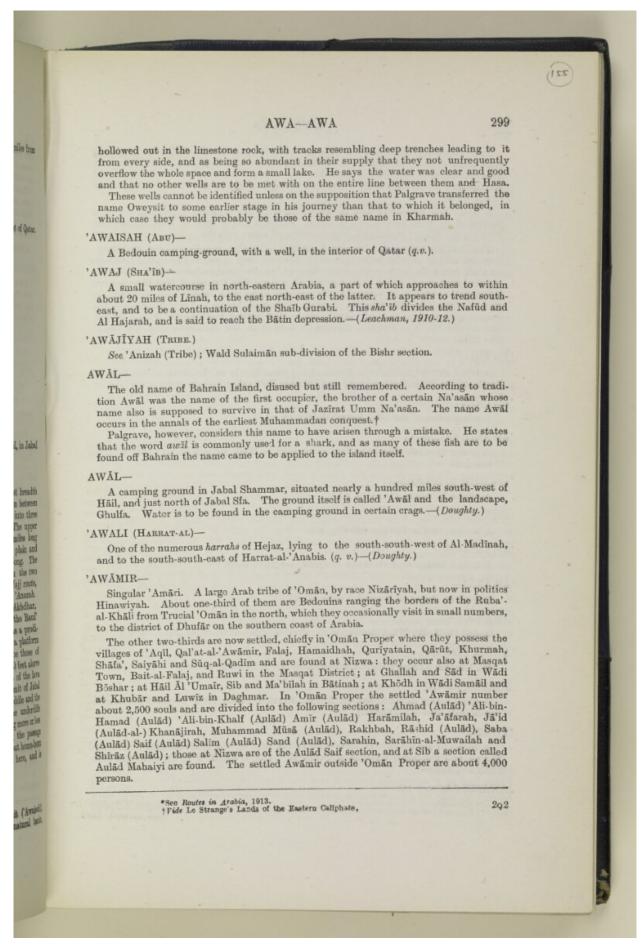
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [298] (313/1050)





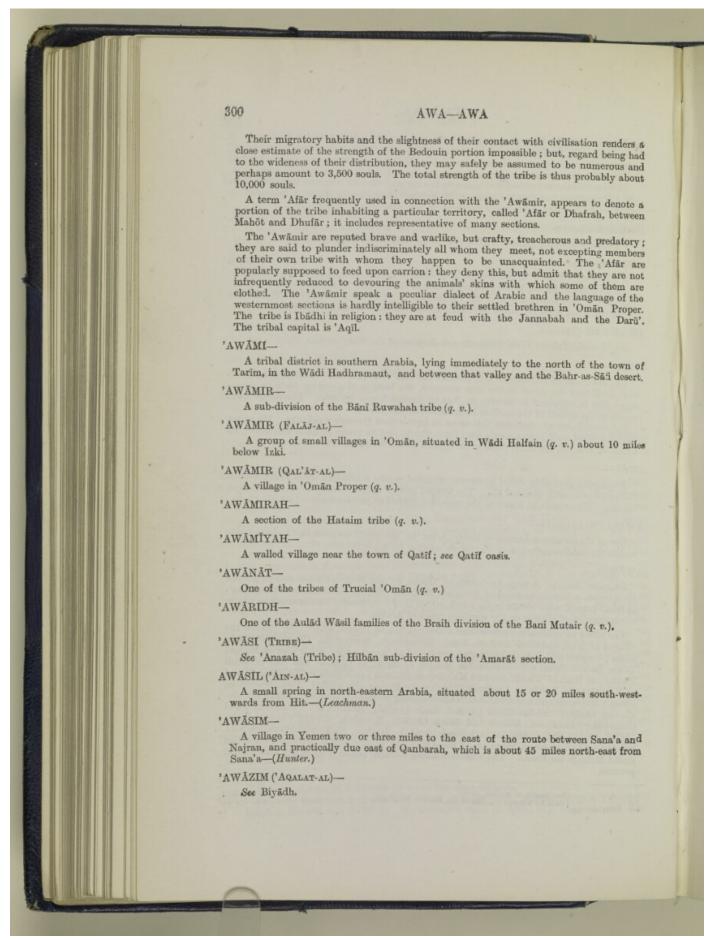
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [299] (314/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [300] (315/1050)





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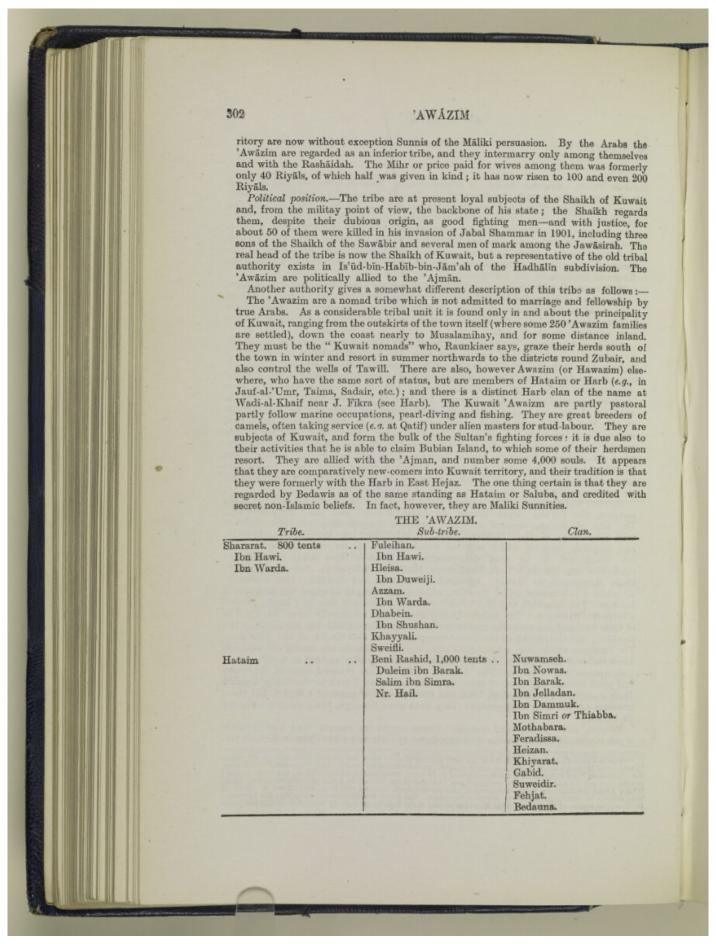
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			(126)
	AWA-AWA	301	
*AWÂZIM (TRIBE)—			
See 'Ataibah (Tribe). 'AWĀZIM—		图	
Distribution.—Singula in Eastern Arabia outs: range from Kuwait Tow on the south, and from some, however, exist in and take menial service	or 'Az'mi. A preponderantly Bedouing ide the limits of the Kuwait Principly of and Jahrah on the north to the both the sea on the east to the beginning the neighbourhood of Qatif, where they under various Shaikhs; and a few are so out 250 non-nomadic families of the	ality, within which they rders of the Hasa Sanjāq of Summān on the west; breed horses and camels ottled in the fixed villages	
	e of the quarters is called after them;		
'Awāzīm or Hawāzim cially at Jauf-al-'Umr, ' Ghāt in the Sadair dis	are apparently found in various parts Sakākah, Taima and Baidha Nathīl in strict of Southern Najd; but these ', ith the Kuwait 'Awāzim and may belo	Jabal Shammar, and at Awazim or Hawazim are	
(vide article) or to the Origin and traditions— "segregated", and that		name 'Awāzim means the children of a victorious	
appears improbable, especharacteristics of the 'A' 'Awāzim was originally which the 'Awāzim are h	ecially as it is not supported by anything Awāzim and involves the difficult sup 'Awāzil; its erves, however, to illustrated and socially. The tribe themselves of	g peculiar in the physical position that the word ate the slight esteem in aim to be an offshoot	
sudden tribal dispersion	that their name means "quick in s	us and conflicting; it is	
admit the descent of the 'Awazim appear to hav ago and the island of Ur	difficulty with the Sharif of Mecca- eir tribe from a Harb foundling adopte the immigrated into Kuwait territory a mm an-Namal was granted to the Ad f the present Shaikh of Kuwait.	ed by the Mutair. The	
Numbers and divisions sections, the Kū'ah, ' The who on Ku'ah, a take precedence of th	s. The 'Awāzim Bedouins of Kuwait a 'Aiyāl Kuwai' or Aulād Kuwai', an account of their supposed descent ne 'Aiyāl Ghiyādh, are subdivided int which sections has a Shaikh of it	nd the 'Aiyāl Ghiyādh. from an elder brother o the Hadhālīn, Braikāt,	
not considered to be subdivided into the Mal libah, Muwaijiyah or M mentions a subdivision	e true descendants of Kuwai'. The tibah, Musāhimah, Misā'idah, Adhya Mwāiji, Aghrubah, Karāshah, and Salled Tuwālīn, without indicating to he and Muhālibah are so much scattered	The 'Aiyāl Ghiyādh are dibāt, Jawāsirah, Muhā- dawābir. One authority which of the divisions it	
a corporate existence. of their own and are var Sawābir; and the Shaik The strongest subdivisio	The Adhyaibāt and Muwaijiyah admit riously represented as being included w th of the Sawābir appears to be also S on are the Misā'idah, and the Hadhālīn puin 'Awāzim in Kuwait territory may	tedly have no Shaikhs with the Malā'ibah or the Shaikh of the Misā'idah. are among the weakest.	
Occupation and resour and pearl drivers, and s Their camels are estima	out Awazim in Kuwait territory may be ces.—The 'Awāzim of Kuwait are passome of them cultivate melons at Wār ated at 7,000 and their sheep and goa exaggerated: they have some donkeys	storal nomads, fishermen ah in the 'Adan district, ts at 1,40,000, but these	
Religion, social positio	on and customs.—Vague stories are cur have a strange religion of their own;	rrent that the 'Awazim but those in Kuwait ter-	
*This is a difficult question w 'Awazim and Hawazim could hare the 'Azzāmees' fof Palgrave, ar and the first and the last at any r	which it has not been possible to clear up at the p dly, one might suppose, be confounded by Arabs. not the Howeysin of Lady Anne Blunt must appa rate, resembled the "Awading of the Kluwii in h	resent time, though the names The "Hawazim" of Wallin, rently all be the same people;	
their animals by raiding parties of the Hawazim section of the Harb	g interminided with the Shararat, despised and f the Southern Shammar. The latest reports ho and the Hawazim section of the Hataim are entir	wever state that the 'Awazim, ely distinct from and independ-	

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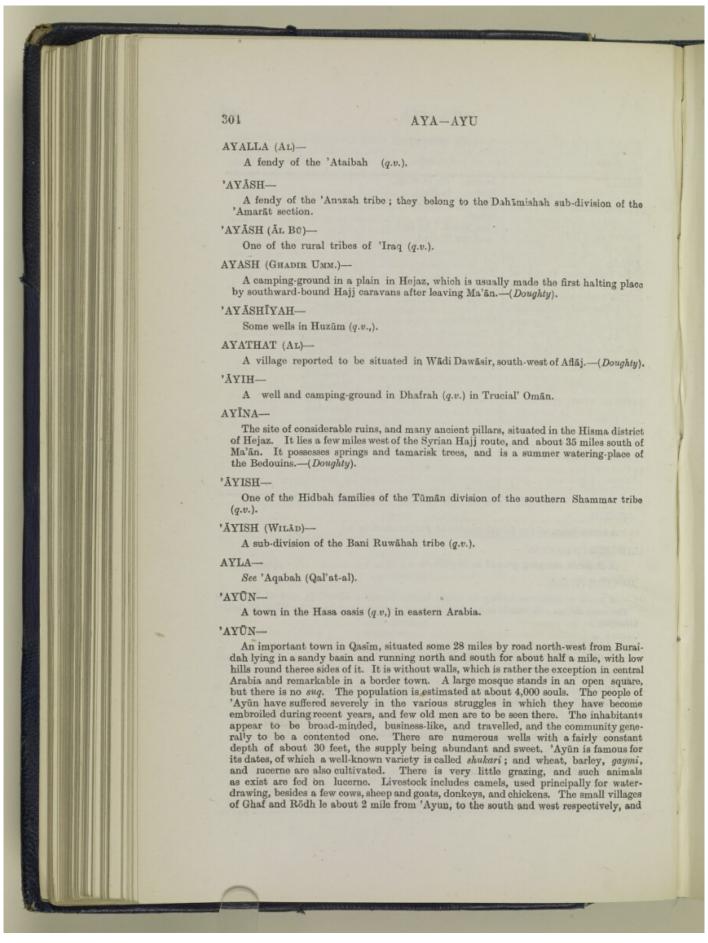
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [303] (318/1050)



	AWA-AYA	303
	THE 'AWAZIM.	
Tribe.	Sub-tribe.	Clan.
Sulubba	Jerabis. Nr. el-Wejh. Saidan. In Nejd. Ghinemi. In Nejd. Suleyb. 'Ibn Malek. In Irak and the Hamad.	
Awazim. No Paramount Sheikh of their own tribe, that authority having passed to the Sultan of Koweit.	Ku'ah. Ghiyadh.	Hadhalin. Braikat. Shkufat. Mala'ibat. Musahimah. Misa'idah. Ahdyaibat. Jawasirah. Muhalibah. Muwaijiyah. Aghrubat. Karashah. Sawatir
Sunna. Smiths.		
Nawar. Gipsies.		
'AWĀZIM ('AQALAT-AL)— A Bedouin camping grou AWRUSH (WĀDI)— A small watercourse have northern Hejaz. It trends (Doughty.) 'ĀYĀI (BIN)— A creek, with some habe 'AYAIDHĀT— The western of the two southern Najd, is divided.	ring its origin in the Harrat in a south-westerly direction itations, in Fāo (q. v.)	q. v.) -al-Mawāhīb, east of Hajar, in and joins the Wādi Ghizal.— which the town of Dām (q.v.), in
'AYAINAH.— A place, with no perma 'AYAINAT BIN MU'AMMA A spring in Wādi Hanifa 'AYĀISHAH— A section of the Bani Mi	ah (q.v.)	Hanifah (q.v.)

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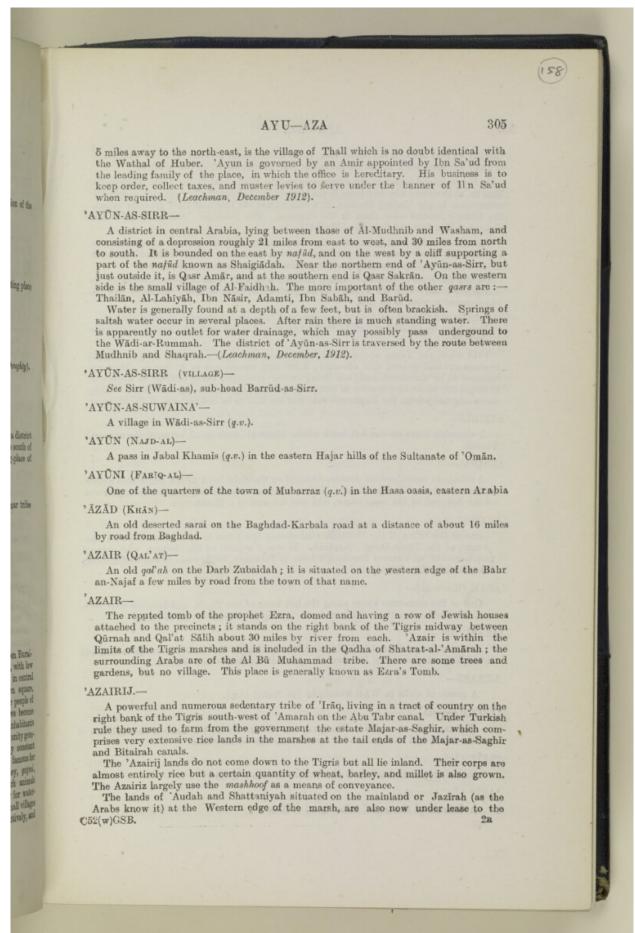




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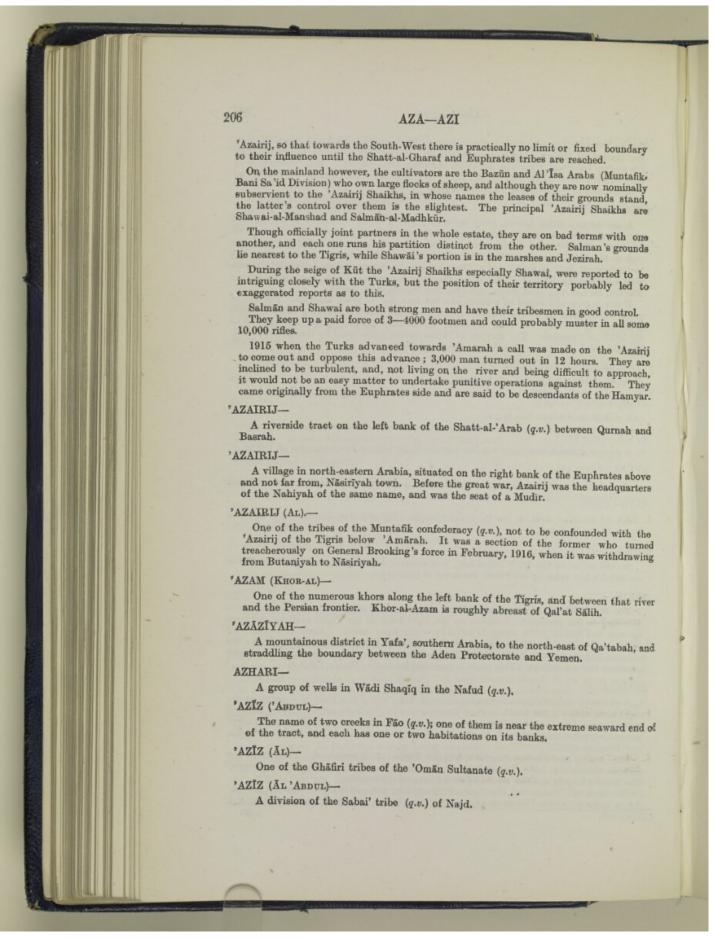
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [305] (320/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [306] (321/1050)





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'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [307] (322/1050)



					0
	*	AZI—	AZI	307	
		A21-1	1.21	307	
	'AZĪZ ('AYĀL)—	o Na'im tribo (au)			
	'AZĪZ (BIR)—	e Na'im tribe (q.v.).			
		ls in Jāfūrah $(q.v.)$ in ea	astern Arabia.		
	'AZĪZ-ĀL-MĀ—				
	Some wells in				
	'AZĪZĪYAH (QADH				
	in 'Irāq; it wa	s constituted in 1884	, at the time of ser	läyat of the same name paration of the Basrah uded in the Qadha of	
				ne left bank of the Tigris	
	Khurāsān on the	north-west, by that of		ast, by that of Kūt-al-	
			on with the river of the	west. 'Azīzīyah appa- Diyālah.	
			ontains only two villag		
	Pāk which is men	tioned in the article on	the Tigris.		
		an alphabetical table of ibes occupying them:—	of the principal Muqāta	'ahs or tracts in 'Azīzī-	
	Juli dila di vilo di				
_	Tract.	Tribe.	Tract.	Tribe.	
	, Lincu				
	1. Bādi	Dilaim	10. Qutnīyat-ash- Sharqīyah.	Shammar Tōqah of the Hadail section.	
	2. Dabūni	Shammar, Tōqah of the 'Atbah, Kha- wālid and Qarā- ghōl sections.	11. Sāfi	Shammar of Tōqah of the Manāhīr section	
	(The private pro- perty of an Ar- menian family).	Bas assessment			
	3. Dair	Shammar Toqah of the Banwah sec-	12. Samrah	Zubaid of the Bani 'Ajil and Battah	
		tion.	(On the large bend of the Tigris at Ctesiphon.)	sections.	
	4. Dāwar-al-Gharbi	Shammar Tōqah of the Qufaifān sec- tion.	13. Shadhif	Shammar Tōqah of the Dāwud and Majli section.	
	5. Dāwar-ash- Sharqi.	Shammar Tōqah of the Mardān and Zakaitat sections.	14. Shādi	Shammar Toqah of the Sud'an section and Da'ajah.	
		-			
				2B2	

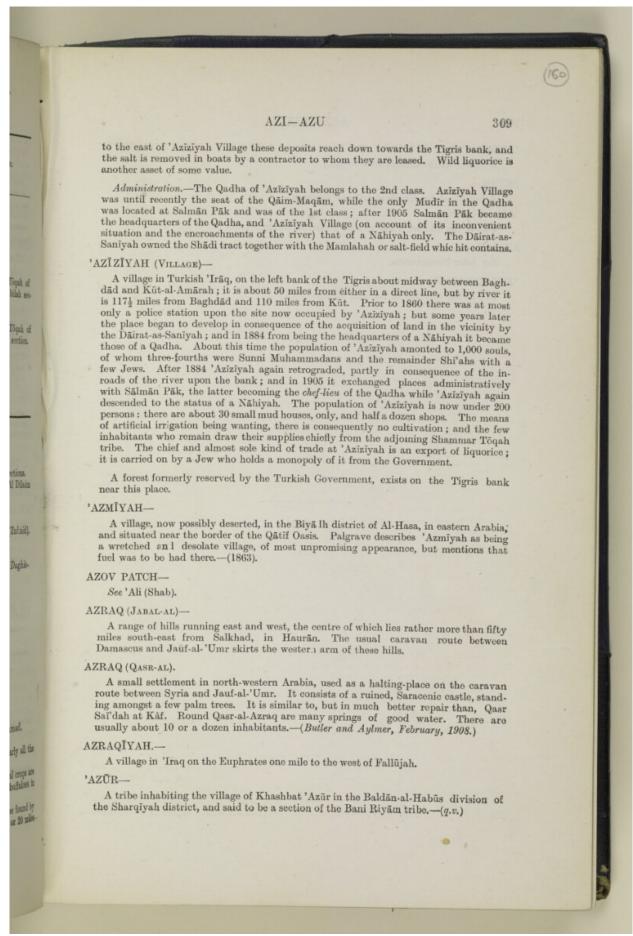
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308	AZĪZĪYAH		
Taot.	Trite.	Tract.	Tribe.
6. Diyālah	Dafafi'ah, who are perhaps a section of the Shammar Togah.	15. Tuwaithah	Jabār.
7. Haminiyah	Shammar Tōqah of Dāwar section.	16. Zaljah	Shammar Tōqah of the Majābilah sec tion.
8. Khanāsah	Shammar Tōqah of the Manāhir section.	17. Zara' (Zāwiyat- as).	Shammar Tōqah o the Dāwar section.
9. Qutniyat-al- Gnarb yah	Shammar Tōqah of the Shuwaiqi section.		
(7) Khanāsah (8) Hammāsah (9) Kufaifān (10) Dāwar-as (11) Rubaidah tāni. (12) Hadhrīya (13) Shuwaifi (14) Qutniyat- (15) Zuvair-S (16) Dair (Ad (17) 'Azīzīyah (18) Zara' (Zō (19) Hamatīya (20) Zaljah (A (21) Shataif-a (22) Shataif-a (23) Bad ah-a (24) Diuni-al- (25) Diuni-asi Population.—Th people are Shī'ah I Resources.—The wheat and barley considerable, and s In the Shādi tra	mad-al-Matavalli.—Al N and Lajj.—Part of the (Al).—At Dāwar-al-Gh —At Dāwar-al-Gharbi; sh-Sharqi.—Kufaifān Ar a (Ar).—Formerty the p h.—Nafafishah and Al-N (Ash) and Qutniyat-al-G ash-Sharqiyah.—Al Hac lind.—Banwah tribes.).—Nafāfishah Shamma a (al).— āwiyat-az)—Dawar Sham a.—'Anazah and Dawar tz).—Majābilah (Shamm l-Gharbi.—Dalābihah tr. l-Sharqi.—Dalābihah sr: sh-Sha' urah.—Dalābihah sr: sh-Sha' urah.—Qarā hūl of h-Sharqi.—Al-Khawālid te total fixed population Muhammadans, but the district is entirely agric ; livestock include hors theep in large, numbers; tot there are extensive of the sun of water from cer	Dilaim tribe, Āl Bū Barbi; inhabited by Al- inhabited by Kufaifān abs. property of Muhammad flardan (Shammar Toqa flarbiya; Ash-Shuwaifi dail (Shammar). ar, Dawar, Hadail, and mmar. ar Toqah). ibes. ibes. ibes. ibes. itribes. of Al Bu Suhail and Al and Ath-Thawābit. is estimated at 20,00 re are a few Jews. ultural and pastoral. ses, donkeys, camels, and there are a few mu eposits of good white se	Shajair-iyah (Zubaid) tribes. I Fāzil Pasha Daghis h). Arabs. Banwah. Bu Muhammad. O souls; nearly all the principal crops are cattle and buffaloes in alt, said to be found by

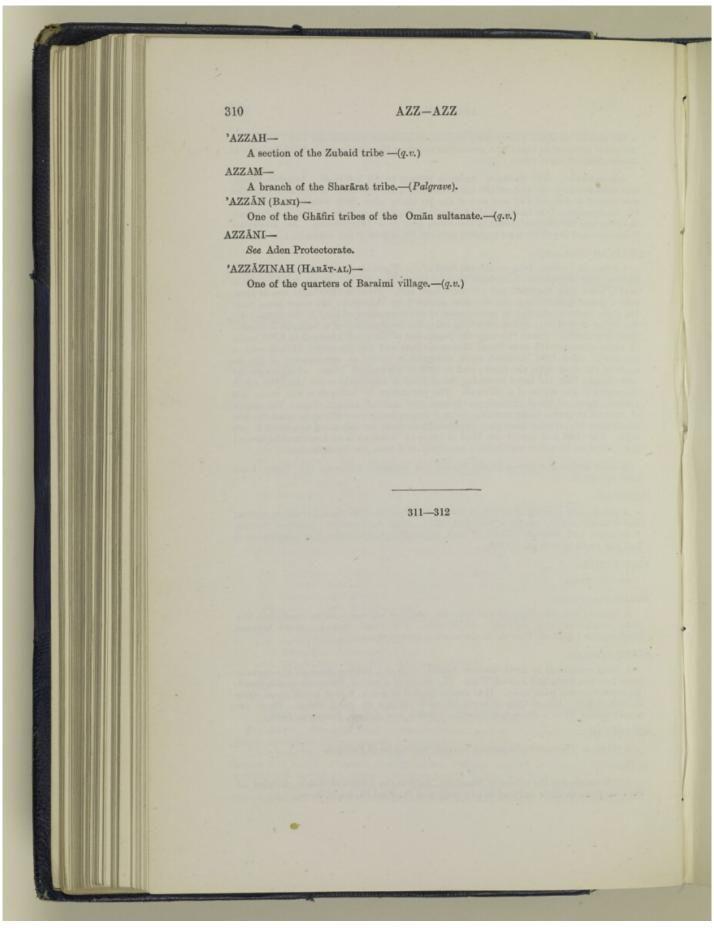
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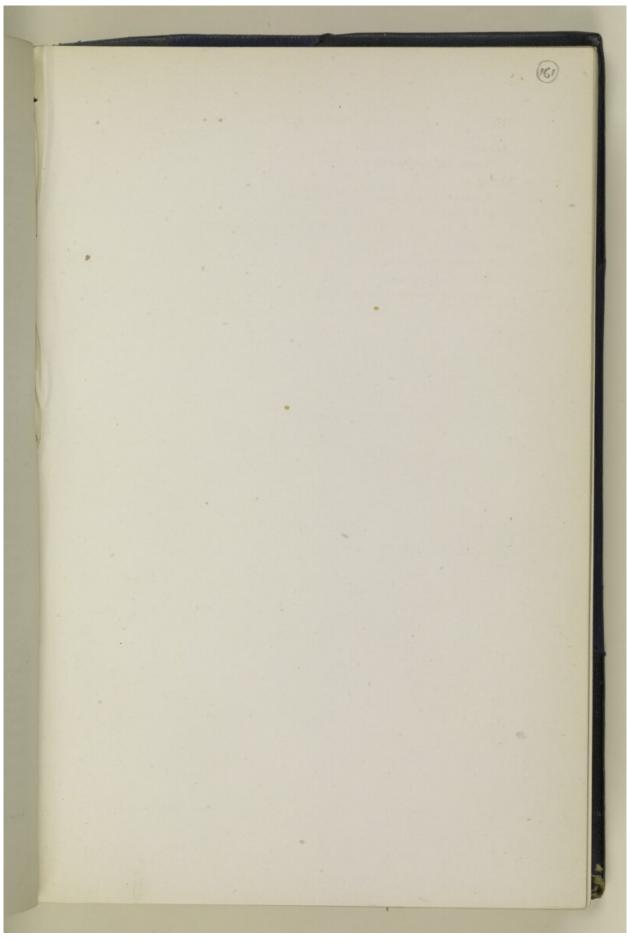
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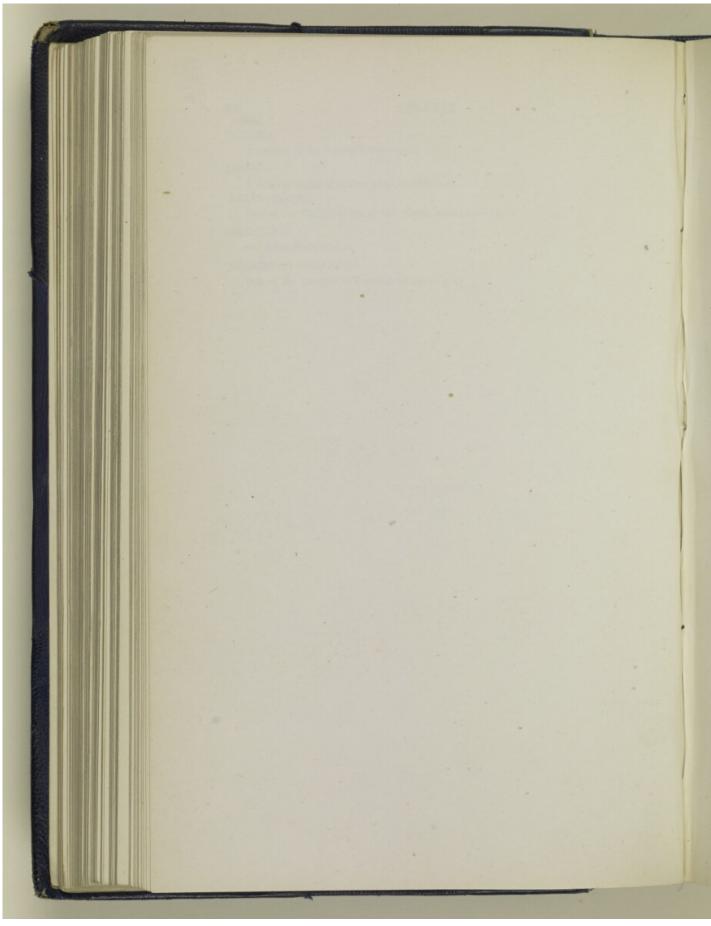
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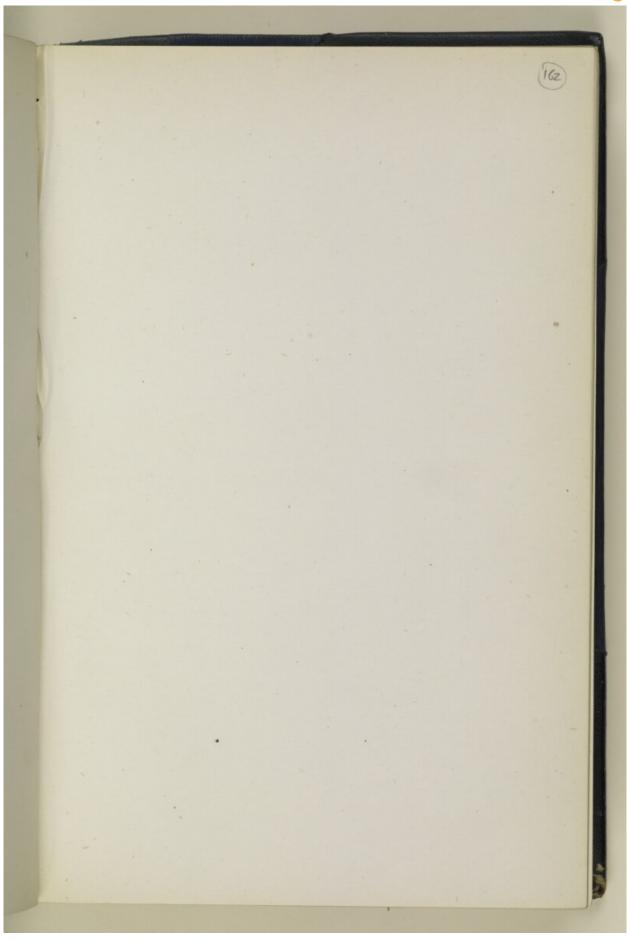
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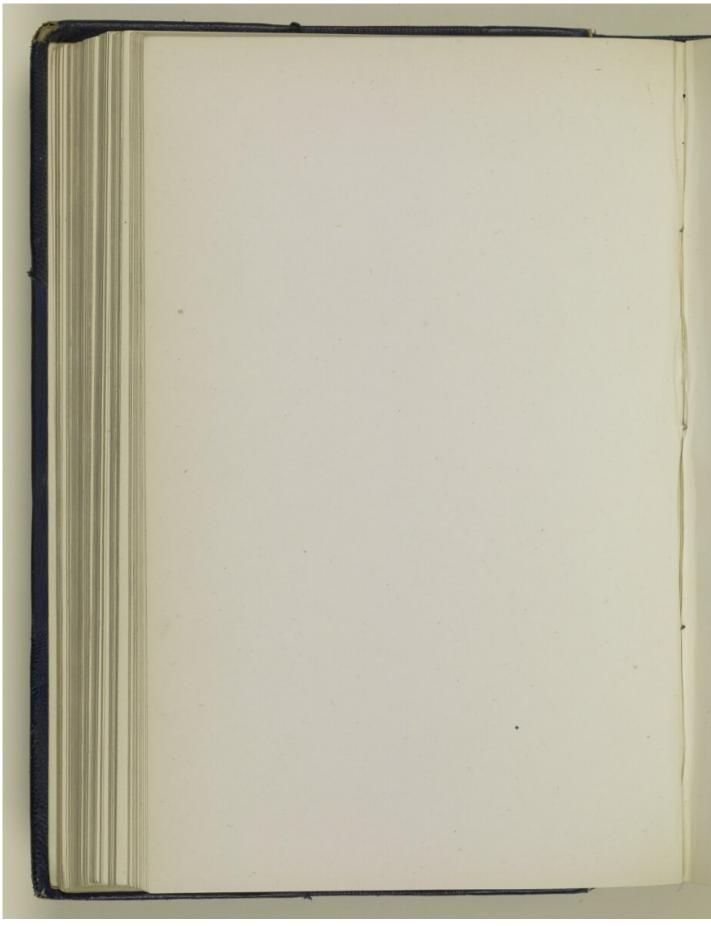
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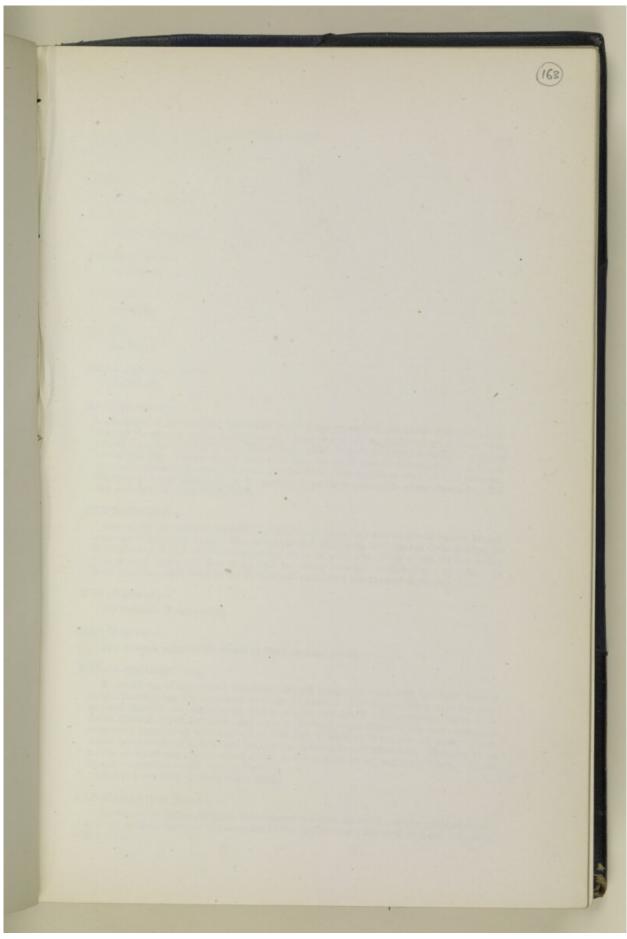
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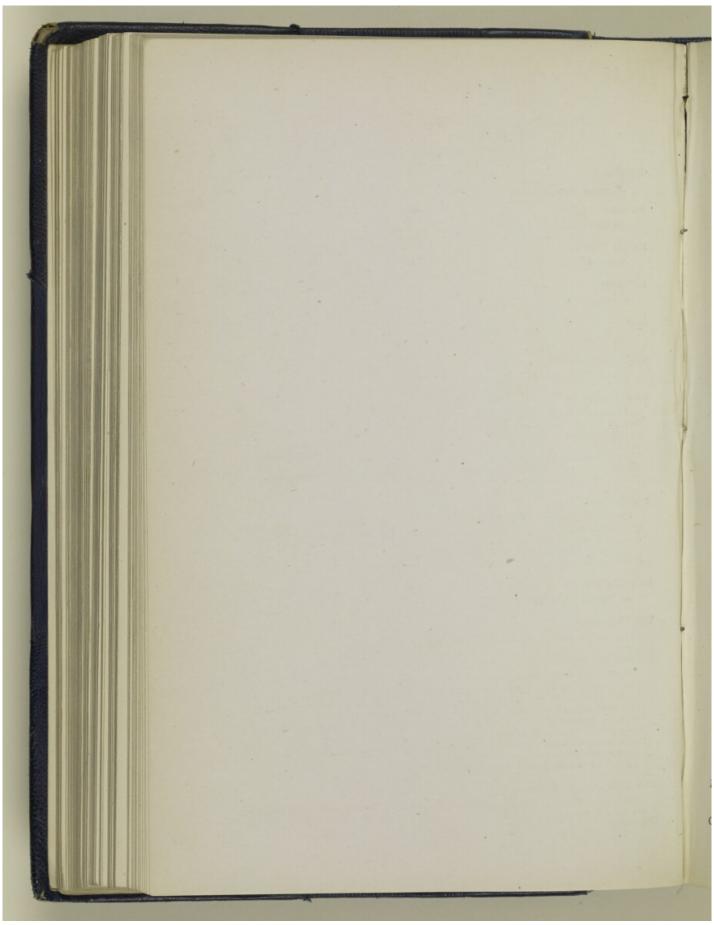
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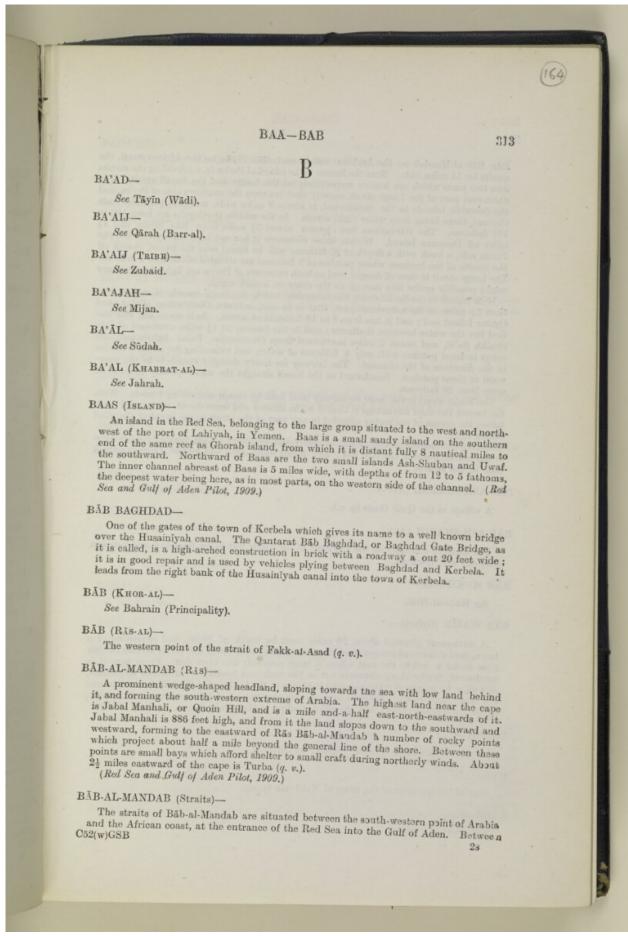
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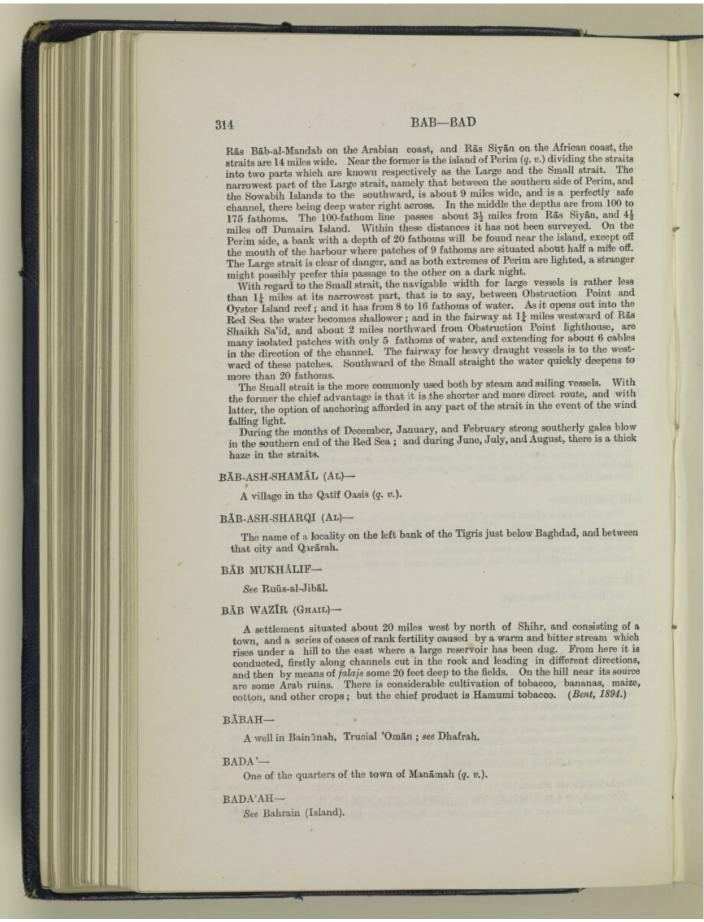
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'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [314] (333/1050)





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	(165
BAD—BAD 315	
BADA'AH—	
A Nāhiyah of the Qadha of Shatrat-al-Muntafik (q. v.).	
BADA'AH (SHATT-AL).—See Gharāf (Shatt-al).	
BADĀ'AH (Tribe)— See 'Omān (Sultanate).	
BADA'AH AULĀD JUMA'AH— See Hawāsinah (Wādi).	
Average Archaeological Control of the Control of th	
BADA'AT HUSAIN (QAL'AT)— A qal'ah on the east bank of the Shatt-al-Maleg about 4 miles from where it joins	
the Euphrates. Bada'at Husain, as the crow flies, lies about 20 ziles west-north-west from Samāwah town.—(Maunsell.)	
BAD'AH—	
See Bghailah.	
BAD'AH—	
A small settlement, consisting of a few huts and some wells, situated about 8 miles roughly south-eastward from Kuwait town and about a mile from the sea.	
BAD'AH—	
The name of a small tract on the right bank of the Tigris $(q.\ v.)$ 5 or 6 miles below Baghdād.	
BADAI'AH—	
See Hawasinah (Wadi).	
BADAR (TRIBE).—	
See Shammar (Southern).	
BADAR (ĀL) (TRIBE)—	
See 'Omān (Sultanate).	
BADĀYAH—	
See Qasim.	
BADD-AL-ASĪS— See Asīs (Badd-al).	
BADH'AH.—A village in Wādi Bani Khālid (q. v.) in the 'Omān Sultanate.	
BADHAL—	
See Hillah Qadha.	
BADĪ'—	
The southernmost village in the Aflä district of Najd; it is situated about 10 miles south, and perhaps a little east, of Raudhah in the same district. Badi' consists of two quarters, a northern called Batīnah and a southern called Taraf, which are separated by a mile or two miles of date plantations and cultivated land. The population of Badī, is about 3,000 souls and consists of 300 houses of the Sukhābirah and 200 of the Ishkarah (Āl Bī'All) sections of the Dr.	
the Ishkarah (Ål Bū 'Ali) sections of the Dawāsir and of 100 houses of the Bani Khadhīr. Date palms are said to number 25,000 and the common fruits of Najd are grown. The other crops are wheat, barley, maize, millet, lucerne, musk melons and water melons. The wells are 5 to 6 fathoms deep. Horses are few among the settled population, but 2s2	

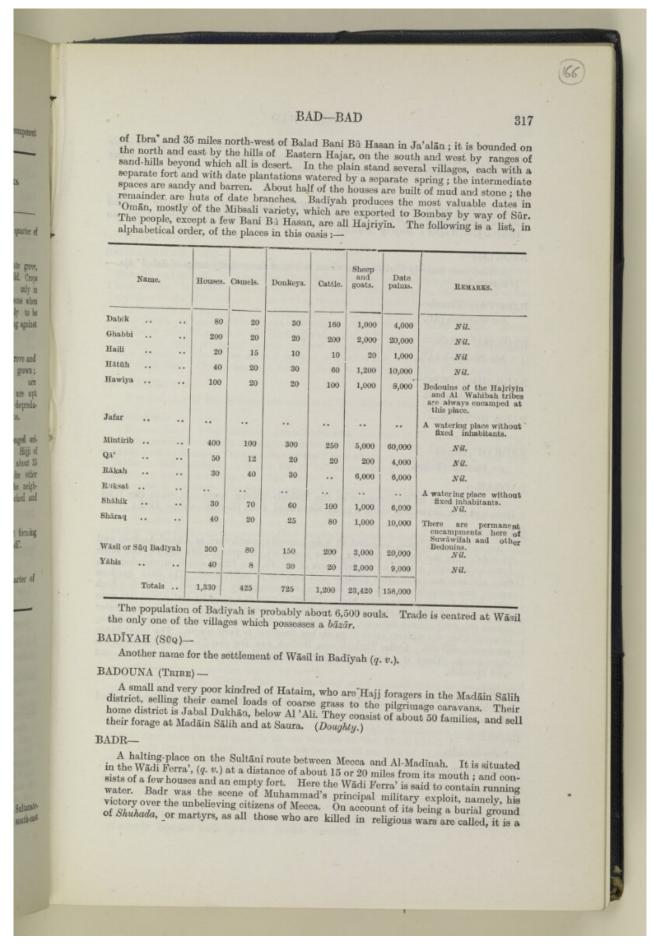
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [316] (335/1050)



316		BAD—BAD	
	stock are in the usual p dependencies of Badi':	roportions. The following i	is a table of the component
Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.
Batinah	See above	The people are Sukhā- birah Dawāsir.	The northern quarter of Badi'.
Hinu	At the lower end of a hollow which comes down from Shutbah at the south-west corner of Aflāj.	No permanent habita- tions, but some cultiva- tion by inhabitants of Badi'.	There is a date grove, practically wild. Crops are cultivated only in promising seasons when they are likely to be worth protecting against Bedouins.
Tiliyah	In the hollow which comes down from Shutbuh, above Hinu.	Ditto.	There is a date grove and melons are grown; cereals also are cultivated but are apt to suffer by the depredations of Bedouins.
Mishrif	In the middle of Badi'.	A fort containing only a few households of slaves.	The fort belonged originally to the Hijji of Lailah, but about 35 years ago the other Dawäsir of the neighbourhood attacked and ejected them.
Qarainah.	On the west of Taraf and closely adjoin- ing it.	15 houses of Dawasir of the Ishkarah (Harath- mah) section.	A small hamlet forming a suburb of Badi'.
Taraf	See above	The people are İshkarah (Āl Bū 'Ali) Dawāsir.	The southern quarter of Badi'.
BADI (AL) See Bid BADÎ'AH- See Tă; BADÎ'AH-	– yı́n (Wādi).	aht.	- SEA LA GUER MELLON A AND A AND A MELLON MARIE AND A MARIE DI MARIE AND A MARIE AND A
BADIWAI- A secti BADÎYAH	on of the Darū' tribe (q.	v.) of the 'Oman Sultanate.	rict of the 'Omān Sultanate- re about 25 miles south-east

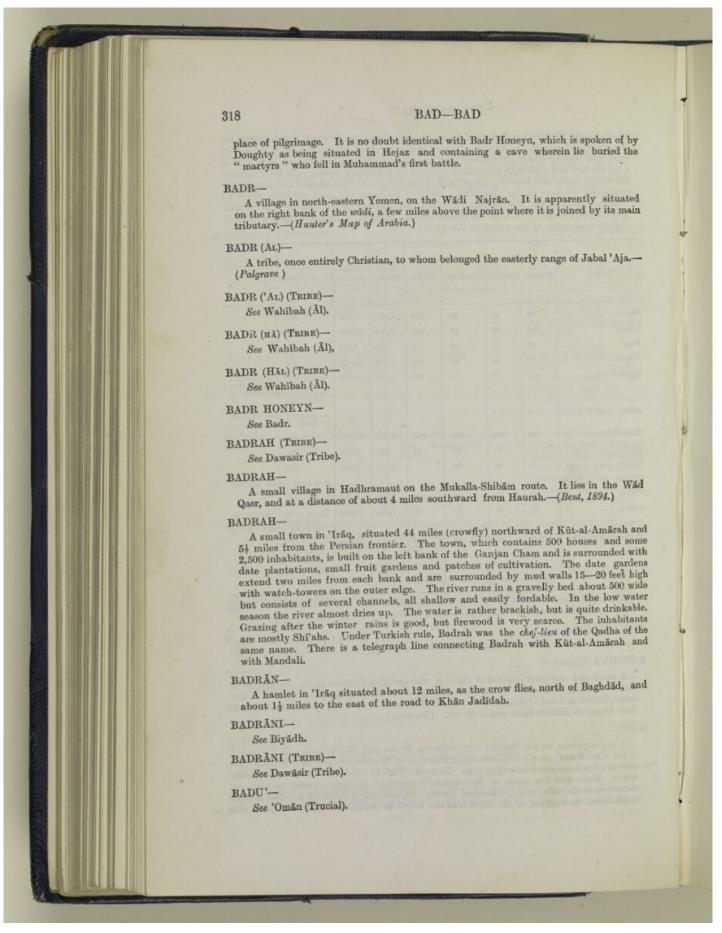
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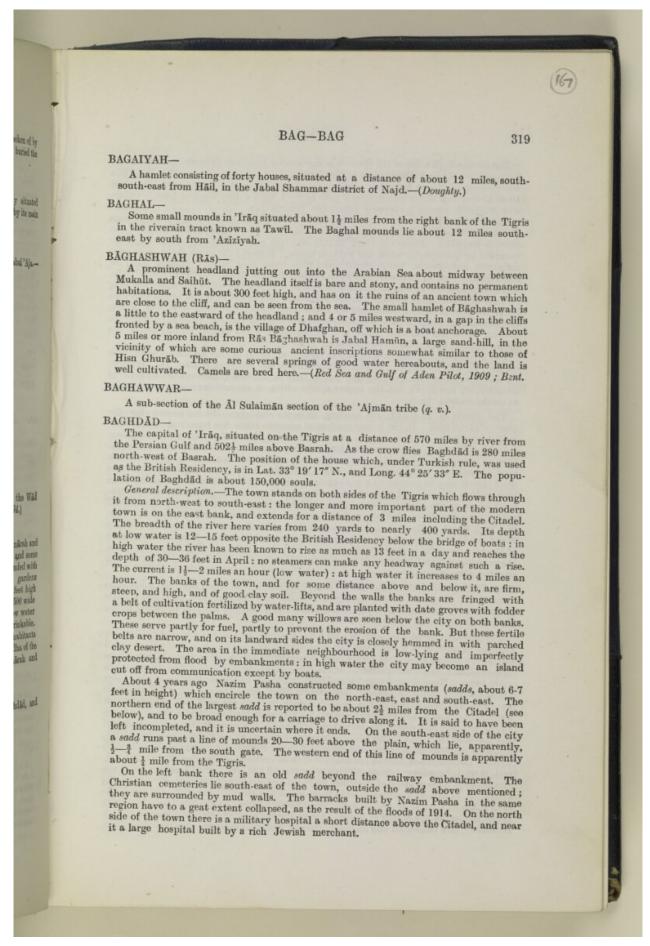
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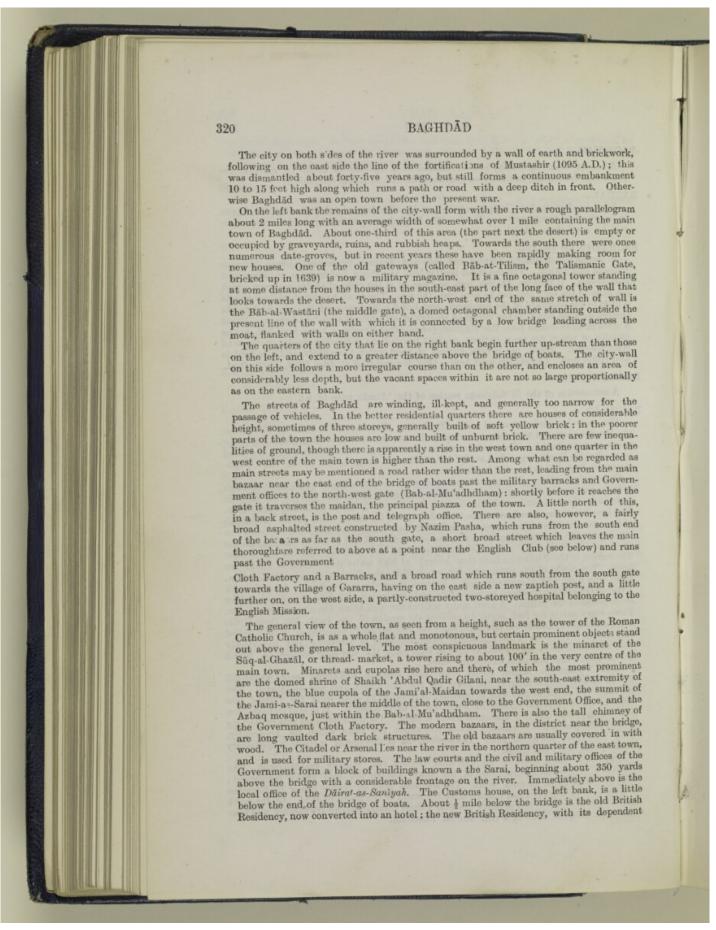
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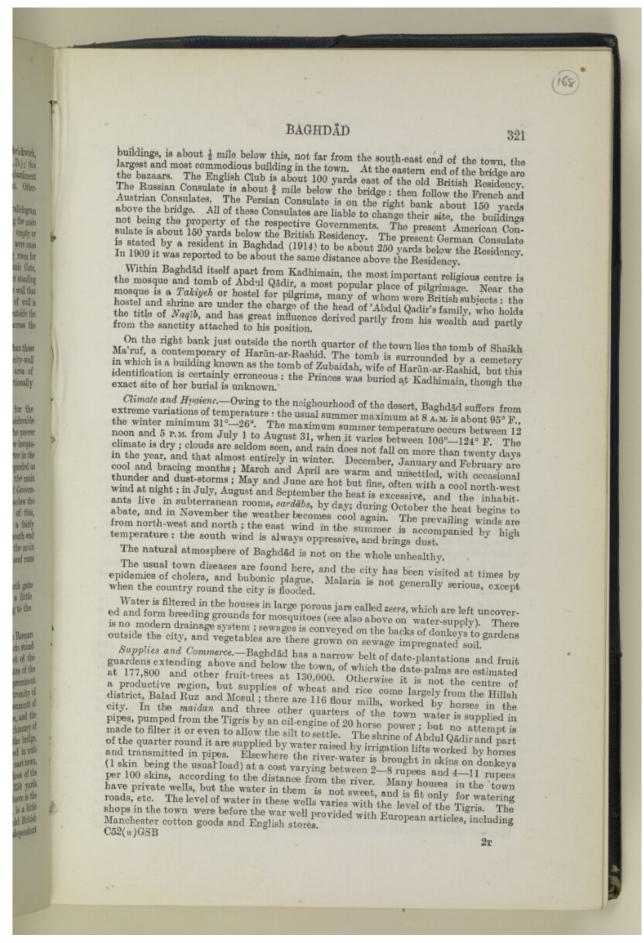


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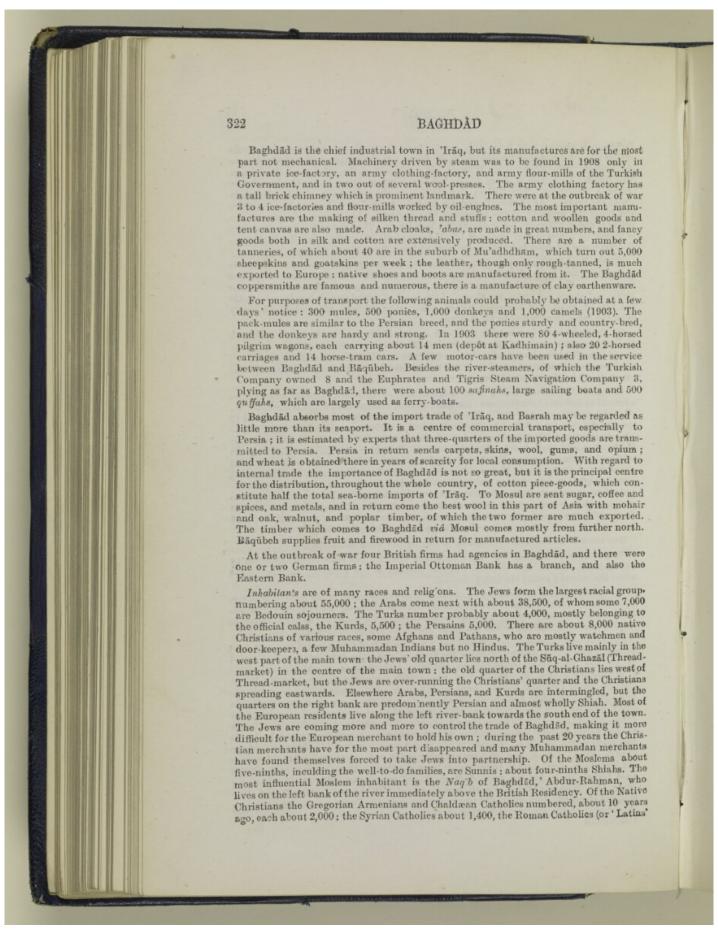




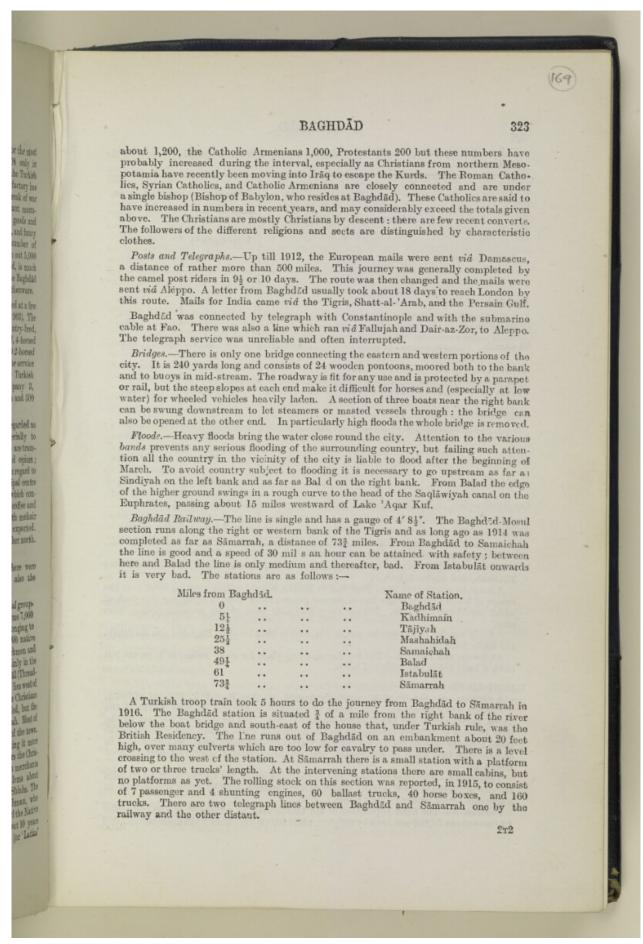






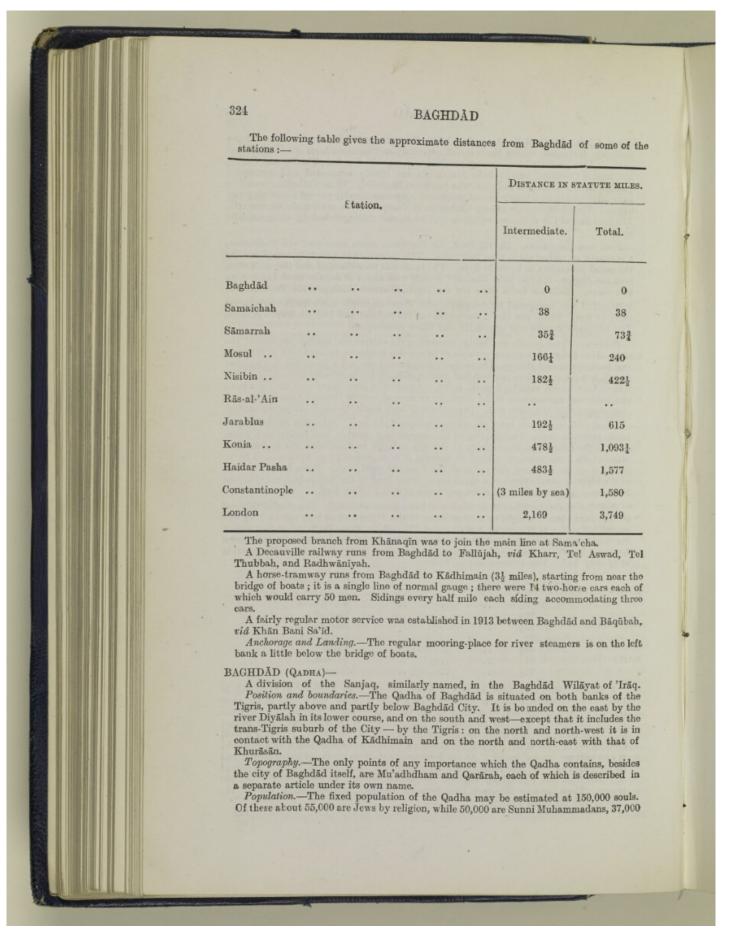






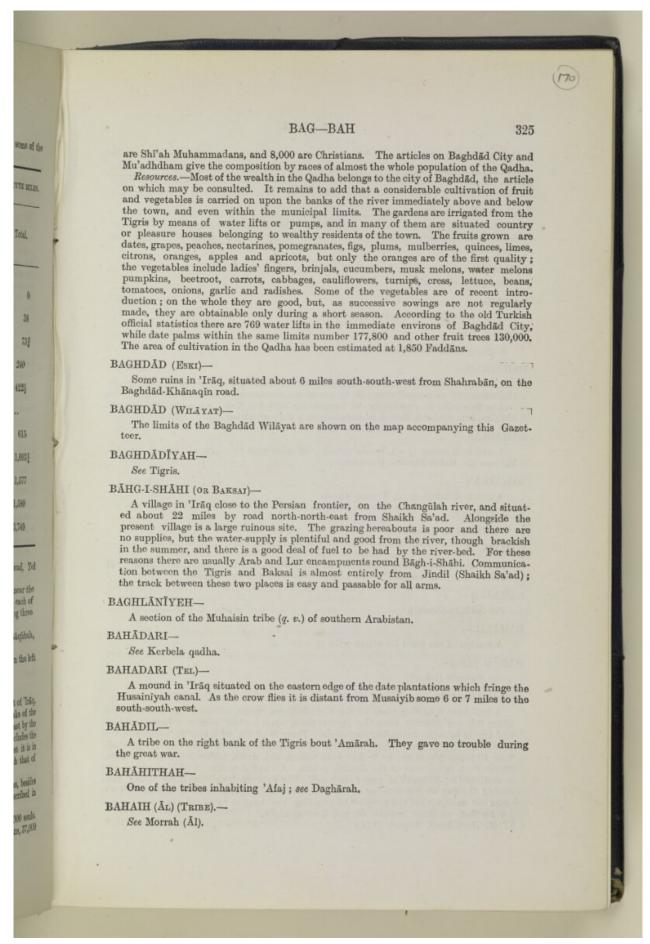
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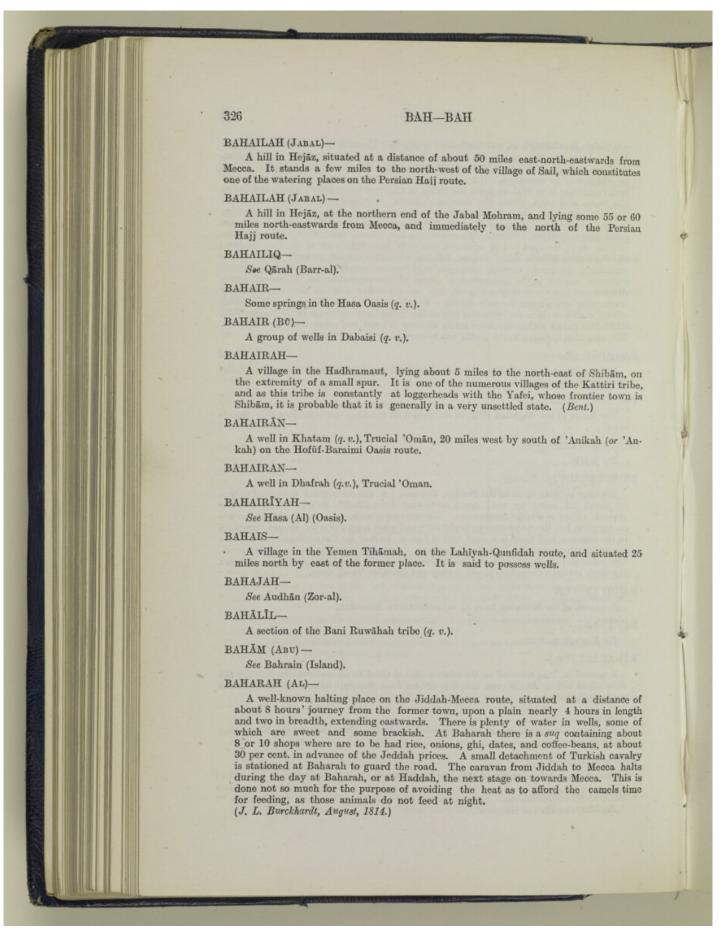
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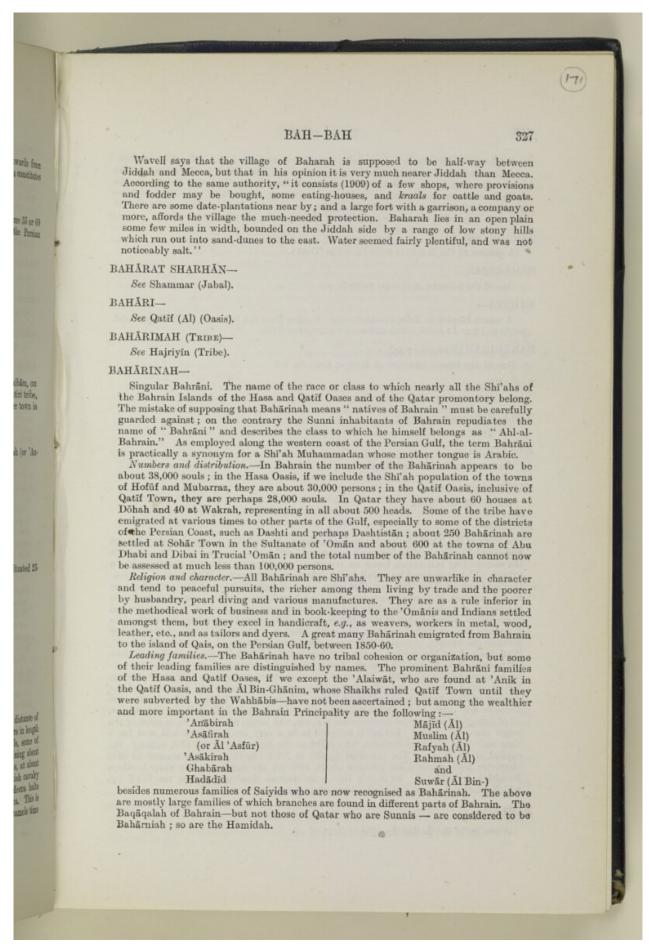




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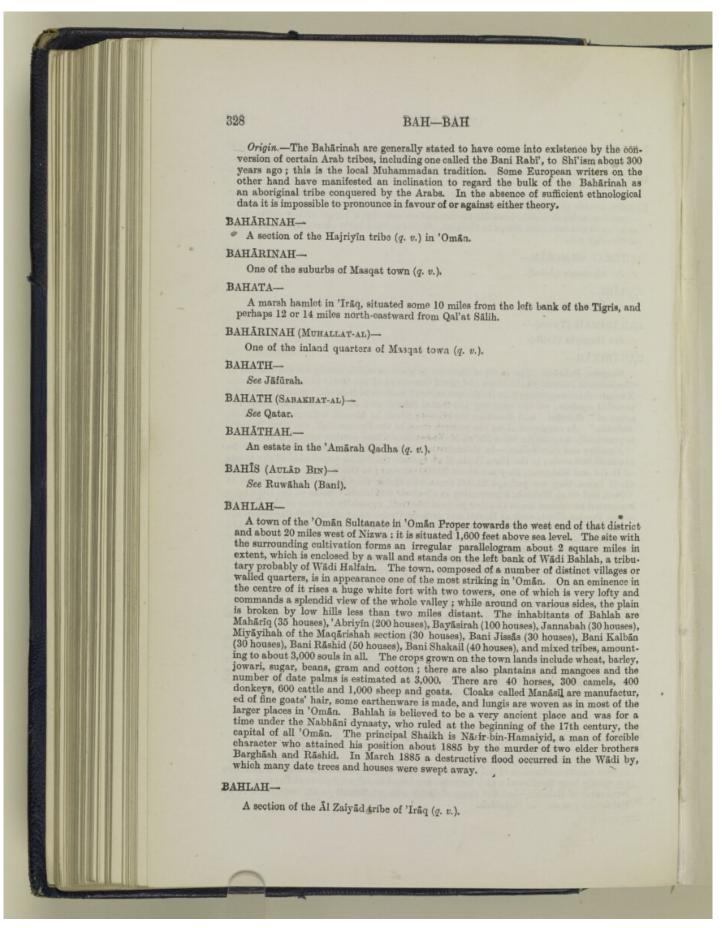
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					(72)
ı		BAH-	-BAH	329	
	BAHLAH (WADI)—				
	See Bahlah. BAHRAH (RAUDHA See Sabai' (Wā				
	most in the middle of Hasa and Qatif Shape, size and p the gulf, the coasts From the norther al-Barr, Bahrain to Budaiya' is 10 square miles are of The principal da Manamāh to Būri, at the middle of 3 nindentation, know the centre of the The greater part all sides towards the plateau is an ovabroad, containing most elevated poi depression is in morthern end of a The plateau itself feet high, to the ne coast and draining the rocks are light Features of the ce is dealt with at len to give at this poin	nerly called Awal, is the e of the unnamed V-sh from the promontory hysical characteristics. That from the mainland amost point near Mana island measures 30 miles. The total area covered by date plants at the belt is at the north cwith a length north-eas miles; and it thus occup in as Khor-al-Kabb, who island. The fash are centre to form a plate al-shaped depression, a in its centre the solitant on the island. The inst places too steep to nearly vertical drop of is extraordinarily stony orth, below which is a say from west to east. Jayellow or light pink, indexts.—We need not dweath in the article on the t, in alphabetical order,	aped gulf which divides of Qatar. The shape of the island of leeing approximately pumah town to the southeles: its maximum breat of the island is 208 squattions. In the shape of the island; it is at and south-west of 7 arises most of the space no nich penetrates from that and low, but the surface unit of 100 to 200 feet high bout 13 miles long from ry hill of Jabal-ad-Duke descent inwards from the penetrates for aning for 20 feet followed by and presents a line of and plain extending in the led almost white, in color led here on the geology of Bahrain Principality; be the surface of the penetrate of the surface o	f Bahrain Island, which out it will be convenient es and points of interest	
	Name.	Position.†	Nature.	Remarks.	
	*Aqãriyah	On the west coast 8 miles below Budai-ya³, Mālikīyah village lies a little way inland.	Landing place	The usual point of embarkation and disembarkation for passengers between Bahrain and the mainland of Hasa. There are one or two huts here for the accommodation of travellers.	
	Barr (Rās-al-)	The southern extremity of the island.	Cape	Also known as Rās Hadd-al-Bahrain. About a mile long and very narrow.	
	*The more important Principality, †In this column "ab C52(w)GSB	authorities, maps, charts, etc.	, are specified in a footnote to t d " below" to the south, of t	the general article on Bahraia the point specified.	





330	BA	HRAIN	
Name.	Position.*	Nature.	Remarks.
Bartūfi (Fasht)	Adjoining the north- west corner of Bahrain Island.	A coral reef	Has a spring of fresh water.
Buqshi (Rās-al-)	On the east coast 6 miles from the southern extremity of island.	Cape	
Dūbās (Rās)	On the west coast 7 miles south-south- west of Jabal-ad- Dukhān.	Do	A short distance off it, at sea, is a deep- water hole famous for its fish.
Hasam (Rās Umm- al-).	2 miles south-east of Manāmah fort.	Do	The north-east en- trance point of the Khor-al-Kabb be- hind Manāmah
Haiyān (Rās)	On the east coast 5 miles east of Jabalad-Dukhān.	Do	town. Carries an old and prominent building, said to have been erected as a memorial or as a tomb; this promonotory is called
Jarjūr (Rās Abu)	On the east coast 5 miles east-north-east of Jabal-ad-Dukhān.	Do	also Rās Sa'sa'ah.
Jasrah (Rās-al-)	On the west coast 3 miles below Budaiya'.	Do	Rās-al-Jasrah is also an alternative name of Rās-al-Jufair
Tazāir (Rās-al-)	On the west coast 6 miles south-west of Jabal-ad-Dukhān.	Do	below. Has a well, frequented by fishermen, and gives its name to a hamlet
Jidi (Jazīrat)	3 miles west-south- west of Budaiya'.	Islet	near by. Nearly a mile long from east to west, rocky, and reaching a height of 52
Jufair (Rās-al-)	On the east coast 2 miles east-south- east of Manamah	Cape	feet. Called also Rās Qazqaz and Rās- al-Jasrah.
Kabb (Khor-al)	fort.		See article Khor-al- Kabb.





	BAHF	AIN	331	
Name.	Position,*	Nature.	Remarks.	
Libainat-al-'Alīyah	8 miles west-north- west of Budaiya'.	Islet	Sandy and covered with low scrub; the surface is 2	
Libainat-as-Sāfi- līyah. Mattalah (Rās-al-)	8 miles west-south- west of Budaiya'. On the west side of Bahrain Island, 8 miles south by west	Do Cape	feet above sea- level at high water. Ditto. Inland 1½ miles from the cape is a well called 'Ain-al-	
	of Jabal-ad-Dukhān.		Mattalah. A salt plain called Mimlahat-al-Matt a l a h about 4 miles in length, extends from Rās-al-Mattalah to Rās Dūbās:	
Mõj (Rās Abul)	On the west coast 4½	Do	here the people of Bahrain extract salt for domestic consumption.	
Na'aijā	miles west-south- west of Jabal-ad- Dukhān. 2 miles west-north- west of Budaiya'.	Rocks	They rise 2 feet above high water	
Nõmah (Räs) Qadhaibīyah	On the west coast, 6 miles south-west by west of Jabal-ad-Dukhān.	Cape	mark. A short distance in- land is the village of 'Adāim.	
(Döhat-al-).	On the north-east coast of Bahrain between Jufair and Hālat Bin-Anas villages.	A large bay with a clear sandy beach.	In summer an en- campment, extend- ing a mile along the shore and having 2 or 3 wide streets which run through- out its length, is formed here. The	
			occupants are people of Muharraq Town Hadd and Hālat Abu Māhur; they inhabit. 'Arīshes of date fronds having compounds walled in	
			with the same mate- rials, and their water is fetched from the Umm-ash-Sha'ūm wells.	



332	BA	HRAIN	
Name.	Position.*	Nature.	Remarks.
Qarain (Rās-ai-)	On the east coast, 7 miles south-east of	Cape	
Qazqaz (Rās)	Jabal-ad-Dukhān.		See Jufair above.
Raqah (Jazīrat-ar-)	1 miles south-west of Budaiya'.	Islet	Rocky and about 5 feet above high water; covered with low scrub. Also
			known as Umm-as- Subbān.
Rummān (Rās-ar-)	The northernmost point of Bahrain Island, near its north-eastern cor-	Cape	Entirely built over and now forms the eastern quarter of Manāmah Town.
Sa'sa'ah (Rās)			See Rās Haiyān
Sahailah (Jazīrat)	1½ miles north-west of Budaiya'.	Islet	Sandy; said to be increasing in elevation, but is still covered at high tide.
Subh (Rās Abu)	On the north-west coast about midway between Budaiya' and Sharaibah.	Cape,	
Sulaisil	Begins 4 miles northwest by north of Manāmah Town and runs landwards.	The passage used by large native vessels between the outer and the inner an- chorages at Manā-	Arabs call the inner buoy "Bōyat Sulai- sil."
Tūbli (Rās)	On the south side of the Khor-al-Kabb, 1½ miles from the foot of it.	mah, Cape.	
Yaman (Rās-al-)	On the east coast, 5 miles from the southern extremity of island.	Do	Prominent.
Ya'sūf (Jazīrat)	2½ miles west of Agārīyah.	Islet	Small and barren.
Zallāq (Rās-az-)	4 miles west by north of Jabal-ad- Dukhān.	Cape	The village of the same name stands on this point.
Zuwaiyid (Rās)	On the east coast 6 miles north-east of Jabal-ad-Duk- hān.	Do	Nil.
		and " below " to the south, o	





Hills.—To these feature principal, and inedeed the Island:—	BAHRA res of the coast we te only conspicuou Position.*	e may add the following	g hills, which are the e interior of Bahrain	
principal, and inedeed th	e only conspicuou	e may add the followin, s, natural objects in th	g hills, which are the e interior of Bahrain	
Name.	Position *			
	a doividii.	Nature.	REMARKS.	
Dukhān (Jabal-ad-)			See article Jabal- ad-Dukhān.	
Hisai (Jabal-al-) 2 n Rifi	niles east of ā'-ash-Sharqi.	Hill	About 2½ miles in length and slopes downwards in a south-easterly direction almost to the seashore.	
	miles north of pal-ad-Dukhān.	Group of hillocks	In the central depression of Bahrain Island.	
al-a	r the foot of Jab- ad-Dukhān on north-east side.	Couple of hillocks.		
	The following al	d "below" to the south, of phabetically arranged er inhabited or cultivat	list exhibits in a con-	
Name.	Position.	and population.	Remarks.	
	niles south-west Jabal-ad-Duk- n.	15 stone and mud huts.	The place is between Rās Nōmah and some sand mounds. Empty in summer, it is occupied in winter by fishermen from Zallāq.	
	oins Jidd Hafs the south-west.	50 houses of Bahā- rinah, cultivators masons and barbers.	Practically a suburb of Jidd Hafs. Ani- mals are 7 donkeys and 2 cattle.	
'Ajāj (Qal'at-al-)			See article Qal'at-al-	



334	В	AHRAIN	
Name.	Position.	Houses and population.	Remarks.
Anas (Hālat Bin-)	On a point at a very short distance due east of Manāmah Town.	some Malikis "some	There are 9 pearl boats at this place of which 6 are Mashuwahs.
'Aqur	On the east coast, opposite the centre of Sitrah Island.	30 reed huts of Bahārinah, cultiva- tors, fruit and grass-sellers, fisher- men and pearl divers.	Situated on very low-lying ground. There are 8 donkeys and 5 cattle here; also 6 pearl boats of which 3 are Shū'ais or Sambūks.
'Askar	On the east coast, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Jabal ad-Dukhān.	75 stone houses and reed huts of Ål Bū 'Ainain pearl divers,	1 Batīl, 1 Baqārah and 17 Māshuwahs or jolly boats are owned here, of which 16 are pearl boats; and there are 6 donkeys and 16 cattle. Date palm are estimated at 1,500.
Bada'ah	On the north coast between Sanābis and Karbābād.		A favourite hot weather resort of townspeople who erect date-stick huts for themselves here.
Bahām (Abu)	2½ miles west-southwest of Manāmah.	30 huts of Bahā- rinah, date growers and cultivators.	The village is surrounded by plantations irrigated by a fine stream of water from the 'Adāri spring; the stream flows through the village. There are 7 donkeys and 2 cattle.
Baijawiyah	2 miles west-south- west of Manāmah.	20 huts of Bahārinah, date growers.	There are here 9 don- keys and 1 head of cattle. Date trees number about 750.





	That	HRAIN	335	
Production description to the last	BAI	IRAIN	359	
Name.	Position.	Houses and population.	Remarks.	
Baqaishi (Qal'at-al-)	On the west coast, 4 miles west-northwest of Jabal-ad-Dukhān.		A ruined fort.	
Bārbār	½ mile south-east of Sharabah.	60 mean reed huts occupied by Bahå- rinah, weavers, cul- tivators and fisher- men.	A village with date groves adjoining. Several Shū'ais or Sambūks, employed in pearling, are owned here. Donkeys number 19 and cattle 8. There are about 2,400 date palms, besides some peaches and romes.	
AND COMMENTS		Abass mate	peaches and pome- granates and a few tamarinds and mul- berries.	
Barbūrah	2 miles north-east of Rifā'ashsharqi.	20 small stone huts of Bahārinah, agricul- turists.	A fine spring to the north of the village irrigates the cultivation. Donkeys number 15 and there are 2 cattle. Date palms are estimated at 1,760.	
Bilād-al-Qadīm			See article Bilād-al- Qadīm.	
Budaiya'			See article Budaiya'.	
Buquwwah	4 miles westh-south- west of Manāmah fort.	20 huts of Bahārinah who live by selling firewood.	Donkeys are 55 and cattle 5 and dates about 5,500.	
Būri	7 miles south-west of Manāmah fort.	A few stone houses and 150 huts of Bahārinah, all growers of dates.	The village is surrounded by date plantations and is at the south-western extremity of the great date belt. Donkeys number 17 and cattle 13, dates are estimated at 10,500.	
Dirāz	1 mile east-north- east of Budaiya' and \$\frac{3}{4}\$ of a mile from sea.	Several well built houses and about 150 huts of Bahārinah, cultivators, weav- ers and pearl divers.	The dwellings are scattered amongst various adjacent date clumps. The weaving industry is	



836	BAI	HRAIN	
Name.	Position.	Houses and population.	· Remarks.
And the spiler			considerable and the cloth manufactured is chiefly that used for making 'Abas, Several Shū'ais or Sambūks, employed in pearling, are owned here. Livestock include 30 donkeys and 12 cattle, and dates are about 1,500.
Dumistân	4½ miles west of Rifå '-al-Gharbi and ¾ of a mile from the west coast.	20 huts of Baha- rinah, cultivators and pearl divers,	There are 17 donkeys and 5 cattle, and date palms are esti- mated at between 2,500 and 3,000.
Falāh	On the north coast. 1½ miles east of Qal'at-al-'Ajāj.	About 30 huts inhabited by Bahārinah who are pearl divers and date growers.	Practically an eastern suburb of Sanābis. It stands between the shore and the date gardens. Animals are 9 donkeys and 2 cattle.
Fārsiyah	On the east coast, 3 miles east-south- east of Rifa'ash- Sharqi,	30 huts of Bahārinah, alll cultivators.	There are 5 donkeys here and 5 cattle. Palms are about 1,900.
Ghuraifah	On the east coast midway between Râs-al-Jufair and Rās Umm-al- Hasam,	30 mean reed huts of Bahārinah, cultiva- vators and fisher- men.	of the date groves
Habshi (Jabalat)	3 miles west by south of Manamah fort.	20 huts of Bahārinah, agriculturists.	There are 17 donkeys and 3 cattle here. Palms are about 1,800.
Hajar	1½ miles south of Qal'at-al-'Ajāj.	40 huts of Bahārinah, cultivators.	The village lands are irrigated from numerous good wells. There are 18 donkeys and 4 cattle. Dates are estimated at 12,000.





	BAH	IRAIN	337	
Name.	Position.	Houses and population.	Remarks.	
Halaitān			See Jazāir below.	
Hamalah	dof a mile from the west coast 5 miles below Budaiya'.	40 huts of Bahāri- nah, cultivators and fishermen.	There are 8 donkeys and 1 head of cattle.	
Harbadiyah	On the north coast ½ a mile west of Qal'at-al-'Ajāj.	20 huts inhabited by Bahārinah who are cultivators and fish- ermen.		
Hujair	4½ miles north of Rifā'-ash-Sharqi and ½ a mile south of the Kabb creek.	15 huts of Bahārinah, date growers.	Situated on the west- ern fringe of the date groves between Ka- warah and Tūbli. Donkeys number 18 and cattle 2. Date palms are estimated at 4,000.	
Hūrah	Between Manāmah town and Hālat Bin-Anas, close to the Christian ceme- tery.	50 reed huts of Babārinah who are stone-cutters, limeburners, blacksmiths and pearl divers.	There are 8 donkeys here and 2 cattle, but only about 300 palms.	
Iswār (Hālat Bin-).	On the coast between Rās-ar-Rummān and Hāl-at Bin- Anas.	40 huts of Bahārinah who are pearl divers, fishermen, rope- makers, carpenters and donkey men.	Livestock are 3 donkeys and 4 cattle and there are 16 pearl boats, of which 3 are Māshuwahs or jolly-boats.	
Jabailāt	4½ miles north of Rifa' -ash-Sharqi and ½ a mile south of the Kabb creek.	15 huts of Bahārinah, date growers.	There are large date plantations, and most of the fruits acclimatised in Bahrain are grown here.	
Jabalah	On the north coast 1 mile west of Manā-mah fort.	20 reed huts of Bahā- rinah, date growers, pearl divers and boat-builders.	Date plantations adjoin. Animals are 4 donkeys and 1 head of cattle.	
Jamrah (Bani)	a of a mile east of Budaiya'.	50 huts of Bahārinah who are date grow- ers and weave cloth of which 'Abas are made.	Near by is the well from which is pro- cured some of the drinking water used in Budaiya'. Se- veral Shū'ais or Sambūks, employed	
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338	BAI	HRAIN	
Name.	Position.	Houses and population.	Remarks.
	T data a		in pearling, ar owned here. Don keys number 2. and palms ar about 1,300.
Janābīyah	Near the west coast 1½ miles below Budaiya'.	20 huts of Bahārinah, cultivators and fish- ermen.	Stands in a date-clump There are 8 donkeys 2 cattle and not quit 1,000 date trees.
Jannūsān	Near the north coast, 1½ miles west of Qal'at-al-'Ajāj.	30 huts of Bahārinah, pearl divers and fishermen.	a d 5 cattle. Date palms are estimated at 5,500, and there are some peaches and pomegranates besides, it is said, a few vines and
Jasairah	On the east coast, 7\{\frac{1}{2}} miles from the south end of the island.	35 reed huts of Sun- nis, viz., 30 of Ka'- aban and 5 of Ki- bīsah, pearl drivers and fishermen.	apricots. There are 11 pearl boats here.
Jasrah	On the west coast, 3 miles below Budai-ya'.	50 reed huts of Bani Khālid of the Dawādah section, engaged in the pearl fisheries,	There is a small date clump here adjoining the sea. Donkeys number 9 and eattle 2.
Jau	On the east coast, 5 miles east-south-east of Jabal-ad-Dukhān.	A few well built houses of stones, mud and gypsum mortar and about 400 huts. The people are all Sunnis and are mostly engaged in the pearl fisheries. There are 80 households of Ål Bū Rumaih.	There are no dates, but about 30 boats are owned here, viz., 4 Baqārahs and 28 Māshuwahs and jollyboats of which 23 are pearl boats. Donkeys number 8, and cattle 25. There are 2 routes to Jau from Manāmah towns, one along the coast, the other by Rifā'ash-Sharqi. Jau was the abode of the
1.48	On the west coast, 6 miles south-west of Jabal-ad-Dukhān, near Rās-al-Jazāir.	Resembles 'Adāim above.	Āl Bū Samait while in Bahrain. It is also called Halai- tān.





•	BA	HRAIN	339	
Name.	Position.	Houses and population.	REMARKS.	
Jidd 'Ali	Near the east coast, 4 miles north of Ri- fā'-ash-Sharqi.	30 squalid reed huts inhabited by Bahāri- nah who cultivate dates,	Here there are 13 don- keys and 3 cattle, and and date trees are placed at 3,430.	
Jidd Hafs	1½ miles south-east of Qal'-at-al-'Ajāj.	300 houses of Bahārinah who are date growers, carpenters, lime burners and pearl merchants.	The village is prosperous, with large vegetable and lucerno gardens irrigated from a number of good springs, 'Ainad-Dār is practically a suburb of Jidd Hafs, There are 50 donkeys and 13 cattle, Date palms are estimated at 16,500, and fruits of all	
Jidd-al-Hājj	On the coast, 1 mile west of Qal'at-al-	15 huts of Bahāri- nah, date-growers	There are 17 donkeys and 3 cattle and	
Jubailāt	'Ajāj. Between Qal'at-al- 'Ajāj and Rūzak- kān, adjoining the latter.	and fishermen. 10 houses of Bahārinah, cultivators.	about 1,400 palms. Animals include 3 donkeys and 3 cattle. There are some boats (see Ruqa'ah below).	
Jufair	On the north side of the cape similarly named.	80 reed huts of Bahārinah, cultivators and fishermen.	d of a mile east of the village, near the point of the cape, is a large stone house, the property of 'Abdur Rahmān-bin-'Abdul Wahhāb, the Wazīr of Bahrain. On the southwest side of the village are a large date clump and some lucerne fields. Livestock are 2 horses, 7 donkeys and 4 cattle. There are about 900 date trees. There are 15 pearl boats here, of which 13 are Māshuwahs and jolly-boats.	



340	BAHRAIN		
Name.	Position.	Houses and population.	REMARKS.
Jurdāb	On the east coast, opposite Nabi Sālih Island.	30 reed huts inhabited by Bahārinah who are date-growers.	Date palms are estimated at 2,230.
Karbābād	On the west coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east of Qal'at-al-'Ajāj.	50 mean reed huts of Bahārinah who fish, dive for pearls, and cultivate dates.	There are 23 donkeys and 3 cattle. Dates are estimated at 8,500, besides which are oranges, pome- granates, peaches, almonds, tamarinds, bananas, etc.
Karānah	³ / ₄ mile of a west- south-west of Qal'at-al-'Ajāj.	60 huts of Bahārinah, cultivators.	There are 15 donkeys and 12 cattle.
Karzakkān	of a mile from the west coast, 7 miles below Budaiya'.	150 huts of Bahāri- nah who are culti- vators and sail- makers.	The houses stand amidst date groves and gardens which are watered, along with those of Māli-kīyah, by Falajs. Animals include 24 donkeys and 8 cattle; dates are about 16,500.
Kawarah	4½ miles north of Rifā'-ash-Sharqi and ¾ of a mile from the east coast.	50 reed huts of Bahārinah who are cultivators.	Situated on the fringe of the date groves furthest from the sea. There are here 14 donkeys, 3 cattle and about 2,150 palms.
Khafir (Abu)	1½ miles south-west of Manāmah fort.	30 mat huts inhabited by Bahārinah, cultivators.	Donkeys here number 4 and cattle 2.
Khuraiyān	1½ miles south-west of Manāmah fort.	30 huts of Bahārinah, cultivators and makers of a black cement.	Close to'the high road between Manāmah town and Rifā'. Animals are 11 donkeys and 1 head of cattle.
Kulaib (Dār)	3 miles north-west of Jabal-ad-Du- khān and l½ miles from west coast.	50 reed huts of Ba- hārinah, cultivators and sail-makers.	There are 25 donkeys and 12 cattle and about 4,000 dates.





341	AIN	BAHR		
Remarks.	Houses and population.	Position.	Name.	
2 Baqārahs and 22 Shū'ais and Sambūks are owned here, 17 of these being used for pearling; livestock include 9 donkeys and 3 cattle,	130 houses, including a number of mason- ry buildings. The people are Bahārin- ah, all engaged in the pearl fisheries	On the east coast, opposite to Sitrah island a little below its centre.	Ma'āmīr	
There are several good wells and a spring. The village stands surrounded by lu-	and owning a considerable number of large boats. 30 reed huts of Bahārinah, cultivators.	1 mile south-west of Manāmah fort,	Māhūz	
cerne fields on the north shore of Khor- al-Kabb. Livestock include 19 donkeys and 2 cattle, and dates are estimated at 9,000.		Lookator water	Accept to hand I have been been a been been been been been b	
There are fields of lucerne watered from a spring. The culti- vation here is going	A small group of huts now deserted, be- longing to Bahāri- nah, agriculturists.	1 mile south-east of Rifā'-ash-Sharqi.	Makhrūq	
to ruin. The dwellings stand amidst dates and there is a prominent stone-built Shi'ah	100 huts of Bahāri- nah, engaged in cul- tivation.	Near the west coast 8 miles below Bu- daiya' and just in- land of 'Aqārīyah.	Mālikīyah	
shrine close by. Among the livestock are 18 donkeys and 10 cattle. Dates are about 6,000.	to be a climate and	lan market and the second		
See article Manāmah. There are 19 donkeys and 4 cattle here. Dates are estimated	20 reed huts of Bahārinah, date-growers and fishermen.	On the north coast 1½ miles west of Mar.āmah fort.	Mani	
at over 19,000. This village possesses one of the finest springs on the island. Donkeys number 20 and cattle 8. Date	20 huts of Bahārina, cultivators.	2 miles east of Bu- daiya'.	Maqāba	
situated in the middle of a date clump. There are 15 donkeys and 3 cattle; also about 1,350 date	25 huts of Bahāri- nah, weavers, and of Saiyids who are religious beggars.	1½ miles east of Budaiya'.	Markh .,	



342	1	BAHRAIN		
Name.	Position.	Houses and population.	Remarks.	
Marwazān	l½ miles east-south- east of Qal'at-al- 'Ajāj.	25 huts of Bahārinah	Surrounded by date gardens. Animals are 10 donkeys and	
Muqshā'	I mile south of Qal'at al-'Ajāj.	t - 20 huts of Bahārinah date-growers.		
Musalla	2½ miles west-south- west of Manāmah fort.	40 huts of Bahārinah, cultivators.	There are 5 donkeys and 4 cattle here.	
Muwailghah	Almost adjoins the south-west corner of Bilād-al-Qadīm.	40 stone and mat huts of Bahārinah, date cultivators and gardeners,	There are 5 donkeys and 1 head of cattle.	
Na'īm-al-Kabīrah			See article Mana-	
Nür Juruft	1 mile west of Qal'at- al-'Ajāj.	20 huts of Bahāri- nah, date growers.	mah. Livestock include 5 donkeys and 2 cattle. There are some 2,500 date palms and many other kinds of fruits.	
Nuwaidrāt	2 miles north-east of Qal'at-al-Ajāj.	60 reed huts of Ba- hārinah, mat-mak- ers, cultivators and pearl divers.	There are 11 don- keys and 2 cattle here, and about 1,730 date palms.	
Portuguese Fort	About 1 mile west of Bilād-al-Qadīm.		See article Qal'at- al-'Ajāj.	
Qadam	1½ miles south of Qal'at-al-'Ajāj.	30 huts of Bahārinah, cultivators.	There are date plantations on the east side of the village, and a large number of prehistoric tumuli to the west. Donkeys are 12 and cattle 2.	ò
Qal'ah	Adjoins Qal'at-al- 'Ajāj.	date growers.	Trees are 9 don- keys and 3 cattle. Trees are 1,400 dates, some pome- granates and a few oranges, tamarinds, almonds, peaches and mulberries.	The state of the s



	BAI	HRAIN	343	
Name.	Position.	Houses and population.	Remarks.	
Quraiyah	½ a mile from the west coast, 1 mile below Budaiya'.	50 reed huts of Bahārinah, mostly weavers of sailcloth for the Manāmah market.	Animals include 9 donkeys and 5 cattle. There are less than 1,000 palms.	
Rifā'-al-Gharbi			See article Rifā'-al- Gharbi.	
Rifā'-ash-Sharqi	re-plat to and bee	at the dead on the	See article Rifā'- ash-Sharqi.	
Rummān (Rās-ar-)	and the day	****	See article Manāmah.	
Ruqa'ah	of a mile west of Qal'at-al-'Ajāj.	10 houses of Bahā- rinah, divers and cultivators.	Surrounded by date groves. With Jubailāt this place boats 23 Shū'ais and Sambūks, used as pearl boats. There are 18 donkeys and 3 cattle. Date palms are put at 8,000 and there are many citron and other fruit trees.	
Rūzakkān	d of a mile west of Qal'at-al-'Ajāj.	20 huts of Bahāri- nah, cultivators and fishermen.	There are 13 don- keys and 1 head of cattle. Date palms are placed at 5,000 and there are numerous ci- trons besides other fruit trees.	
Sadad	Near the west coast, 9 miles below Bud- aiya'.	40 reed huts of Bahārinah, cultivators.	Stands in the midst of date plantations which are watered by a Falaj from a spring called Sakhārah, and contain about 10,500 palms. There are 16 donkeys and 5 cattle.	
Sahlat-al-Füqiyah or Sahlat-al- 'Audah.	3 miles west-south- west of Manāmah fort.	50 reed huts of Ba- hārinah who keep sheep and cultivate.	The village stands on comparatively high ground and is surrounded at a short distance by date groves situated	



344	BAHRAIN						
Name.	Position.	Houses and population.	Remarks.				
			upon a lower level. Here there are 2 horses, 23 donkeys, and 5 cattle. Along with that following, this village possessos about 15,000 date palms.				
Sahlat-al-Hadrīya or Sahlat-as-Sag hīrah.	west of Manamal fort.	rinah, cultivators.					
Saibi' (Abu)	1½ miles south-west of Qal'at-al-'Ajāj.	45 huts of weavers, cloth-dealers and cultivators,	There are 8 don- keys and 3 cattle here, also about 1,400 date trees.				
Sakhīr	1½ miles north-west of Jabal-ad-Dukhān		A camping ground, near which are 3 large masonry houses, the property of two sons of the Sheikh of Bahrain.				
Salbah	On the east coast 3½ miles east of Rifā'-ash-Sharqi.	30 huts of the Al Bani Yatail, fisher- men.	- Land				
Sālih (Hillat 'Abdus) ½ a mile south of Qal'at-al-'Ajāj.	20 huts of Bahā-rinah, date growers.	There are several good streams of water emanating from springs. Donkeys here number 5 and cattle 4.				
Salmābād	3½ miles south of Qal'at-al-Ajāj.	30 huts of Bahā- rinah, date growers.	This village is about 1 mile west of the ordinary route from Manāmah to Rifā' and is far from any other village. It is on the southern				





	RAH	BAHRAIN					
	DAII	IVAIN	345				
Name.	Position.	Houses and population.	Remarks.				
Sanābis	On the north coast, midway between Manāmah and Qal'at-al-'Ajāj.	The inhabitants are about 1,500 Bahārinah engaged in boat-building, fishing and the pearl trade.	fringe of the great date-belt and to the south-east of it a stony plain stretches to Rifa'. A good stream of water, utilised for irrigation; passes close to the village. Livestock include 15 donkeys and 5 cattle. There are about 5,500 dates. The village has a long straggling front to the sea occupying, with intervals, about ½ a mile. There is a prettily situated mosque in the centre of the place. Livestock include 16 donkeys and 10 cattle. Date-palms are about 900. The people own 30 pearl boats, of which 2 are Baqārahs and 23 are Shū'ais and Sambūks.				
Sanad	2½ miles north- north-east of Rifa'- ash-Sharqi, 3 miles east-south- east of Budaiya'.	20 huts of Bahā- rinah, cultivators. 30 huts of Bahā- rinah, cultivators.	Livestock include 25 donkeys and 7 cattle and there are about 5,250 palms. The people have 17 donkeys, 7 cattle				
Shahrakkan	1 mile from the west coast, 10 miles below Budaiya'.	50 reed huts of Bahārinah, date growers and sail- makers.	and about 10,000 palms. There are 15 donkeys and 7 cattle. Datepalms are 2,500 to 3,000.				
Shākhūrah	1½ miles south- south-east of Qal'at-al-'Ajāj.	The inhabitants are now only 10 or 12 houses of Bahāri- nah, cultivators.	Once a flourishing village with numerous well built stone houses; now for the most part ruins, but still covering a large area. Donkeys number 31 and cattle 6. Palms are estimated at 6,000.				



346	BAH	IRAIN	
Name.	Position.	Houses and populatin.	Remarks.
Sharaibah Süq-al-Khamis	On the north coast 3 miles west of Qal'at-al-'Ajāj.	40 reed huts with one good masonry house on the seashore. The people are Māliki Sunnis, chiefly 'Utūb, and all engaged in the pearl fisheries.	Thereare 23 donkeys and 6 cattle here : boats are 10 Shū'ais and Sambūks and 3 ofhers, all used for pearling. See article Bilād-al-Qadīm.
Suqaiyah	200 yards south- east of Manāmah fort.	40 huts of Bahārinah, date growers.	The houses are scattered amidst cultivation bordered by date groves. Lucerne is extensively grown and palms number about 700. On the east side of the village is a well, enclosed by a wall, belonging to the Hindus of Manāmah.
Tashshān	2 miles south-west by west of Manā- mah fort.	50 huts of Bahārinah, cultivators.	Close to the west side of Bilād-al- Qadīm, and has a fine spring of water. Animals are 6 don- keys and 3 cattle.
Tūbli	4½ miles north by west of Rifa'-ash Sharqi and ½ a mile from the Kabb creek.	30 reed huts of poor Bahārinah, cultiva- tors.	Stands on the inland edge of the great date belt. Livestock include 22 donkeys and 4 cattle. Trees are 50 pomegranates and 8,150 date-palms.
Tūbli (Murāqīb-at-)	Begins a short distance south of Tübli and extends south-eastwards for a couple of miles.	direct seller to the direct se	A camping ground frequented in sum- mer by Na'im Be- douins, who draw their water, while there, from Jalib-al- Qumri.
Zallāq	On the west coast, 11 miles below Budaiya'.	3 masonry houses and about 200 mud houses, inhabited by Dawāsir who are all engaged in the pearl fisheries.	This is the second most important place of the Dawäsir in the Bahrain Principality. There is a ruined fort. Vessels





		IRAIN	347
Name.	Position.	Houses and population.	Remarks.
	mile south-west of Manāmah fort.	vate and manuf	lti- ac- near the date groves,
creeting dual and or Calcil to olicon notation and district at other off data in the data of some		ture a black come	which are irrigated from several good wells. Livestock are 15 donkeys and 3 cattle, There are about 12,000 date-palms and a good many figs.
the tribe among where springs.—The springs archipelago are deswhich are situated enumerated below in the street of	om they live or whos rings characteristic c cribed generally in the on Bahrain Island	of Bahrain Island a ne article on the Ba itself, or on the	been shown as belonging to and the other islands of the ahrain Principality. Those reefs connected with it, are are mentioned the principal s, in character not differing
Name.	Position.		Remarks.
Name. Adāri or 'Adhāri	Position. A little to the east of al-Hadriyah villag to the shore of the inlet.	ge, close e Kabb water cultivat wide by though	ficent spring of which the is extensively utilised for ion. Its basin is 22 yards 40 yards long. The water, very clear, is slightly brackd the spring is a very strong louthern Arabia, Bent, page 41.
S gaganette	A little to the east of al-Hadriyah villag to the shore of th	ye, close e Kabb water cultivat wide by though ish; and one.—S	ficent spring of which the is extensively utilised for ion. Its basin is 22 yards 40 yards long. The water, very clear, is slightly brack-d the spring is a very strong



348 BAHRAIN								
Name.	Position.	Remarks.						
Bartūfi (Fasht)	See table of coast features	There is a spring on this reef.						
Dār	above. Close to south-east corner of							
Dār-al-Manādīl	Jidd Hafs, in its suburb called 'Ain-ad-Dār. ½ a mile south of Jau on the	A well of fresh water.						
Faraihah	east coast. In Māhūz village	A fine spring of fresh water exten- sively used for irrigation.						
Fasht (Kaukab Fasht Khor).	Silve Sire Santa	See article Fasht Khor Fasht.						
Ghuwaifah (Umm)	On the west side of Rifa'-al-Gharbi village,	A deep well on the high plateau from which the people of Rifā'-al-Gharbi draw their own drinking water and from which much water is sent to Manāmah. Its water is considered by natives to be the best in Bahrain.						
Hafīrah	3½ miles south-east of Jabal- ad-Dukhān.	A well of fresh water.						
Hanaini	Immediately below Rifa'- ash-Sharqi on the west side, in the central depres- sion of Bahrain Island.	Two wells close together, each situated in a small enclosure closely packed with green palm trees. The wells are 17 fathoms deep in winter and more in summer. One is used for irrigation only; from the other most of the well-to-do people of Manāmah Town obtain their drinking water, which this well yields of excellent quality.—						
Harta	½ a mile south-east of Māhūz village.	Southern Araria, Bent, page 42. A fine spring of fresh water, which is carried inland and applied to						
Ijra-i (Umm)	3½ miles west of Rifā'-al- Gharbi,	irrigation. A spring of which the waters are conveyed by Falaj to the date groves of Karzakkān.						
Khālid	On the high plateau, inside the village of Rifā'-ash- Sharqi,	A deep well from which the people of the village obtain their drink-						
Mālikiyah	2 miles north-east of the village of the same name.	ing water. This spring waters the lands of the village by means of a Falaj.						
Maqāba	Close to the village of the same name.	One of the finest springs on the island.						



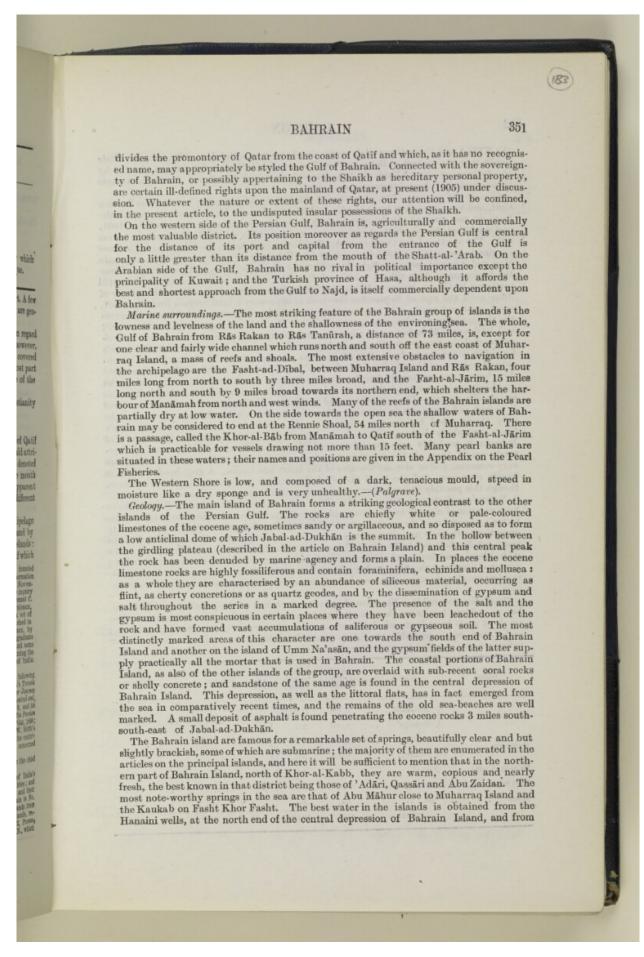
	BAHRAIN 349						
Name.	Position.	Remarks.					
Mattalah	1½ miles inland from Rās-al-	A well.					
Muwailghah	Mattala. Near the village of the same name.	The water is brackish, but valuable for irrigation.					
Qār ···	3 miles south-south-west of Jabal-ad-Dukhān.	A good well of drinking water adjoined by bitumen deposits, whence its name.					
Qarain-adh-Dhabbān	½ a mile inland from Rās- al-Qarain.	A well of fresh water.					
Qassāri	Within the limits of Bilād- al-Qadīm, the one to the north, the other to the south of the village,	2 large spings of good water. The name is also pronunced Gassāri and Jassāri.					
Qumri (Jalīb-al-)	2 mile south of Tübli, amidst pre-historic tumuli.	A small spring which supplies with water the Bedouin encampments at Murāqīb-at-Tūbli.					
Rumaidhah	7½ miles south by east of Jabal-ad-Dukhān.	A well of fresh water.					
Sabiyah	2½ miles east of Rifā'-ash- Sharqi.	A spring and underground water- channel by means of which many					
Sāfa	3 miles north-north-east of Rifa'-ash-Sharqi, on the	date groves are irrigated. Ditto.					
Sāfirah	east coast, 2 miles south-west of Rifā'- ash-Sharqi,	A well in a meadow-like Raudhah, with ruins of some houses beside					
Saiyid (I)	In Tübli village	A fine spring of fresh water forming a valuable source of irriga-					
Saiyid (II)	On the north side of Sar village.	tion. Ditto.					
Sha-ūm (Umm-ash-)		Ditto.					
Shabāfah	3 miles east of Rifā'-ash- Sharqi.	A spring. There are date gardens here belonging to the people of Nuwaidrāt, who encamp beside them in the hot weather. The nearest permanent village is Sal-					
Sharaibah	In the sea opposite the village of this name.	bah. A spring.					
Summān	6 miles north of Rās-al- Barr and 2 miles inland from the east coast.	A well of fresh water.					
Tashshān	At the village of the same name.	A fine spring.					



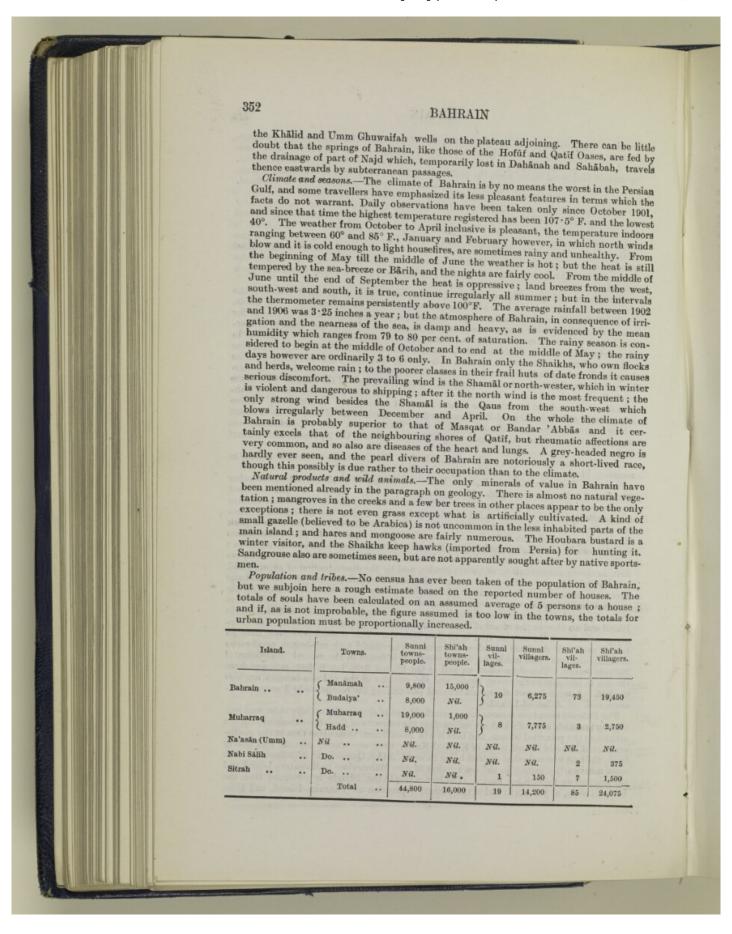


350	BAHRAIN					
Name.	Position.	Remarks.				
Yādār (Umm)	7 miles north of Rās-al-	A well of fresh water.				
Yūsuf	Barr and 2 miles inland from the east coast. 2 miles east of Jabal-ad-	Ditto.				
Zaidān (Abu)	Dukhān, Close to Bilād-al-Qadīm village,	A fine spring of fresh water which issues from beneath a mosque.				
Miscellaneous.— to all matters not we may mention to by fields of pre-his on the glacis of to largest size and see The inhabitant formerly predomired in the property of the term Bahrand Hasa as well. The term Bahrand Hasa as well. bute to it in the pathe whole western the of Shatt-al-'A meaning is "the Tways. Extent and import formed by the Bahrand Hasa and Hasa an umber of lesser taken all together taken and the taken to the taken taken to the taken take	dealt with above which contain Bahrain Island a space storic tumuli, by the Arabs calthe plateau to the north of the emingly greatest importance is are mostly Shīahs thoughated here. PALITY.—* rain once embraced the promo as the islands of the archipelayst an even more extended apply a side of the Persian Gulfarab. The derivation of the wo Seas," but the reference is related.—The present Shaikhdo rain, Muharraq, Umm Na'asā islets and rocks which are enure these form a compact group: on the Bahrain principality and the reference in 69 prince foolseap pages intended to witer on tour in Bahrain early in 190 consuly travelled over the greater part, who supplied very full information the notes and reports of 1905 was ed to over 60 octavo pages of print. "efully revised with the assistance of Mr. Efully revised as a different manual contains the full manual contains the Lucrabia, 1900; Wrs. T. Bent's Softher Persian Gulf—Buhrain, 1901. Bent deal partly with the subject cures; and the remainder of the author of the annual commercial report of the Bahrain Islands (except Jazzat the result of a survey undertaken 20, Bahrain Harbour, shows some dene features on the northern side of the fully both this and the Plan mentioned recent marine surveys of the waters?	travelers in the Persian Gulf, and the following scription de l'Arabie, 1774; Buckingham's Travels he Arabien Coast, 1838; Misman's Winter Journey eyn (with map), 1862; and Palgrave's Central and, a Description of the Bahrain Islands, 1879, and his 1880; Mr. T. Bent's Bahrain Islands in the Persian team to India, 1897; the Persian Gulf Pilot, 1898; Captain Durand's second paper and the contribution of antiquities; the Persian Gulf Pilot is concerned ortics are general in their scope. I umm Na'asan) exists in the Survey of India's in connection with the Gazetteer inquiries; and tail of the northern half of the islands and their he group. The general chart for Bahrain Islands from the twenty of the Bahrain Islands from the twenty of the Bahrain Islands from the west and east of the Bahrain Islands, respect by Lieutenant, H. C. Someryille, R. N., which				

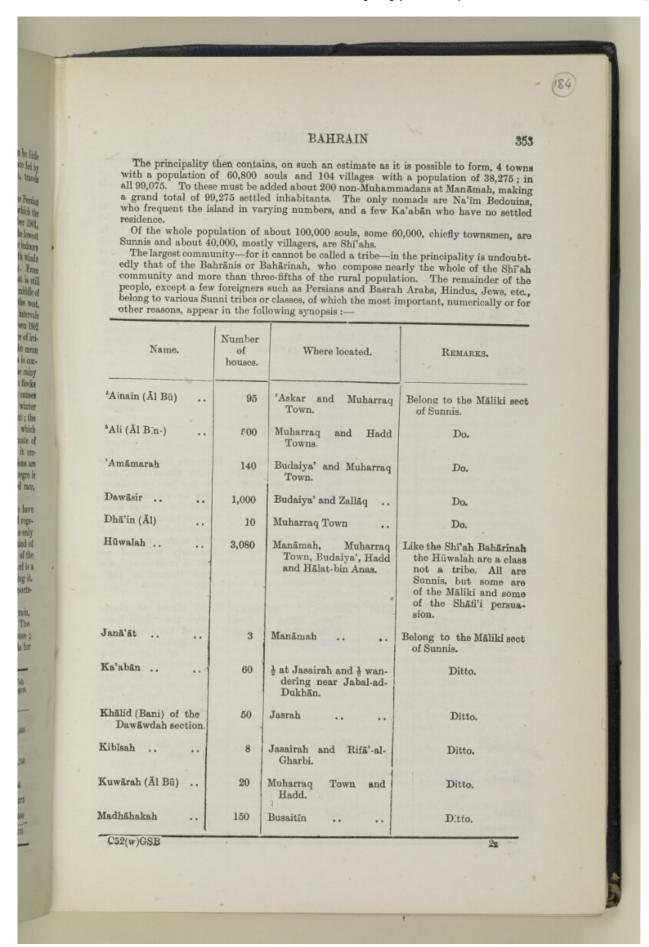










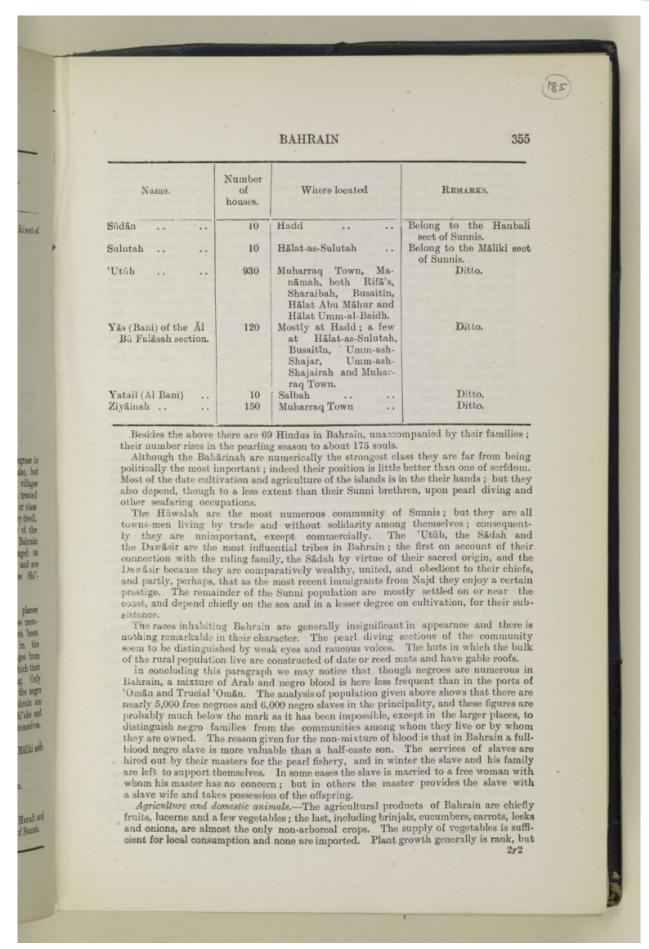




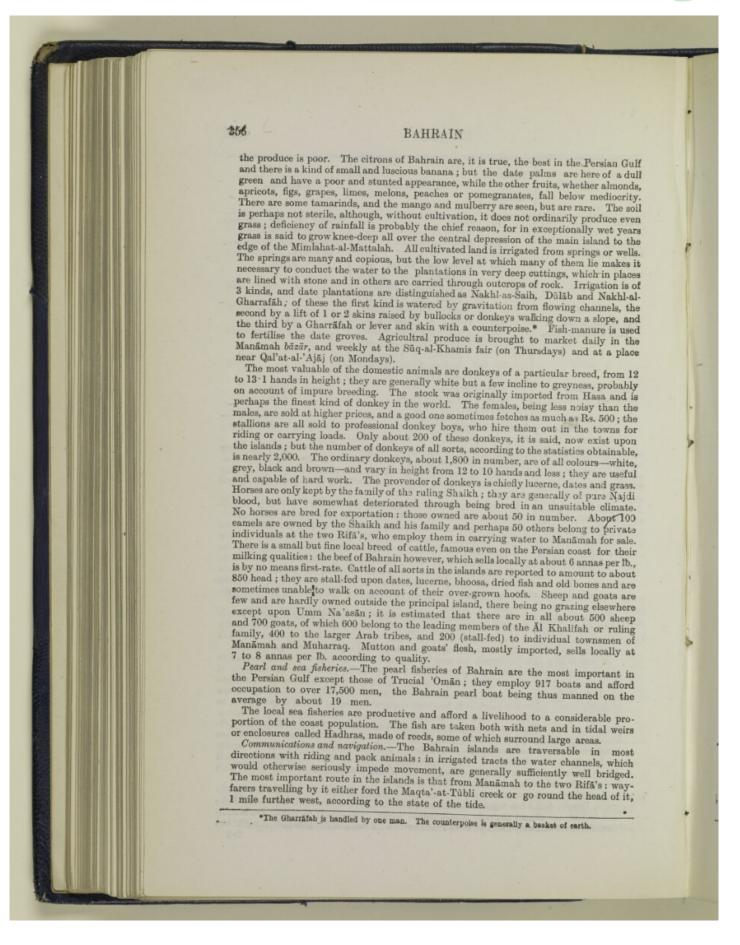
354		BAHRAIN	
Name.	Number of houses.	Where located.	Remarks.
Maqla (Al Bin-)	100	Hālat Abu Māhur	Belong to the Māliki sect of
Manāna'ah	120	Qalāli, Muharraq Town and Hadd.	Sunn's. Ditto.
Mu'āwadah	20	Muharraq Town	Ditto.
Muraikhāt	15	Hālat Umm-al-Baidh	Ditto.
Musallam (Āl)	25	Muharraq Town, Hadd and Hālat Abu Māhur.	Ditto.
Na'im	Fluctuating.	Mostly nomad, but 154 settled families are found at Hālat-an-Na'- īm, Umm-ash-Shajar, Umm - ash- Shajairah, Hālat-as-Sulutah and Rifā'-al-Gharbi.	Ditto.
Negroes (free)	860	Manāmah, Muharraq Town, Budaiya', Hālat Abu Māhur and Rifa'- ash-Sharqi.	There are free negroes in other places also, but in the lists of villages they have been treated as of the tribe or class among whom they dwell. Only about 50 of the free negroes in Bahrain formerly belonged to Shī'ah masters and are now themselves Shī'ahs.
Negroes (slaves, but living separately from their masters.)	1,160	Budaíya', Muharraq Town, Hālat Abu Māhur, Manāmah and Rifā'-ash-Sharqi.	Negro slaves at places other than those mentioned have not been distinguished in the tables of villages from the tribe to which their masters belong. Only about 20 of the negro slaves in Bahrain are owned by Shi'ahs and
Qumārah	10	Muharraq Town	are Shī'ahs themselves. Belong to the Māliki sect
Rumaih (Āl Bū)	115	Jau, Busaitin and	of Sunnis. Ditto.
Sādah	3 00	Muharraq Town.	
Badan	150	Hadd	Belong to the Hanafi and Shāfi'i sects of Sunnis.









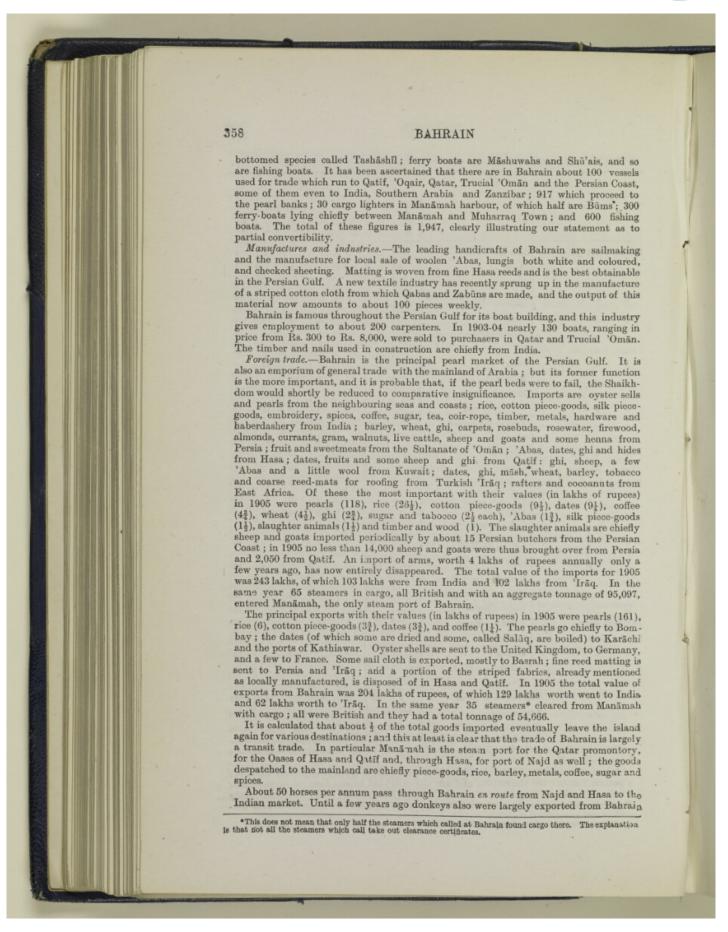




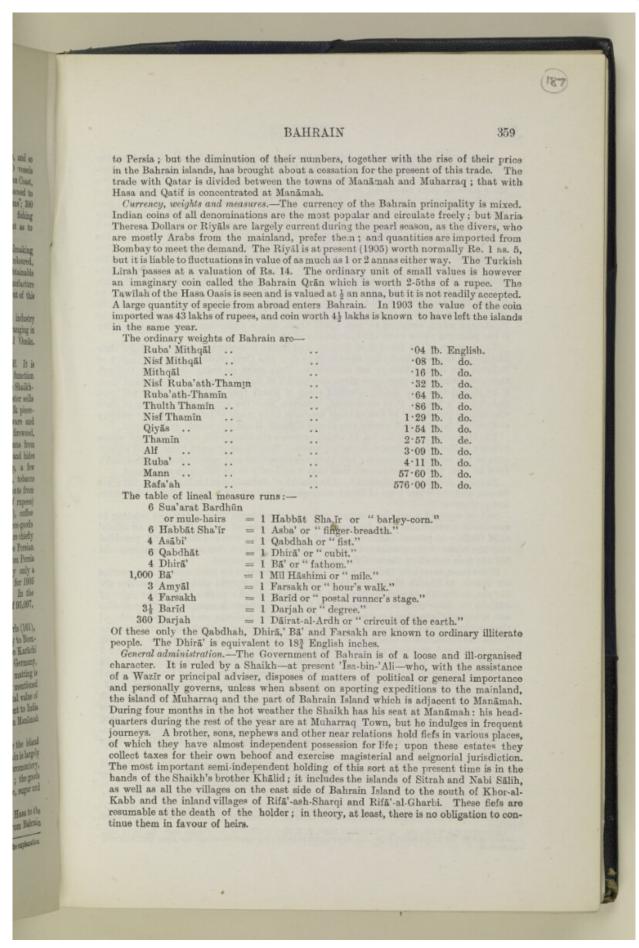


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			ВАН	RAI	N						357	
	A table* of the	ne va	rious kinds of craft	owne	d in	the po	rts of	Bahr			below.	
	* Island.		Port.		Baghlahs.	Batils.	Būms.	Baqårahs.	Shū'ais and Sambuūs.	Mashuwahs or Jolly boats.	Totals.	
	Bahrain Island		Anas (Hālat Bin)			-				6	9	
	n n		'Aqur						3		6	
	и и		'Askar Bārbār, Dirāz and	 Bani		1		1	1	17	19	
	" "		Jamrah.	ardill.					15		17	
	1)		Budaiya* Iswār (Hālat Bin-)			11		10	86	37	114	
	, , ,		Jau					4		28	16	
-			Jufair							13	15	
	n n		Ma'āmir					2	22		24	
	,, ,,		Manāmah		1		6 2		1	100	109	
			Ruqa'ah and Jubailāt					1	23	15	19	
			Sanābis					2	23		30	
	" "		Sharaibah						10		18	
	Muharraq Island		Zallāq		**	**		5	19	0	33	
	,, ,,		Dair					8	12 25	26	26	
	" "		Hadd			3		42	183	21	249	
	11 11		Muharraq Town			40	14	68	189	396	707	
	,, ,,		Na'im (Hālat-an-) Sulutah Hālat-as).	and		5		12	50	4	71	
	22 23		Qalāli Samāhij						55	4	59	
	11 11		Shajairah (Umm-ash-)					1	6 14	6	12	
	22 24		Shajar (Umm-ash-)					2	15		17	
	Nabi Salih Island		Käflän and Quryah					1		8	10 "	
	Sitrah Island		Muhazzah						30	1	31	
	" "		Sufālah						19		19	
				-	100				20		19	
			tal number of vessels		3	60	22	160	789	694	1,760	
			al tonnage		365 99	1,847 2,010	563	3,482		4,473	20,720	
	A word is neces a certain numbe Trading vessels a Baqārahs, Māshu	totals ssary r are are B	as to the uses for whe convertible and are aghlahs, Būms, Shū, Sambūks and Barard with the estimate grant of the state of	nclude ich te not i'ais ;	les so hese restrand I cargo	me ves various ricted Māshuv b lighte	type to on wahs;	s of ve e form pearl e Bür	ssels a n of e boats ns of	re sui mploy s are c	as not table; ment. chiefly	

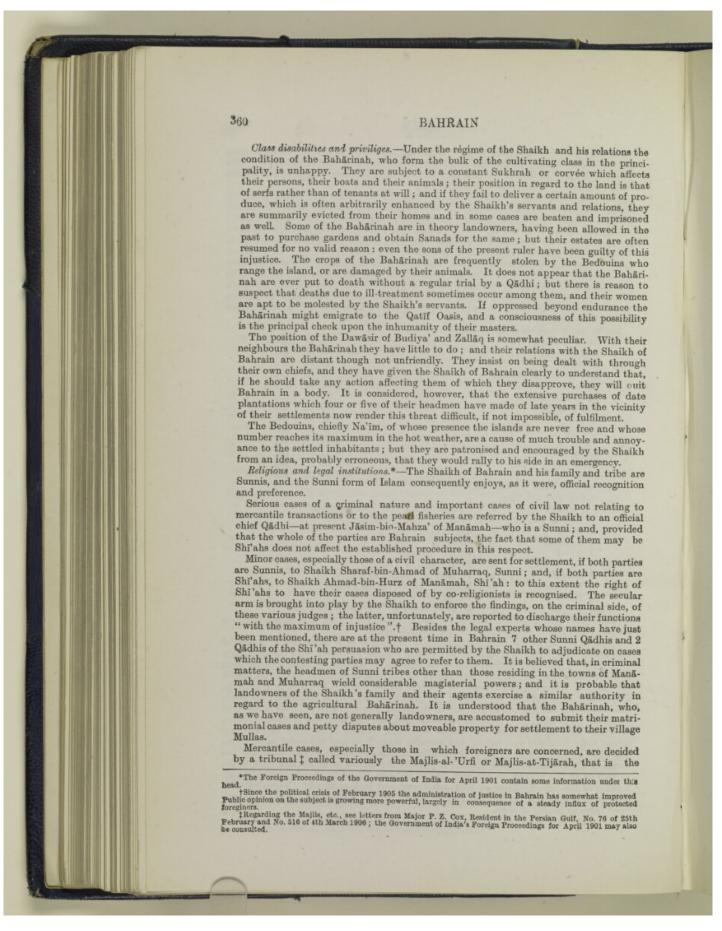






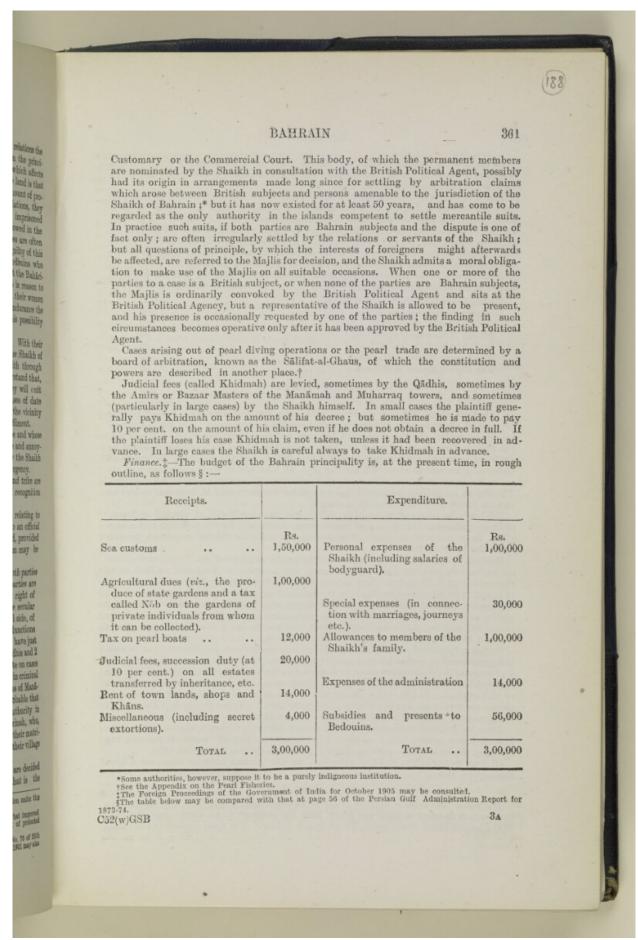






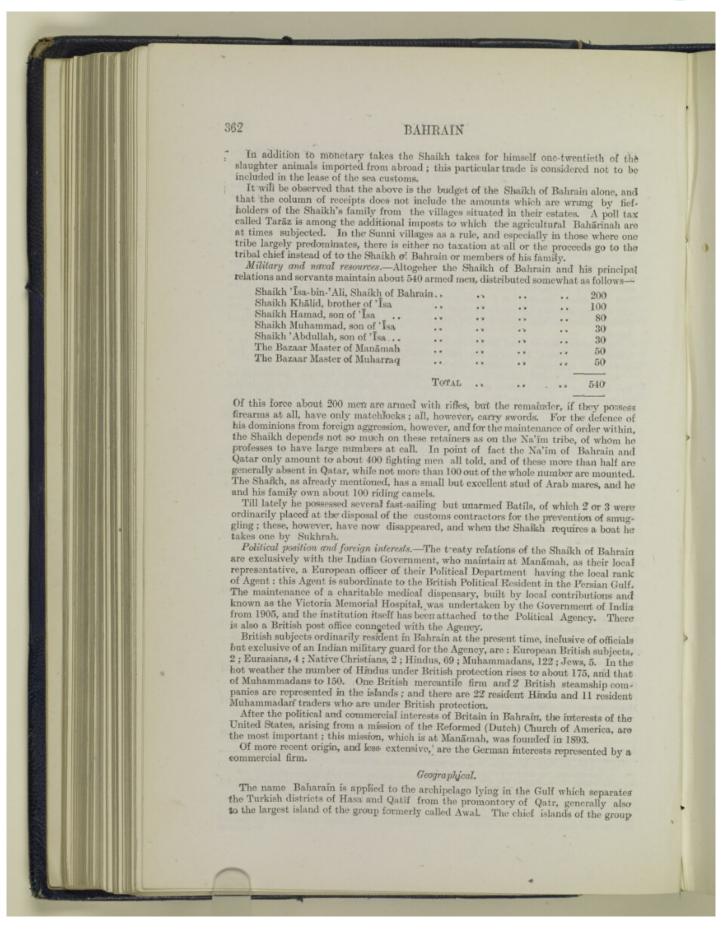
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [361] (380/1050)





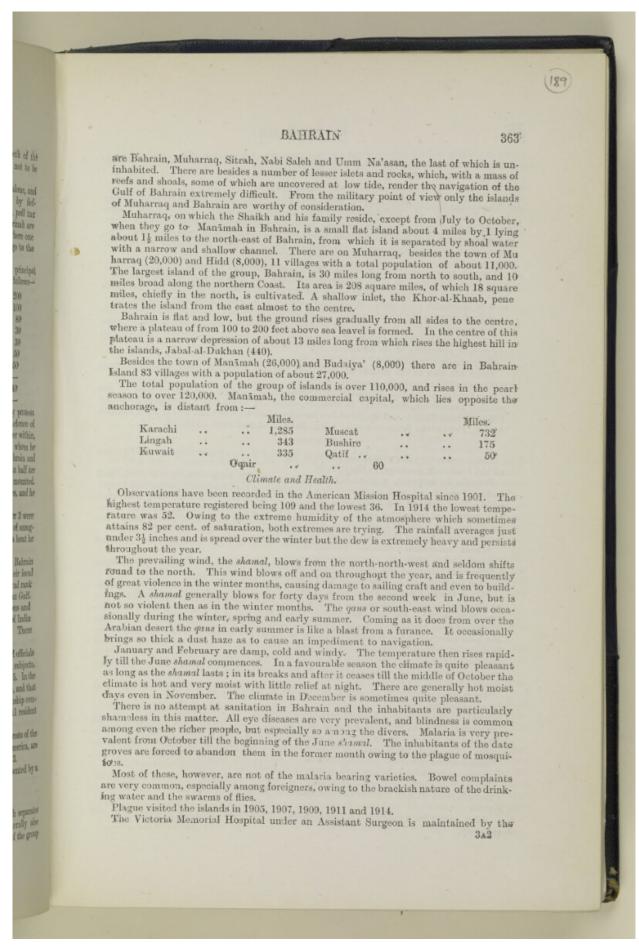
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [362] (381/1050)





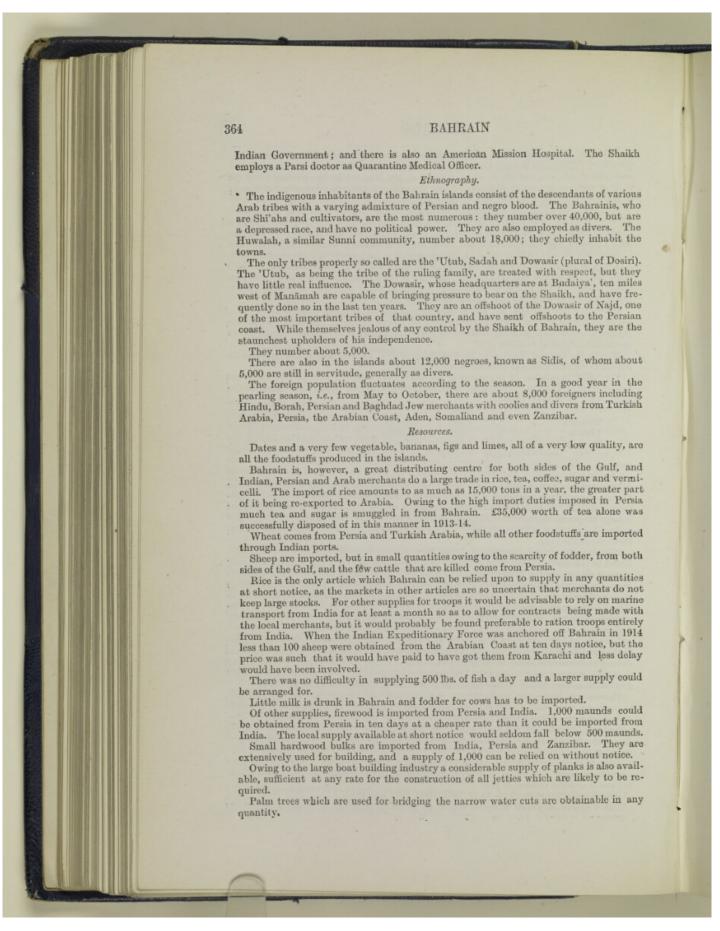
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [363] (382/1050)





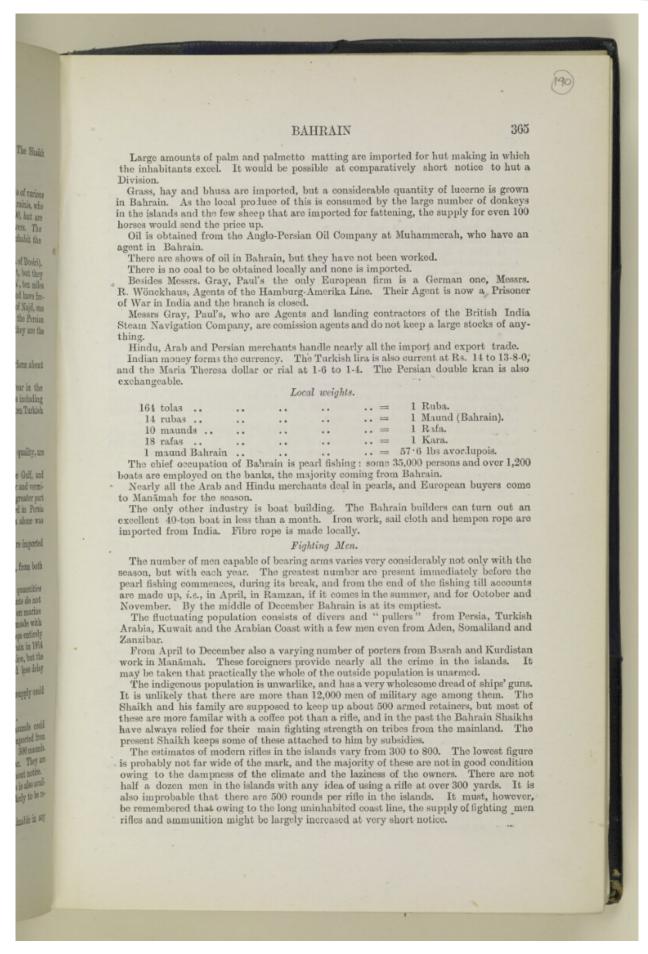
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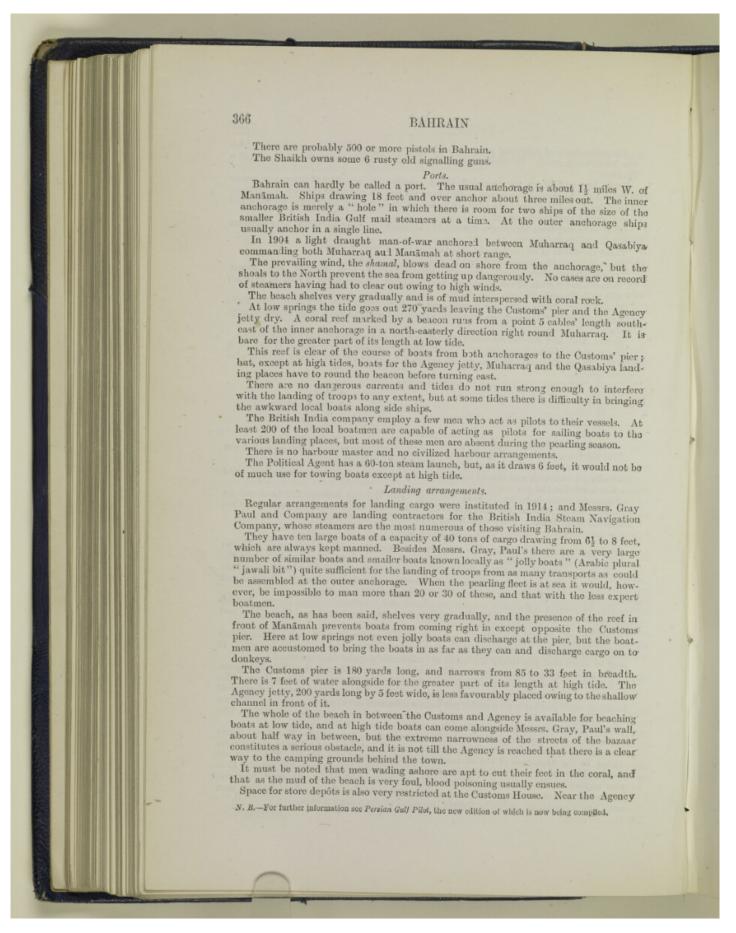
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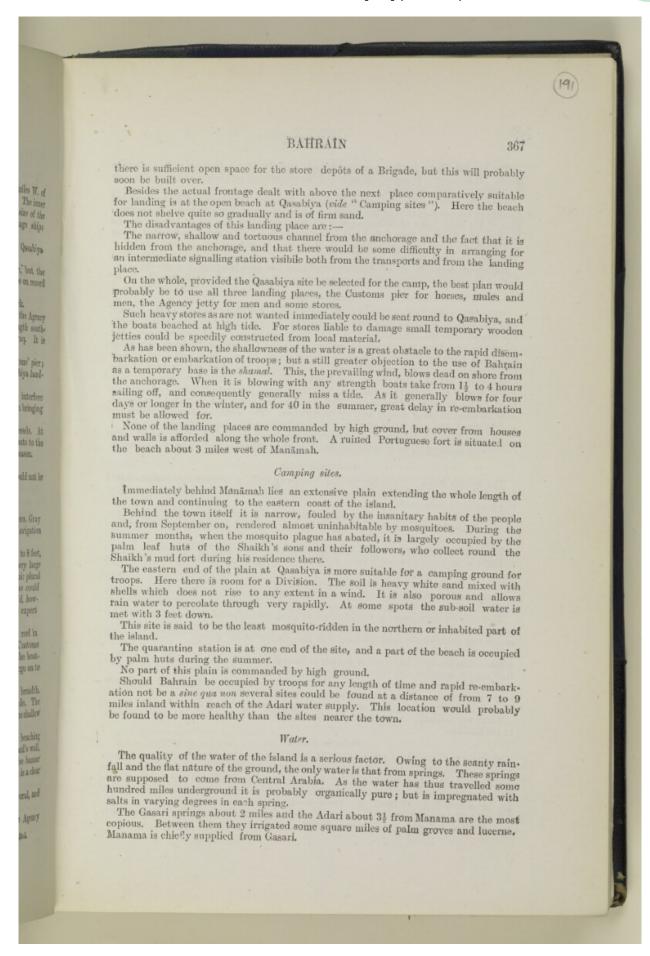
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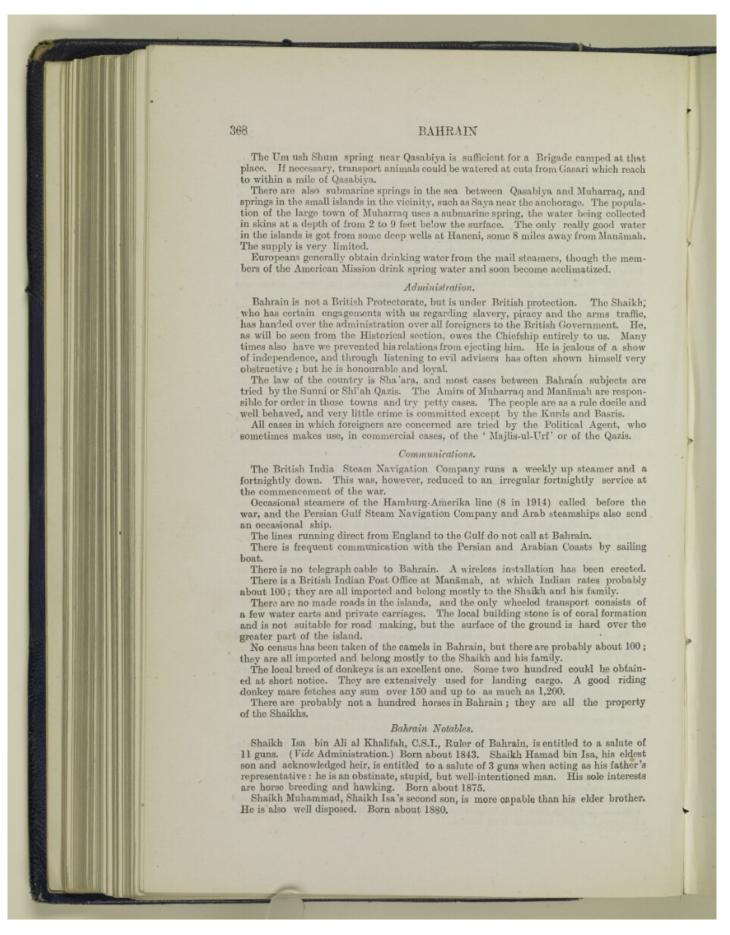






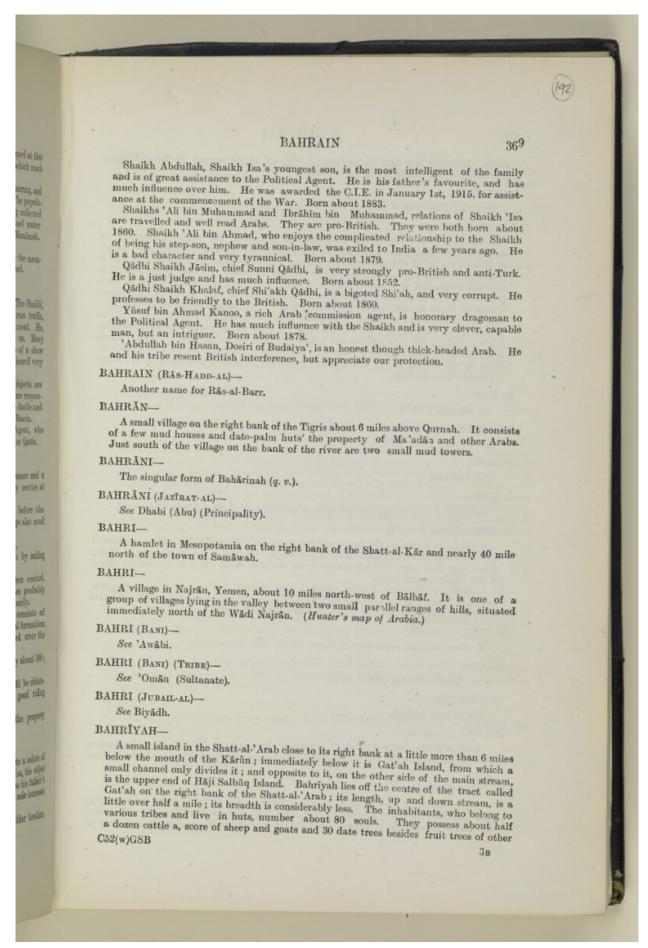
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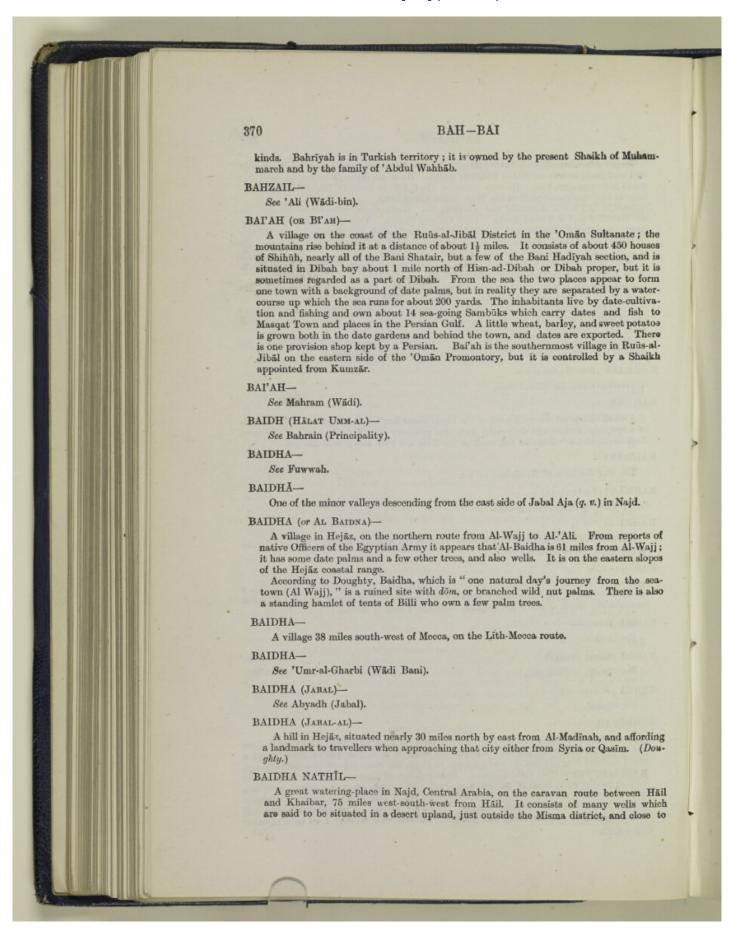
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [369] (388/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [370] (389/1050)





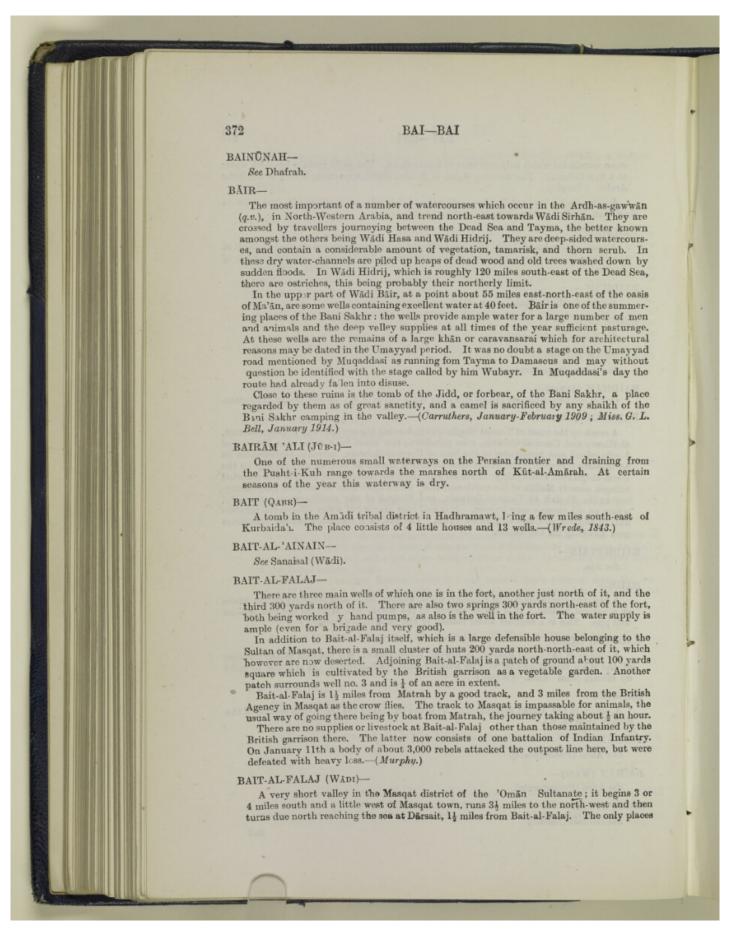
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	(193)	
BAI—BAI 371		
some mountains which help caravans to locate them. The wells contain brackish water at 4 to 9 fathoms. The watering rights of Baidha Nathil apparently belong to the Bishr Arabs. (Doughty.) Baidha Nathil is about 3 miles north-west of Munsaf, and consists of a few huts of		
Masā'idah Ataibah. Some cereals are grown but no dates. BAIDHAH—		
A town in the Amūdi tribal district, in Hadhramaut, and situated on the left bank of the Wādi Dō'an, about 10 miles north-north-east of Khuraibah. (Hunter's map of Arabia.)		
BAIDHAH— See Samāwah (Qadha),		
BAIDHAH—		
See Aden (Protectorate).		
BAIDHAH (DISTRICT)—		
See Aden (Protectorate).		
BAIDHAH (Jabal)— One of the two mountain ranges enclosing Wadi Tâyin (q. v.), in the 'Oman Sultanate.		
BAIDHAH (KHOR-AL)—		
A creek on the coast of Trucial 'Omān which, leaving the sea half-way between Jazīrat, al-Hamra and Umm-al-Qaiwain, runs parallel to the coast for 4 miles at a distance of 1 mile inland and terminates in the bay of Umm-al-Qaiwain, entering the same at its north-eastern corner. The island thus formed is known as Siniyah and belongs to the Umm-al-Qaiwain Principality: it has no date trees but contains the ruins of two deserted villages, namely Mallāh at the north-east end, where there is an unoccupied fort belonging to the Shaikh of Umm-al-Qaiwain, and Siniyah at the south-eastern extremity, where an old mosque may be seen. It is said that scarcity of water obliged the inhabitants to migrate to Umm-al-Qaiwain Town. The Shaikh of Umm-al-Qaiwain sometimes goes hawking on the island.		
BAIDHATAIN—		
See Aja.		
BAIDI—		
A camping site in the Herrat Khaibar, north-western Najd, and regarded by the Arabs as a natural wonder. It is a vast nuqrah, in the basalt floor of which are two ancient well pits. This is a summer water station of the Sabā'ah.—(Doughty.)		
BAIDRAH (HISN)— A village in the tribal district, in Amūdi, Hadhramawt, and situated at the junction of the Wādi Raidat-ad-Din with its tributary the Wādi Rabādh. It is about 15 miles up stream from Amd.—(Wrede.)		
BAIGHŪT—		
A village in the 'Oman promontory. It is the habitat of the Qaiyashah section of the Shihuh tribe $(q. v.)$.		
BAIHĀN—		
See Aden (Protectorate).		
BAIHĀN (Wādī)— See Aden (Protectorate).		
BAIJAWÎYAH—		
See Bahrain (Island).		
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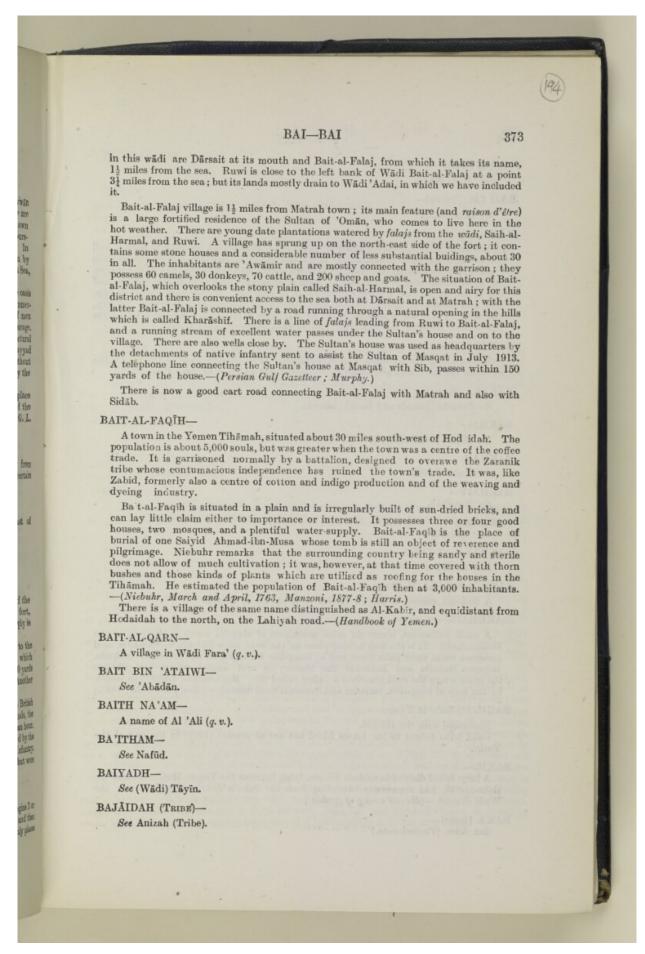
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [372] (391/1050)





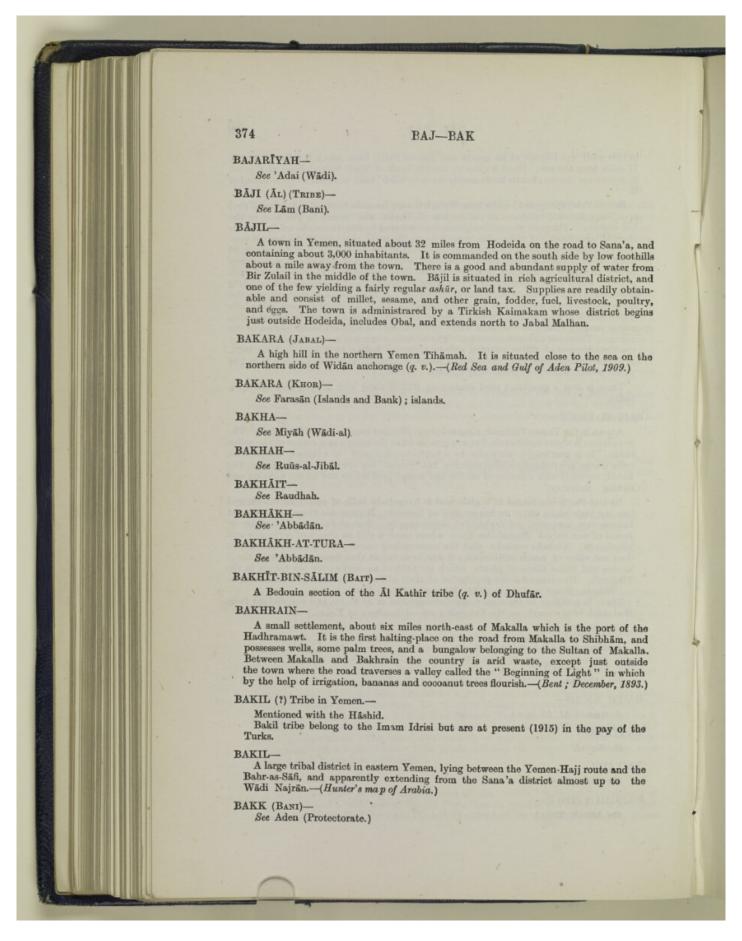
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [373] (392/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [374] (393/1050)



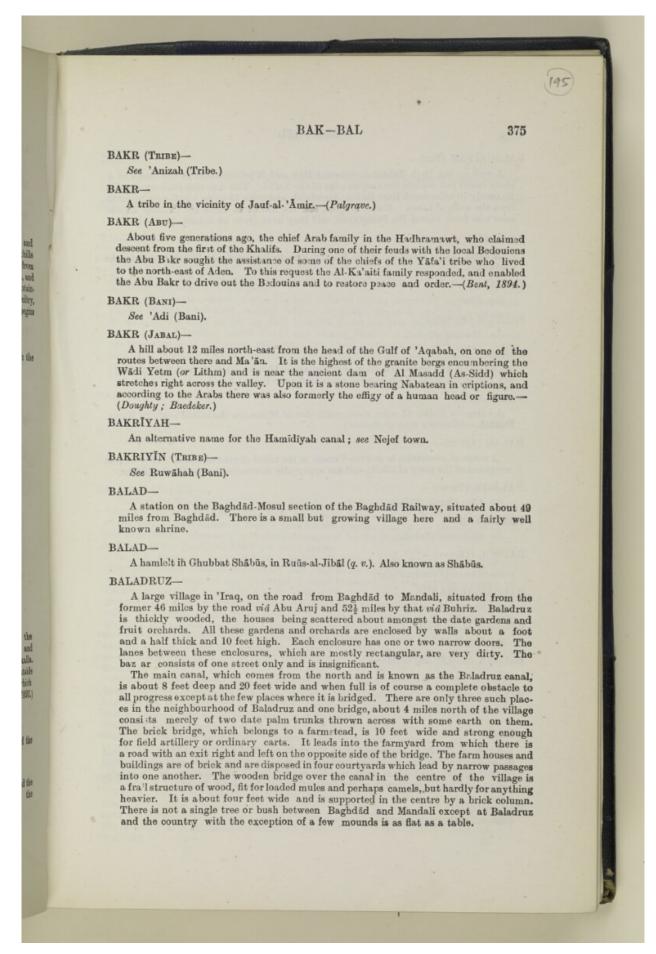


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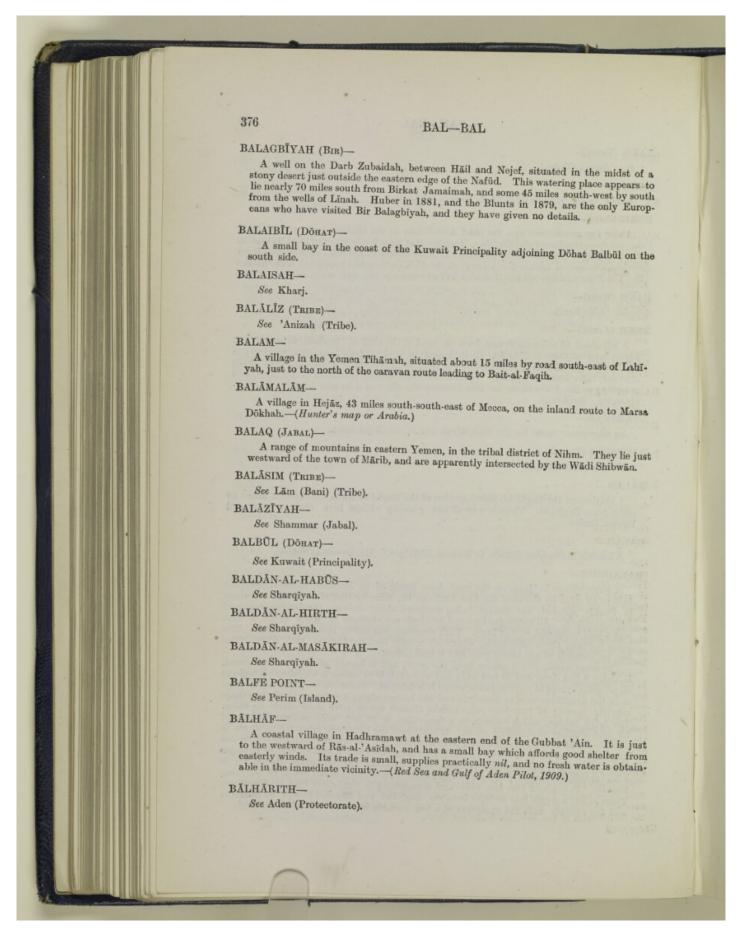
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [375] (394/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [376] (395/1050)

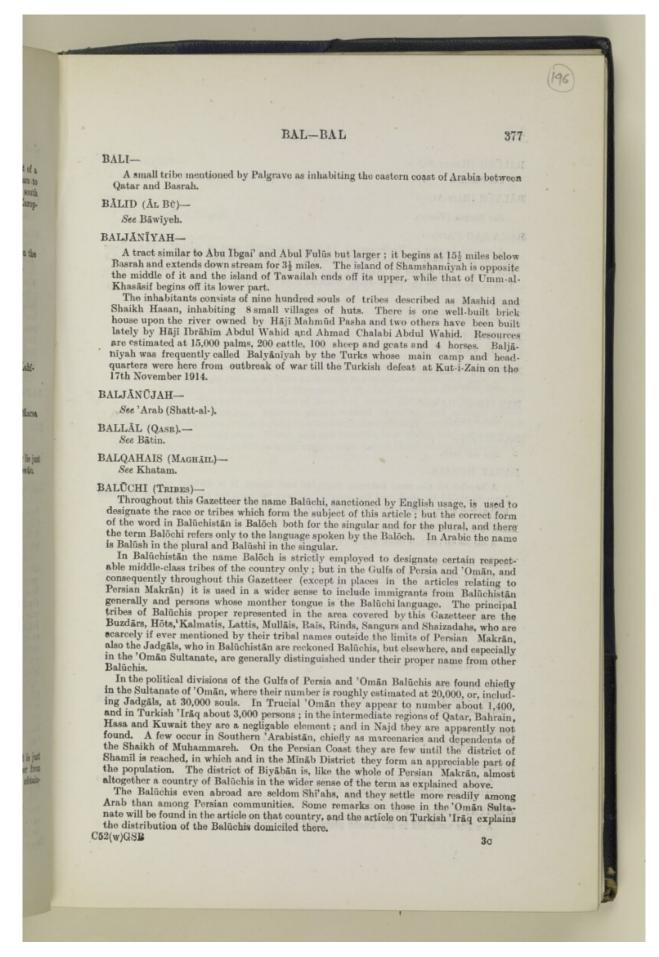




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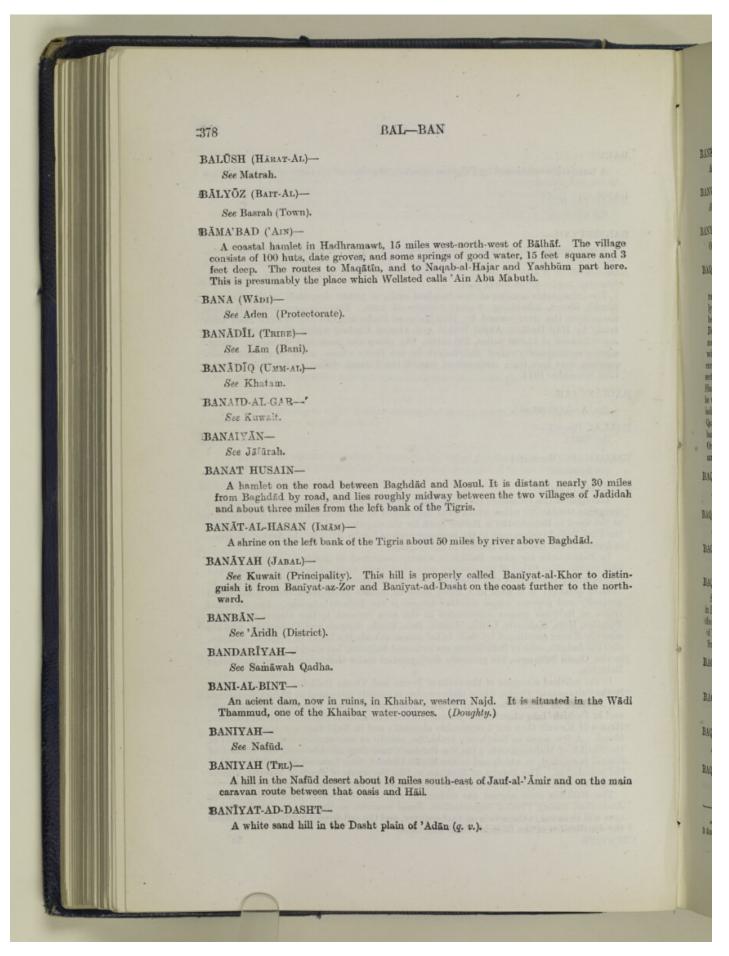
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'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [378] (397/1050)





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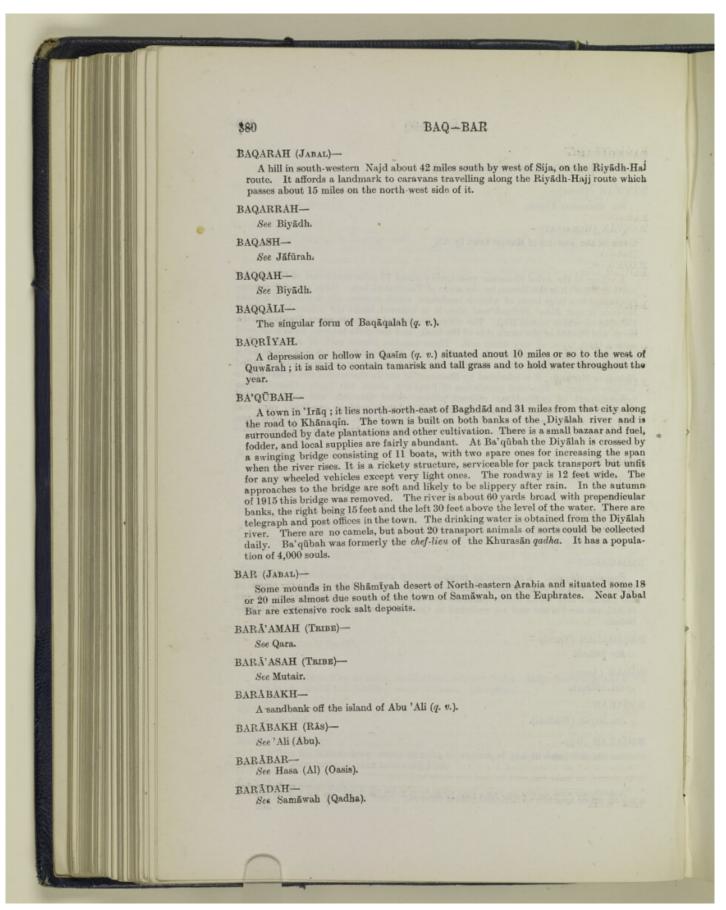
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		(97)
	BAN—BAQ	379	
BANKDARAH—		MANAGEMENT AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE P	
A Nāhiyah of the Khānaqīn Qadh BANWAH (Tribe)—	na (q. v.).		
See Shammar Toqah. BANYĀN (MUHALLAT)—			
One of the quarters of Masqat town	n (q. v.).		9
A village in the Jabal Shammar proute to Najaf: it is also known by the ly situated in a large basin of whitist between it and Jabal Jildiyah and Da'aijān on which stands Hāil. The north and Shahbi at the south side of with a thick layer of very bitter sate enclosure containing a number of missection of the 'Ataibah tribe. A lit Sharqi or Maraiqib; it is inhabited be very ancient. The total populat isolated path of cultivation, with Qawaian. The date-groves are 5 mil barley also are sown every year. Wat Only one well, in Uwaimi, yields passance.	the name of Taiyibat-al-Ism. Back handstone, which receives the also, it is believed, forms the ce village consists of two main part of the basin, and the plain between the two serable hovels, the inhabitants bettle to the east is a small intermed by Shammar of the Ja'afar section of Baqa'a is about 400 sour nout palms, called Qasaifah ar les in circuit and their produce exter, bad and brackish, is at 40 feet	a'a is picturesque- drainage of a plain conclusion of Wādi rts, Uwaimi at the en them is covered of a stone-walled bing of the Sa'adah diate hamlet called and is believed to- als, Close by is an and another called cellent; corn and below the surface.	
BAQAILAH See Biyādh.			
BAQAIQ— See Biyādh.	the State of Comment and a second	dendanda Feli la Adam edi Labari	
BAQAISHÍ (QAL'AT-AL)— See Bahrain (Island).			
BAQĀQALAH— Singular Baqqāli. A community in Bahrain and by 10 at Dōhah in Qa the Bahrain and Qatar chiefs, cultiof Bahrain are Shī'ahs and are recke Sunnis.	atar. They perform menial servi	ce in the houses of pkeepers. Those	
BAQĀQALAH (TRIBE)— See Dōhah.			
BAQAR (ABUL)— See Jāfūrah.			
BAQARAH— See Miyāh (Wādi-al).		- ICATAL FAIR	
BAQARAH (Bū)— See Shinās (Lub-Vilayet).			
- Land (and) mayori		AND THE PARTY.	
*A sketch-map which includes the Baqa'a bas it does not entirely agree with his earlier descripti	sin will be found at the end of Huber's Jo ion of the place.	urnal de Voyage, but	

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BAR—BAR BARĀDH'ÎYAH—	
BARĀDH'ÎYAH—	381
See 'Arab (Shatt-al).	
BARĀHIMMA—— See Ibrahīm (Bani).	
BARAIKI— A tribal district in north-west Hadhramawt, on the south side of the n tween Saihān and the Amri country. It includes the once well-known Shabwah.	nain valley be a settlement of
BARĀIM (JABAL)—	
See Hasa (Al) (District).	
BARAIM—	
A small village on the west shore of 'Abbādān Island $(q. v.)$ and situate the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's Concession on the north-west.	ed just outside
BARAIM (JABAL)—	
See Sa'adān (Jau-as).	
BARĀIM-AL-BĪDH—	
A hill în south-western Arabia, apparently situated between the provin the Ruba'-al-Khāli, and amongst the upper branches of the Wādi Dawā map of Arabia.)	ce of 'Asir and sir. (Hunter's
BARĀIM-AS-SUD—	
A hill situated some 30 miles to the north of Barāim-al-Bidh (q. v.). (E. Arabia.)	Hunter's map of
BARAIMĂN—	
See Biyādh.	
BARAIMI (OASIS)—*	
In English formerly spelt "Brymee," a remarkable oasis in the distri- tract situated between the 'Omān Sultanate and Trucial 'Omān which ma as Independent 'Omān; it was formerly known also as Tuwāmīyah, but the into disuse.	v be described
Position and extent.—The exact situation by latitude and longitude of J most central villages in the oasis, is given in the table of villages below oasis to lie a little south of a straight line drawn between the towns of S Dhabi, about 65 miles west by south of the former, and 85 miles east by latter. The plain of Baraimi is bordered on the north by the wilderness of on the east by well wooded plains and small ridges of hills belonging to Jau; on the south by Jabal Hafit; and on the west by the first dunes of ar that stretches without interruption to the coast of Abu Dhabi. The circular and its diameter is about six miles.	; it shows the Sohār and Abu y south of the Ramlat Kahal; the district of
Inhabitants and villages.—The population of Baraimi amounts to about of whom the greater number are Dhawāhir, some are Na'īm and a few The general condition of the people is poor, probably in consequence of trib chronic insecurity rather than of the natural conditions of their exist prosperity which seems to distinguish the place is said to be more apparathe food of the inhabitants is mainly dates and coarse bread or rice, but diet with salt fish and goats' or camels' flesh. Milk is abundant, and a har is made, the juice of the euphorbia being sometimes used instead o women wear an unbecoming black veil and high-heeled shoes: their we to weave, to make felt, and to tend the goats and kine	are Bani Yās, bal warfare and bence, and the cent than real. they vary their d cream cheese f rennet. The
*The map for the Baraimi Oasisis Route taken by Major P. Z. Cox, etc., 1905; see first Trucal *Oman.	footnote in article
	-



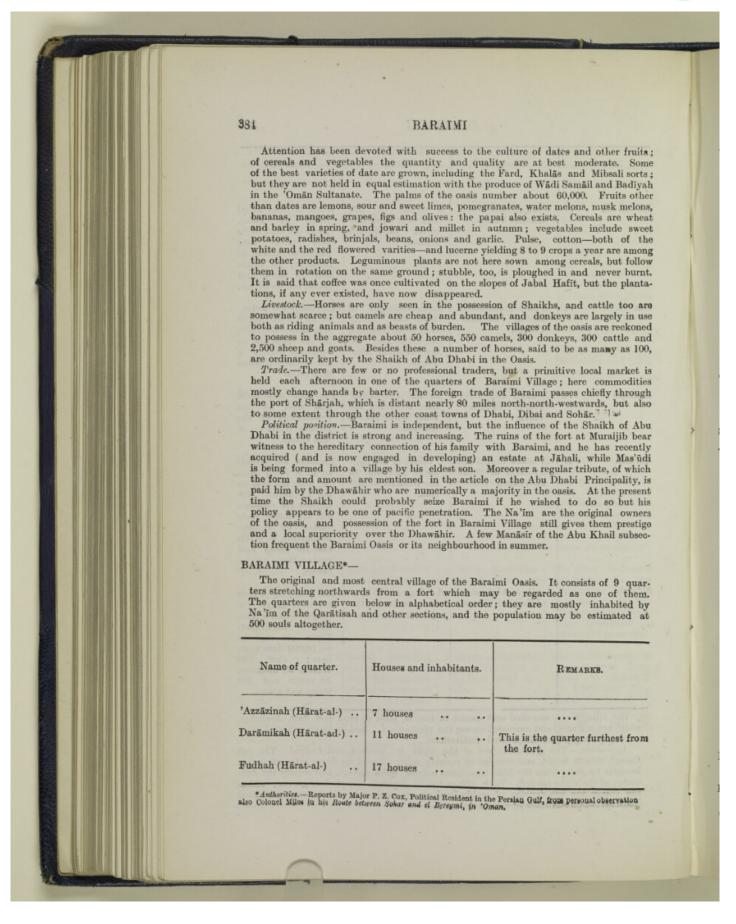
	382	RA	RAIMI	
			arranged, of the villages	of the Baraimi Oasis :—
	Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.
	'Ain Dhawahir	About 3 miles south of Baraimi Village.	A village of 280 hou- ses of Dhawāhir of the Jawābir sec- tion.	Sometimes merely called 'Ain. The lands are watered by 2 Falajs, one of which come sfrom
		And the Charles of the	della to more men also company of proposed to	the east and the other (called Dāwudi) from Jabal Hafit. Date palms are estimated at 20,000, and livestock are said to be 40 horses, 150 camels, 100 donkeys, 100 cattle and 1,000
	Baraimi Village	1½ miles east-south- east of Jimi, of which the position has been astrono- mically determined.		sheep and goats. See article Baraimi Village.
	Hīli	2 miles north-north- east of Baraimi Village.	A village of 80 houses of Dhawāhir of the Darāmikah section.	Irrigation is by a Falaj coming from the hills to the northeast. Resources are 2,000 date palms, 40 camels, 20 donkeys, 20 cattle and 60 sheep and goats:
	Øähali	4 miles south-west of Baraimi Village,	A date plantation with a few huts of care-takers.	The place belonged originally to the Dhawāhir, but it is now owned by the Shaikh of Abu Dhabi who reclaimed it about ten years ago.
	Jimi	Situated, according to careful observations by circum-meridional altitudes of the sun, in latitude 24° 16′ 10″ north and longitude 55° 42′ 30″ east, Madras observatory being 80° 14′ 51″ east of Greenwich. It is nearly in the centre of the oasis.	A village of 200 houses of Dhawāhir of the Bani Sa'ad section.	The water-supply is from the east. Date trees are estimated at 6,000 and live-stock at 6 horses, 60 camels, 40 donkeys, 40 cattle and 100 sheep and goats.





		В	ARAIMI	383	
Name.	4	Position.	Nature.	Remarks,	
Ma'ataradh		3 miles south-west of Baraimi Village.	A village of 200 houses of Dhawāhir of the Darāmikah section.	Water is from Jabal Hafit by Falaj. There are said to be here 4,000 date palms, 40 camels, 20 donkeys, 20 cattle and 70 sheep and goats, but no horses.	
Mas'ūdi		2½ miles north-north- west of Baraimi Village.	An encampment of Bani Yās, lately started by Khālīfah, the eldest son of the Shaikh of Abu Dhabi.	The lands are watered by a Falaj which first passes Muraijib. As yet there are no resources except a few recently planted date trees.	
Muraijib		2½ miles west-north- west of Baraimi Village.	An old abandoned fort, adjoining the Falaj which goes to Mas'ūdi.	The fort was built and used by the grandfather of the present Shaikh of Abu Dhabi.	
Qatārah	••	1½ miles north-west by north of Barai- mi Village.	A village of 120 houses of Dhawāhir of the Darāmikah section.	The lands are irrigated by a Falaj coming from the hills on the north-east. Resources are estimated at 5,000 date palms, 60 camels, 30 donkeys, 40 cattle and 100 sheep and goats; there are no horses.	
Su'arah		1 mile east by south of Baraimi Village.	A village of 100 hou- ses of Na'īm of the Qarā'tisah section.	The Falaj by which the date groves are irrigated comes from the north-east. There are said to be 10,000 date trees here; also 100 camels, 50 donkeys, 50 cattle and 500 cheep and seven s	
Agricultur though thin brought by ciency of the	mpty an re.—The is ferti Falaj fre e slight i	and concealed among the dilapidated habitate general aspect of the le, and streams of run om the hills, sometime rainfall. Each village	ne oasis is verdant a nning water abound on es several miles distant e has its separate belt o	s those occupied there and fruitful. The soil every side; these are and supply the defi-	





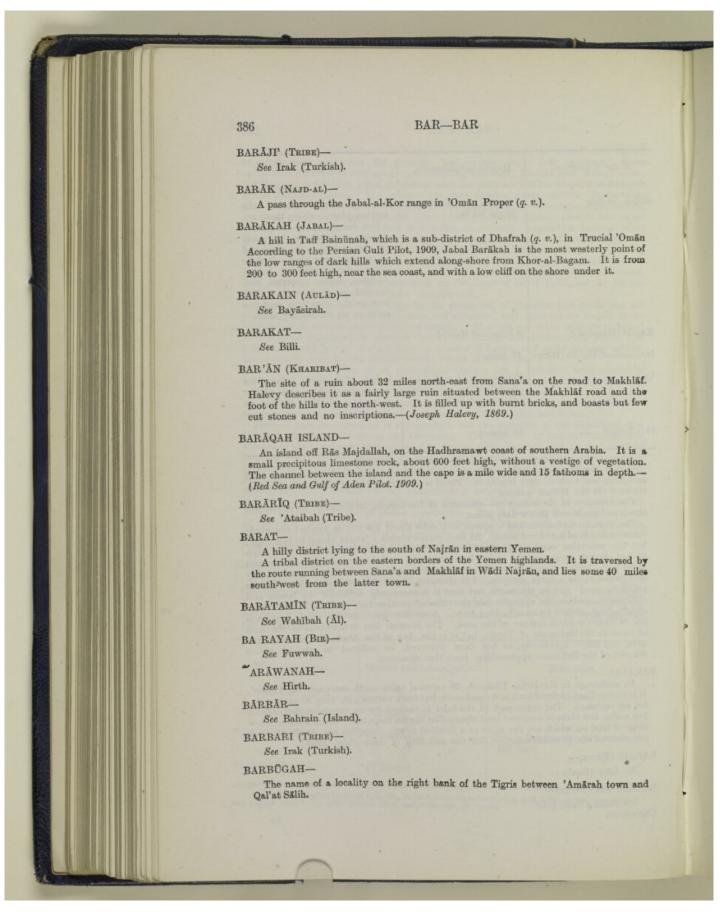




	D.D	
	BAR-BAR	385
Name of quartesr.	Houses in habitntson.	REMARKS.
Hillah or Sūq	7 houses of Khidāmah of the Na'im.	This quarter contains the market place, where there are a few booths of the ubiquitous Persian shop-keeper, but most of the wares are displayed
		on the ground; they include grain, handkerchiefs, lungis, matches, locks, bottles, etc. Several hundred people collecthere in the afternoon and the sight is an interesting one.
Kunūd (Hārat-al-)	9 houses of Kunūd	-TAZABAR
Muhammad-bin'Ali (Hārat)	17 houses	- All All All All All All All All All Al
Qasr	Contains a few houses occupied by a tribal garrison of Na'im.	A fort. Described below: its possession is the source of the strength of the Na'im in Baraimi.
Shindaghah	16 houses	· ···· Jet trioleum
situated in the Hillah of The resources of the visheep and goats and 10,00. The Baraimi fort consistence on the construction is of sun-dried but the courtains connect the courtains connect to the courtains connect the courtains connect to the courtains connect the courtains connect to the courtains connect the courtains of the courtains of the courtains and sufficient for a large generally good; but on the court of the sultanate west, and must necessari invader of the Sultanate as BARAIQA— An anchorage in the Hit is an excellent harbour for an entrance. The up	quarter. Illage are estimated at 100 composite side the towers are less the place; both the scarp wells in the interior yield we garrison. The situation of the north and west it is too pposite side the ruins of an attacking force. A woode ure of the work. The Bara of 'Omān, but it is the keyly, as has been observed, approaching from that directly the state of the small craft, but has per part of the interior should be the state of the proper part of the interior should be so that the state of the small craft, but has per part of the interior should be so that the state of the interior should be so that the same per part of the interior should be so that the same per part of the interior should be so that the same per part of the interior should be so that the same per part of the interior should be so that the same per part of the interior should be so that the same per part of the interior should be so that the same per part of the interior should be so that the same per part of the interior should be same that the same per part of the interior should be same that the same per part of the interior should be same that the same per part of the interior should be same that the same per part of the same per pa	niles south-eastward of Yanbo'. a narrow gut, only 50 yards wide,
low water, but there is a n strip of land on which are	arrow boat channel on the n	orthern side, which leads to a low
See Lām (Bani).		
SARĀJA'AH (TRIBE)—		
See Mālik (Bani) (II). C52(w)GSB		3р

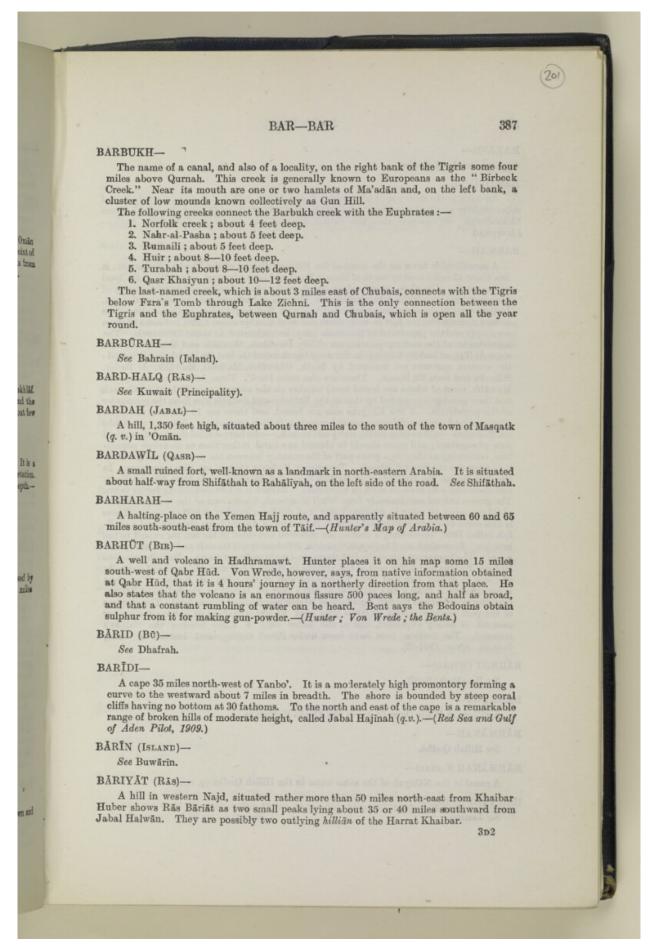
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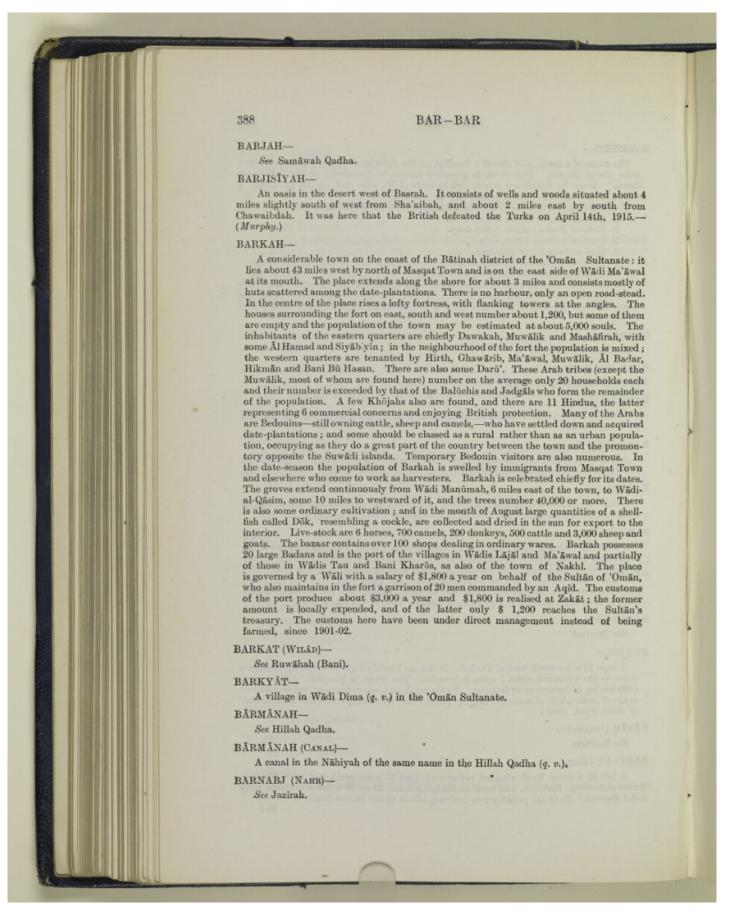
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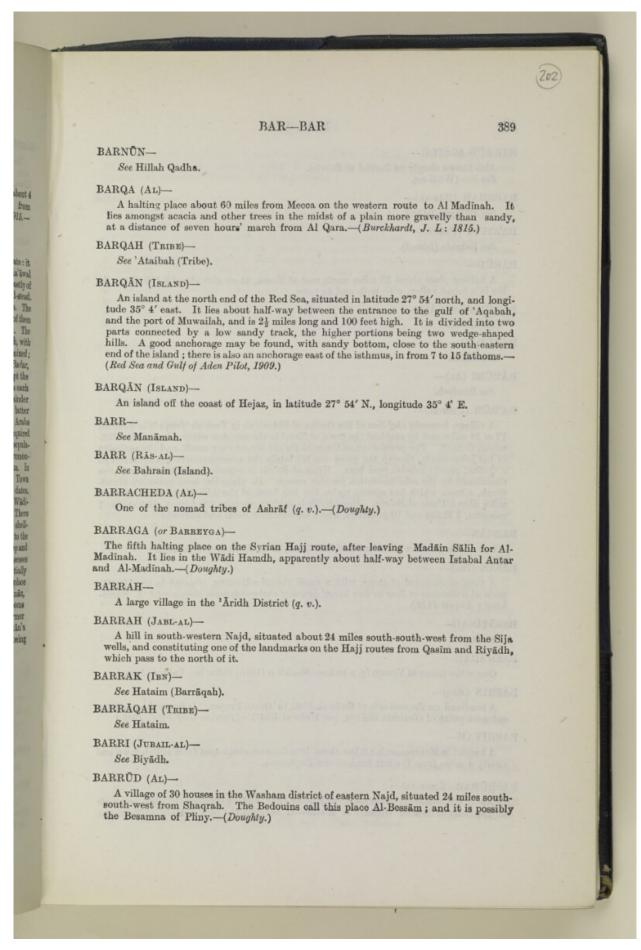
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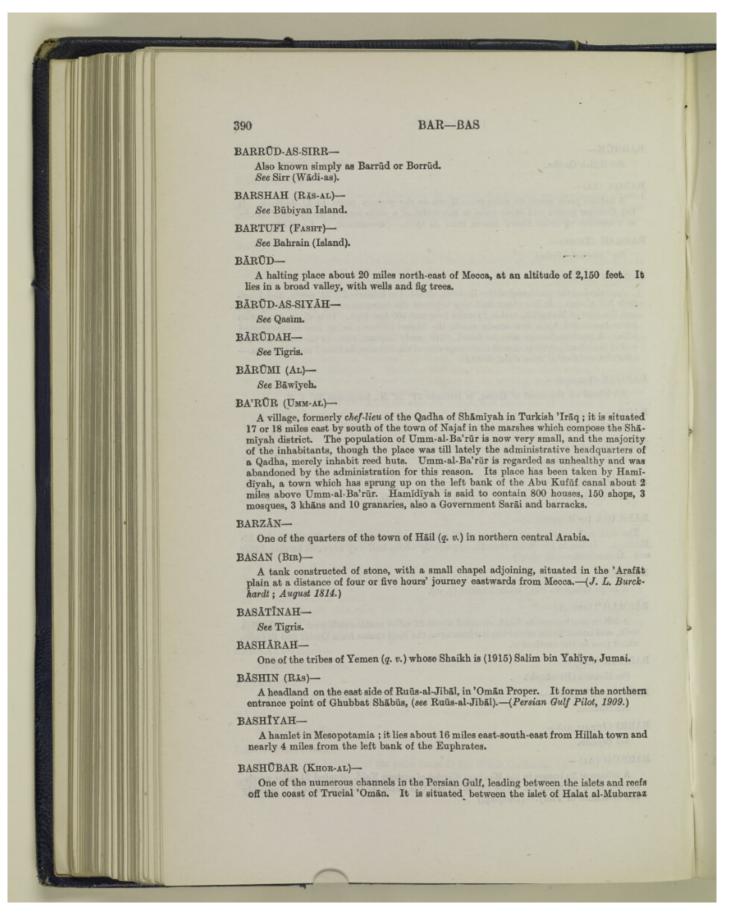
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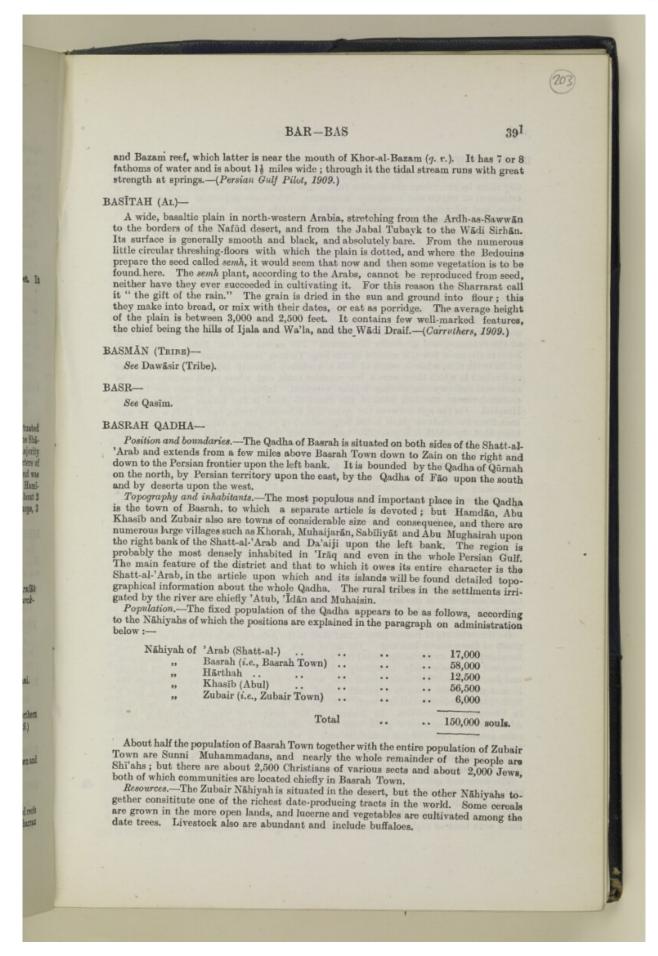
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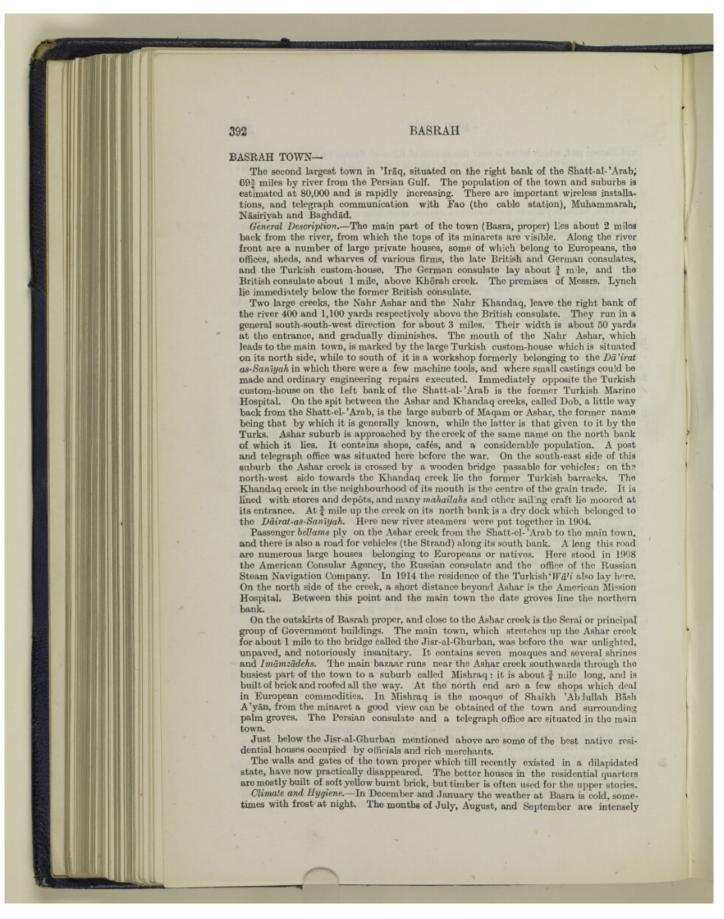
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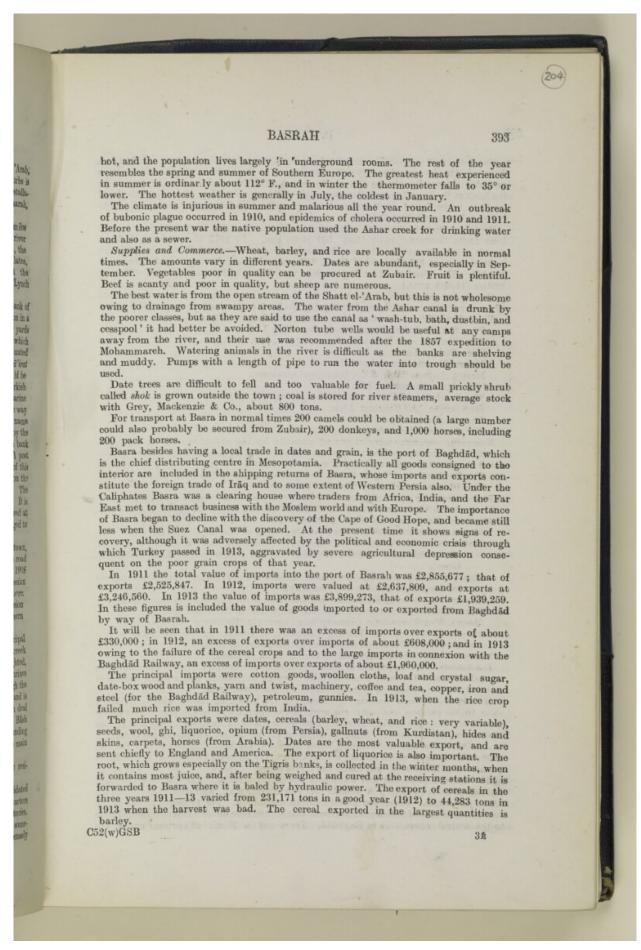
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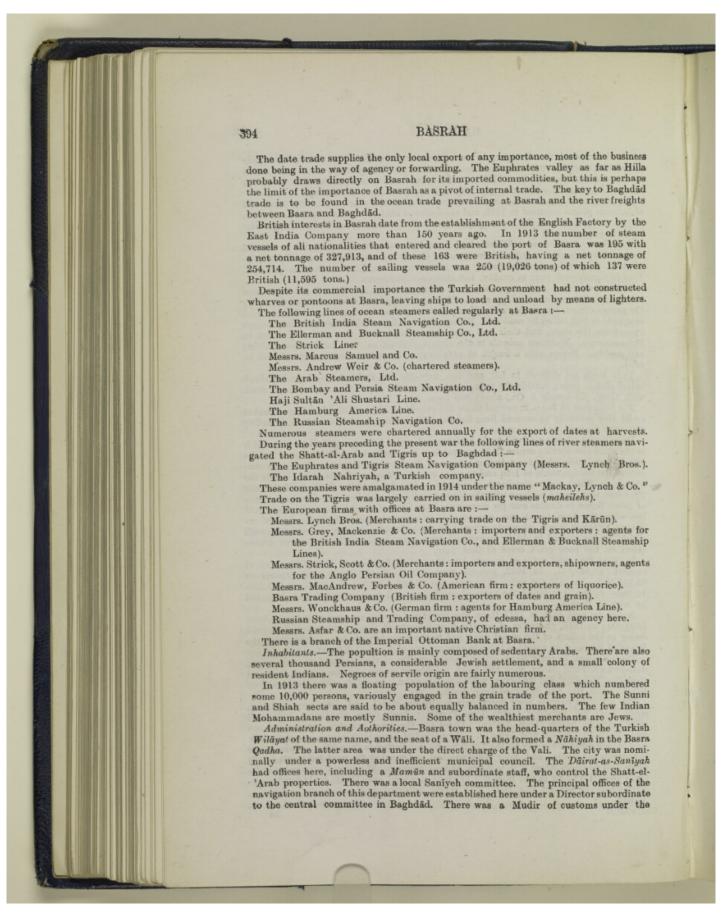
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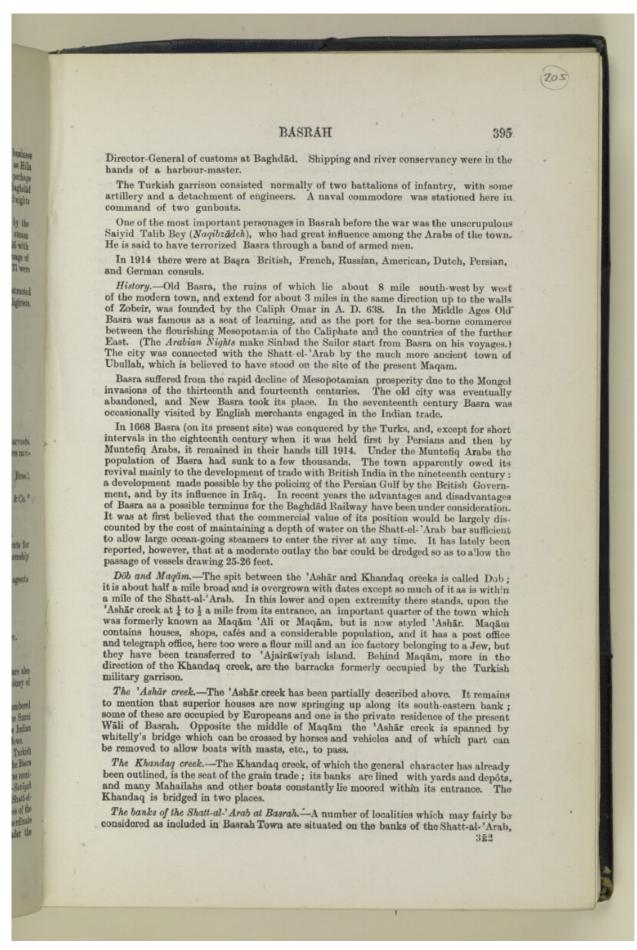
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396	BAS	SRAH	
	rtly below the British essed by the river, begin		we enumerate, in the order hest up-stream:—
Right	bank.	.1	Left bank.
Rubāt (Nahr-ar-)	A creek, the next above the Nahr-al-	Gardilān	A creek and large village about 1 mile up-stream
	Khandaq, from which it is about 500 yards distant. On the north side of		from the British Consulate. Below Gardi- lān are 3 large houses owned by Ibn-al-Faraib,
	it are a new house belonging to Mirza Hamzah, the Arab Secretary of the		Sālím-al-Badr and Mu- hammad - ash - Sha'aibi; the last of these 3 pro- prietors is now in exile
	Shaikh of Muham- mareh, and a house belonging to Raphael	the self of the self of the	and his house remains unfinished. Some date plantations at Gardilān
	Sayegh; below it is a house belonging to Asfar and Co.	instrum bas 19	are owned by nephews of the present Shaikh of Kuwait.
Khandaq (Nahr-al-)	This creek, 1,200 yards above the old British Consulate, has already been fully described. On the north side of the entrance are the premises of the		and the second of a product, and a second of a product of a second of a product of a second of a secon
	Basrah Trading Co., known as "Bait Muir" but owned by Asfar and Co.	Service School	
'Ashār (Nahr-al-)	This creek opens into the river 300 yards above the old British Consulate and has been described at length above.	'Askari.	The old Turkish Government hospital exactly opposite the entrance of the 'Ashār creek; it was originally a naval hospital. In maps it is generally shown as Gardilān, but it should rather be called Tanūmah.
Old British Consulate (by Arabs called Bait-al-Bālyōz) or Qunsulkhānah,	A large handsome building with a high flagstaff upon the bank of the river: Immediately above the Consulate are the offices of Messrs. Gray, Mackenzie		called Januman. A small village with some cultivation about opposite to the old British Consulate. During the crisis between Turkey and Kuwait in 1901-02 about 8,000 troops were encamped here on the go
Construction of the Constr	and Co., and just below it and a little further inland are those of Messrs. Lynch Bros.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	links.

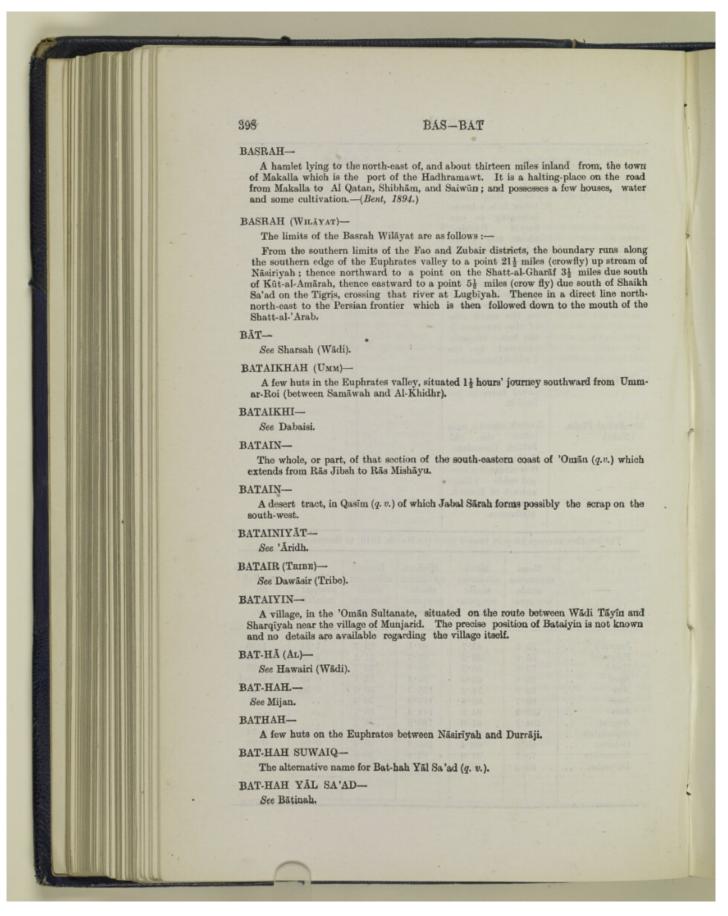




		BASRAH 3				397	
- Rig	ht bank.	material trees		Left bank.			
Gazārah (Nahr-al-)	below i belongi Saiyid about	village; next it is a house ng to one Hāshim, 500 yards he old British ate:			is or allow	BARRAS .	
	yards h British on the of the the hor	about 750 elow the old Consulate: south side entrance is use formerly d by the Commodor			in the same of the		
Sarāi (Nahr-as-)	with th	e old Turkish barracks be		e estrologic Total do ph	Out of the	NATATALE NATA O post-na	
Manāwi-al-Pāsha (Nahr).	A creek, below British A shor it is sit sid ea suburl	about a mile the old Consulate. t distance up tuated a con- ble village of Basrah, ting; about		the suit of	Property and	MATATAL ALL SE ALL S	
The weather as	400hou		ears (to Mar	ch, 1916) at	Basrah:—	AND SERVE	
ben mayo dayo a	Mean maximum shade tempera- ture.	Mean minimum shade tempera- ture.	Highest maximum shade tempera- ture.	Lowest minimum shade temperature.	Mean average rainfall.	Maximum rainfall on any one day.	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	59·9 65·4 73·6 83·8 93·9 99·7 103·3 104·2 99·5 89·1 75·3 63·3	43·7 49·0 56·3 65·0 74·3 80·8 84·8 81·0 74·9 66·4 57·0 49·6	80·1 83·3 88·8 96·4 115·3 116·9 114·4 120·5 112·3 105·3 92·4 75·0	23·7 31·1 39·7 53·1 59·0 70·3 65·7 68·7 61·9 49·5 39·5 35·1	1·21 1·05 1·12 0·48 0·36 0·19 0·08 0·82 1·12	1·53 0·91 1·65 No record. 0·95 0·94 0·28 3·10 1·78	

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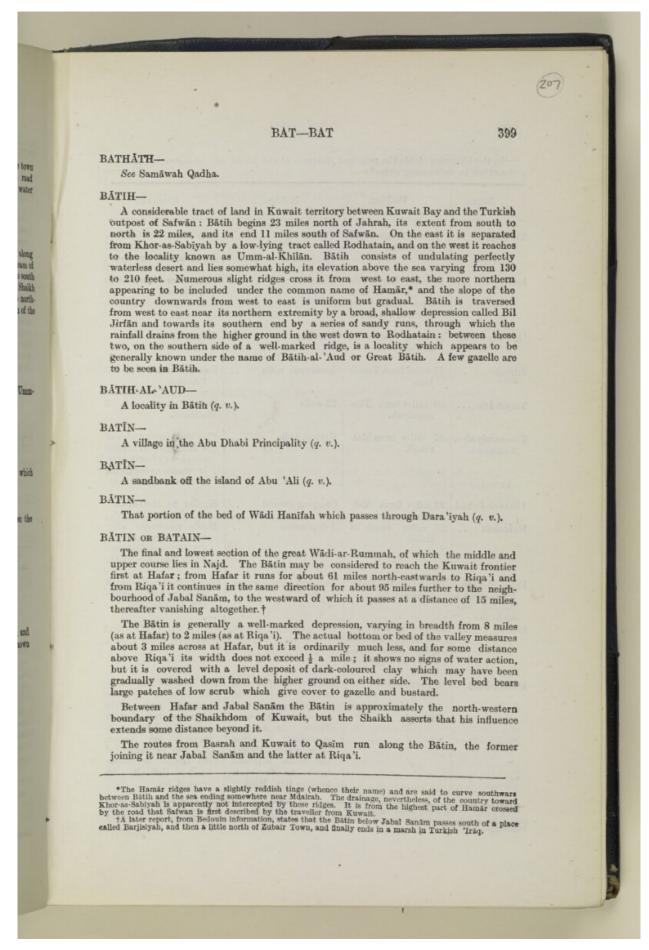




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400		BATIN	
In the follow	wing table the principalescending order*:—		are enumerated and are
Name.	Position.	Nature.	REMARKS.
Tarfiyah	About 15 miles from Buraidah.	Wells	One contains drinking water at 6 fathoms; the others are dry.
Sarīf	15 miles from 'Ain Ibn Fahaid, near west bank of Wādi-ar-Rummah.	Wells	Fair water at from 1 to 4 fathoms.
'other take 'the	36 miles south of Jibbah.	A spring	Undrinkable water.
Jibbah	17 miles from Taiyib Ism.	Numerous wells	Sweet water at 2-3 fathoms.
Taiyib Ism	29 miles from Tha- mamiyah.	25 wells	Sweet water at 3 fathoms.
Thamamiy ah or Thamami.	37 miles from Mat- rūbah.	Several wells	Five have sweet water at 4 fathoms; in winter supply is plentiful but in summer enough for
Umm-al-Fahūd	22 miles from Mat-	Camping ground	a score of camels only. Similar to Matrubah.
Matrūbah	rūbah. 28 miles south of	A depression	Holds up water after
	Hafar.	allow of the extent White	winter rain; is in a valley entering the Batin from the south.
Falaij-al-Janu- biyah and Fa- laij-ash sha- maliyah.	Drain into the Batin at Hafar.	Two dry watercourses.	Coming from north-north west and south-south-east respectively.
Hafar	In the middle of the Bātin, about 160 miles west-south- west of Kuwait		See article Hafar.
Ballāl (Qasr).	Town. In the middle of the Bātin, about 25 miles below Hafar.	The remanis of an old mud fort, about 50 yards square, with some outlying débris. There is nothing impressive about these ruins though the Arabs attribute them to the prehistoric Bani Hilal.	The bed of the valley is here of greater breadth and bears more vegetation than near Riqa'i, but there is no water, and the existence of the ruins is somewhat difficult to account for.
*A portion of the	he Bātin below Jabal Sanām received too late for incorpo	was examined by Major Knox, tration in this Gazetteer and w	, in January 1908. The results were transferred to the Foreign

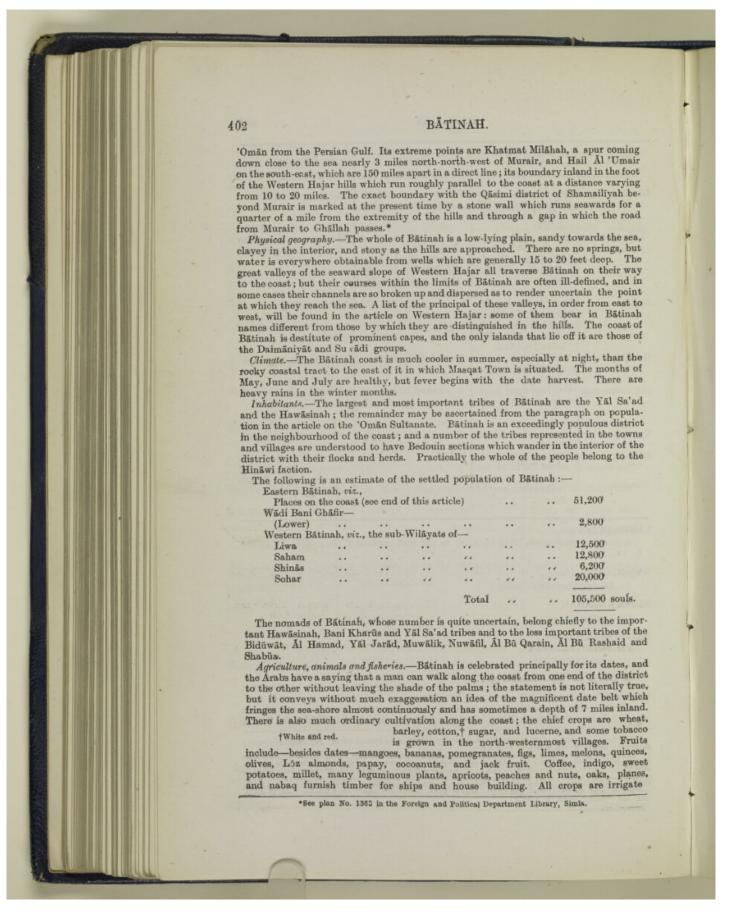




		1	BAT—BAT	401	
	Name.	Position.	Nature.	REMARKS.	
	Dharābīn	On both sides of the Bātin, about 17 miles below Qasr	Two groups of mounds opposite to each other.	The mounds are low.	
	'Ādhariyāt	Ballāl. On the right bank of the Bātin from Dharābīn to Riqa'i, a distance of 19	A series of half a dozen dry water courses which enter the Bätin from the	In some of these there is water underground.	
	ni ina tonia	miles.	higher ground on the south-east.		
	Riqa'i	Between the deepest part of the Bātin and its right bank, about 19 miles		See article Riqa'i.	
	Kharjah	below Dharābīn. Near the left bank of the Bātin oppo-	A number of knolls	The knolls form groups.	
	(No name)	site Riqa'i. On the right bank of the Bātin 10 miles below Riqa'i.	A conspicuous hill forming a good land-mark.		
•	Qulbān	18 miles below Riqa'i.	Water-holes; supply unreliable.		
	Mahzūl	Near the right bank of the Bātin at an uncertain distance	A hill.	Mahzūl marks the western extremity of the Kuwait district	
		to the north-west of Jahrah.		of Shiqqaq.	
			ailes to the east-south-ea	st from Arzanah Island	
	(q. v.). BATĪN (KHOR	·AL)—		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
	See Dhabi (. BATÎN ARZAN	Abu) (Principality.)			
	See 'Āridh.	AH—			
	BÄTIN-AS-SAI See Sadair				
	BĀTIN-ASH-SI		ow seeling	In all of the second	
	BĀTINAH*—		istrict in the Sultanate of	'Oman : its poset forms a	
	great hollow co	urve between Masqat T	Town and the promontory	that divides the Gulf of	
	The etymology of which is hidden or in to be viewed from the are clearly inappropressionable to other senses of the with the "back"	of the names of Batinah and I ward, Dhahir that which is ene west instead of the east—a riate. It is possible that Dhā its name because it is low-lyir e Arabic roots, and we may co	in Black's Sketch of the Bätinah. Dhähirah is not free from difficult vident or external; but unless we supposition which appears junna hirah is ocalled because it ig and not visible from a distance, onnect Bätinah with the "belly"	y. Bātin ordinarily means that	
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		BĀTIN	JAH	403	
of Bāti The do wild as for wh The the Shi by the submer of 50 n Trad cotton Town; the fac not inc that ar and is a belong	nah, with mestic and imals ince celed traff fisheries of shah, combuoyancy sible craft inles and remained and the table that the caccessible caccessible dead lee to Bātinah	the exception of a few mals are camels, horses, lude the gazelle and the ic, has no vehicles. If the coast are produc posed of a bundle of dat of its materials and no the people of Bātinah p	spots, appears to be u, cattle, goats and dog e hare. The country, tive. The commonest te stalks held together worth by excluding water; put to sea in all weather on is the date. Import for the most part from the denseness of the ligar are supplied throug th possesses no harbour smallest size; it lies quevertheless some sea-ge	rts are principally rice, a India through Masqat local population and of h the Bātinah ports, is rs, nor even any creeks afte open to the Shāmal bing and coasting craft	
-			1	1	
	Port.	Inland area served by the port.	Vessels owned at the port.	Places to which the larger vessels run.	
Sib .		Wādi Samāil and Wādi Tau.	30 Shāshahs and 40 small boats.	Masqat Town only.	
Barkah .		Wādis Tau, Lājāl, Ma'āwal and Bani Kharūs.	20 large Badans and 20 small boats.	Ditto.	
Masna'ah		Wādis Bani Kharūs and Fara'.	4 Baqārahs, 12 Badans and 20 Shāshahs.	The coast of Trucial 'Oman and Masqat Town.	
Wudām		Wādi Bani Ghāfir	40 Baqārahs, Batīls and Ghunchahs.	Persian Gulf, India and Yaman.	
Suwaiq .		Ditto	10 Baqārahs, 5 Badans and 20 small craft.	Masqat Town and Persian Gulf.	
Sür Haiyê	n	The adjacent villages	40 Baqārahs, Batīls and Ghunchahs.	Persian Gulf, India and Yaman.	
Khābūrak		Wādis Hawāsinah, Bani 'Umr and 'Āhin.	5 Badans, 30 Shā- shahs and 15 small boats.	Masqat Town and Persian Gulf.	
Saham		Wādis 'Āhin, Sar- rāmi and Shāfān.	30 Badans and 70 small boats.	Masqat Town, Shinās Town and the Per- sian Gulf.	
Sohār		Wādis 'Āhin, Hilti, Jizi and Bani 'Umr- al-Gharbi.	8 Badans and 30 smaller boats.	Masqat Town and Makrān.	
		,		3F 2	

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404	BA	TINAH	
Port.	In'and area served by the port.	Vessels owned at the port.	Places to which the larger vessels run.
Harmül	Liwa Town	None of its own	Boats from Khābū- rah bring cargoes for Liwa, which is the trade centre of this
Shinās Town Murair (Saghīrah and Kabīrah).	Wādis Hatta and Faidh. Wādi-al-Qor	4 Baqārahs 33 Baqārahs and Bātils.	part. Masqat Town. Masqat Town and Persian Gülf.
the Sultān derives in Bātinah. Topography.—T articles on the Wi	ne. The other Wilāvat almost no revenue in e he topography of the wlāyat of Sohār and its sātinah in order from the Position.	xcess of local expenditu vestern part of Bātinah sub-divisions; the follo	re from his possessions
		habitants.	
Hail Al 'Umair	On the sea 5 miles south-east of Sib.	50 to 60 houses of 'Awāmir and Āl	The inhabitants live by dates, other cul- tivation and fishing.
Sīb			See article Sīb.
Laghshībah	4 miles west of Sib and 1 mile inland.	60 houses of Aulād Hadīd, Āl Wahī- bah and Bani Haya.	The people fish and own 20 Shāshahs; they have also 80
			cattle, 250 sheep and goats and 2,000 date palms.
Ma'abīlah	A little west of Laghshibah, near the sea, on the left bank of Wādi Qatib which comes down from a place about 13 miles inland.	40 houses of 'Awā- mir.	goats and 2,000 date





	BATIN	АН	405	
Place.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.	
Rumais	On the sea 10 miles west of Sīb.	30 ditto., including Mashātirah.	Wādi Lājāl reaches the sea half a mile west of this place and Wādi Tau still fur- ther to the west. There are 30 Shāsh- ahs, 15 camels, 20	
Wādi Manūmah	At the coast 6 miles east of Barkah.	150 houses of Hik- mān and Jannabah.	cattle, 150 sheep and 2,000 palms. Nil.	
Harādi	On the coast 4 miles east of Barkah.	100 dwellings of Matārīsh: one is a fortified house; the rest are huts.	There are dates and wells. The people are fishermen and sailors and dive for pearls at the Daimāniyāt islands.	
Barkah			See article Barkah.	
Falaij	About 6 miles inland from Barkah.	One stone-built plastered house belonging to the Sultan of 'Oman and about 20 huts of nomads of various tribes.	20 camels, 30 cattle, 200 sheep and goats and 600 palms.	
Mahār (Bū)	About 4 miles west of Barkah and 3 miles inland.	85 huts of the Muwālik tribe.	30 camels, 50 cattle, 400 sheep and goats, and 3,000 palms.	
Billah	About 3 miles in- land and 4 miles west of Barkah, to the west of Wādi Ma'āwal.	A fort and over 300 huts of the Ål Badar.	Pesides dates there is cultivation of sugar, wheat and melons, Palms are about 2,000.	
Na'amān	About 7 miles south- west of Barkah and the same distance			
Hadhib (1)	inland. A short distance inland, about 1 mile west of Billah.	40 houses of Bani Bū Hasan.	90 camels, 30 cattle, 200 sheep and goats and 5,000 palms.	
'Abāli (Bū)	On the coast 3 miles east of Masna'ah.	A large scattered village of Ghafailāt, Ghawārib, Yāl Jarād and Nuwāfil, inhabiting datebranch huts.	Sugar and lucerne are cultivated as well as dates. There are 500 palms. Wādi Bani Kharūs reaches the sea a mile or two	
	1	V	east of this place.	



406	BAT	TINAH.	
Place.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.
Marāghah	A mile or more inland between Bū 'Abāli and Masna'ah.	60 huts of Yāl Jarād.	Dates are grown: there are about 1,000 palms.
Sha'ībah	2 miles east of Masna'ah.	40 houses of Yāl Khamīs and Nuwā- fil.	Grain is cultivated and there are 3,000 date palms. Wādi Bāni 'Auf reaches the sea here.
Masna'ah	••••		See article Masna'ah. Here Wādi Fara' falls into the sea.
Tau-ash-Shawi	On the right bank of Wādi Fara', 3 miles inland from Masna'- ah.	20 houses of Yāl Sa'ad.	Wheat and lucerne are grown; there are 50 cattle and 100 sheep and goats, also about 400 date trees.
Tarif	On the left bank of Wādi Fara' opposite Tan-ash-Shawi, but rather higher up and clear of the Masna'ah date groves.	60 houses of Yāl Sa'ad.	The inhabitants subsist by their dates and other cultivation; there are about 12,000 palms. There are a few sheep and cattle.
Muladdah	7 miles inland, south- westwards of Mas- na'ah.	Town consisting of a few mud houses and some 400 huts. The people are Yāl Sa'zd except a few Balüchis.	There is a bazaar of 50 shops, and a large fort belonging to the Yāl Sa'ad. The place depends on its extensive date plantations which are divided only by a narrow Wādi from those of Masna'ah and contain about 5,000 palms.
Shirs	On the coast, divided from Masna ah only by the mouth of Wādi Fara'.	A large double village consisting of two quarters; the eastern contains 300 houses of the Hadādabah; the western, separated from it by a distinct interval, is composed of 200 houses of the Yāl Braik.	The people live by date cultivation and fishing. There are wells, but no cultivation except of dates. Palms are about 3,000.





	BATIN	VAH	407	
Place.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.	
'Awaid	On the sea between Shirs and Wudām.	80 houses of various tribes.	The inhabitants are fishermen and pos- sess about 80 Shā- shahs.	
Wudām	On the sea 8 miles from Masna'ah and 6 from Suwaiq.	A town of 400 huts, chiefly of the Balūchi, Maqānnah, and Bani Hammād tribes. One of the quarters is called Sūr-al-Maqānnah.	Besides fishing-boats some 40 sea-going craft running to Bandar 'Abbas, Lingeh, the Makrān ports and Karāchi are owned here. Wudām is the port of Muladdah, Gharaifah, Qarat and Tharmad and of Wādi Bāni Ghāfir. There are no shops; business is done in private houses.	
Raqqās	About 6 miles inland from Wudam.	100 huts of the Yāl Sa'ad.	There are date plantations containing about 2,000 trees.	
Gharaifah	Inland, a few hund- red yards east of Sūr-al-Qarat.	500 huts of Yāl Sa'ad.	There are 6,000 date palms.	
Qarat (Sūr-al-)	5 miles inland of Wudām south-west- wards, between Gharaifah and Thar mad.	Yāl Sa'ad, most huts, but some mud	There are about 3,000 date palms; no other cultivation. About 40 camels are kept, but few cattle or sheep.	
Tharmad	Inland, a few hundred yards west of Sūr-al-Qarat.		There is abundance of dates, palms numbering about 5,000 but little other cultivation. The people are many of them camelmen.	
Khabbah	On the sea about hal way from Wudām to Suwaiq.		The people live by the cultivation of dates, wheat and lucerne; there are 4,000 palms.	
Suwaiq	CIR have seen		See article Suwaiq.	



408	В.	ATINAH	
Place.	Position.	Houses and Inhabitants.	Remarks.
Bat-hah Yāl Sa'ad or Bat-hah Suwaiq.	On the coast about 2 miles west of Suwaiq.	600 houses of Yāl Sa'ad, very much scattered.	There are wells, and the date-groves belonging to the place extend about 6 miles along the sea-front and reach about 3 miles inland. The trees possibly number 10,000. Wādi Bāni Ghāfir reaches the sea here,
Khadhr	On the sea, about 7 miles west of Suwaiq.	400 houses of Yāl Sa'ad and Āl Bū Rashid. There are 2 quarters, that inland being detached from the other.	The people fish and grow large quantities of dates; the palms number about 5,000.
Haiyān (Sūr)	On the coast 4 miles west of Khadhra.	250 houses of Marā- zīq, Bani Kham- mārah, Yāl Sa'ad, Balūchis, etc.	The date plantations are very fine, containing about 4,000 palms, but the people have no other agriculture or live-stock. They own about 40 large boats which carry dates to Karāchi and Mak-
Dhiyān	On the sea, 9 miles east-south-east of Khābūrah.	200 houses of Ål Bū Qarain, Ål Bū Sa'id, Bani Khurūs, Huyūd and mixed tribes.	There are about 3,000 palms.
Hajairah	On the sea to the west of Dhiyan.		The place is really a camping ground of the nomad Ål Bū Qarain with wells and dates; they have many camels and sheep here.
Hadhīb (II)	On the sea, 5 miles east of Khābūrah.	50 houses of Manā- warah and Yāl Sa'ad,	The people live by the cultivation of dates and cereals: they have 1,000 palms.

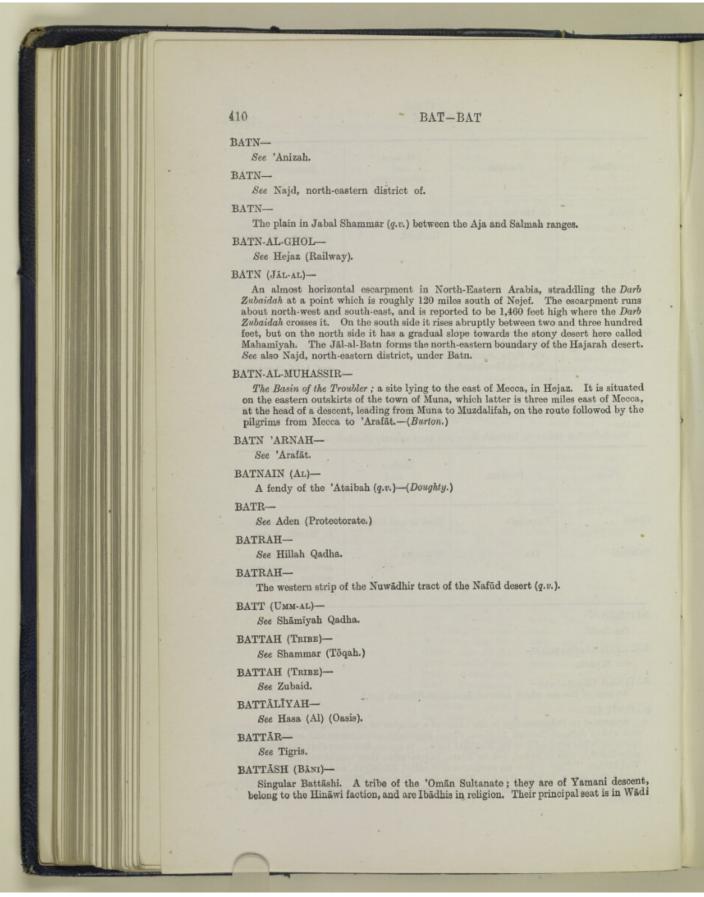
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		BĀ	TINAH	409'	
Place.		Position.	Houses and Inhabitants.	Remarks.	
'Abbāsah		On the sea 1½ miles east of Khābūrah.	150 huts of Banı Khālid and Ål Bū Rashaid.	There are 500 date palms; the people also fish and have many small boats. Wādi-al-Hawāsinah falls into the sea be tween this place and Khābūrah.	
Khābūrah				See article Khābūrab.	
Qasaf		One hour inland from Khābūrah on the right bank of Wādi-al-Hawāsinah.	40 houses of Hawāsinah.	Livestock are 14 horses, 20 camels, 40 donkeys, 20 cattle and 1,000 sheep and goats; and there are 8,000 date palms.	
	wiug pl	laces in Bātinah have	not been exactly locate	estimated in the above	
Place,	owiug pl	Position.			
	owing pl		Houses and	ed:—	
Place.		Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	REMARKS. '. Firewood is exported	
Place.		Position. Uncertain	Houses and inhabitants. Masā'īd and Hinādīs.	REMARKS. Firewood is exported to Masqat Town. The people are fishermen and cultivators owning 1,000 date	
Place. Ghalīl Sabaikhi BĀTINAH—	··· Jazīrat	Position. Uncertain Do	Houses and inhabitants. Masā'īd and Hinādīs.	REMARKS. Firewood is exported to Masqat Town. The people are fishermen and cultivators owning 1,000 date	
Place. Ghalīl Sabaikhi BĀTINAH— See Badi BĀTINAH (A	Jazīrat dh. Maqta'-	Position. Uncertain Do	Houses and inhabitants. Masā'īd and Hinādīs. 50 houses	REMARKS. Firewood is exported to Masqat Town. The people are fishermen and cultivators owning 1,000 date	
Place. Ghalil Sabaikhi BĀTINAH— See Badi BĀTINAH (An arm of the see Biyān and widely sition to Isl were Ibadh Wahhābism tainly died	JAZĪRAT dh. MAQTA'- of the s diffused lam espuis who on. Ther out in A	Position. Uncertain Do PAL)— The a which cuts off Jazin and through Al-Hasa, where is now no particular Al-Hasa if not in 'Omã Al-Hasa if not in 'Omã	Houses and inhabitants. Masā'īd and Hinādīs. 50 houses ae of a number of sects lose tendencies are a bi form. It seems, however, but to what they consect called Rātinīvah called Rātinīvah called Rātinīvah called Rā	REMARKS. Firewood is exported to Masqat Town. The people are fishermen and cultivators owning 1,000 date palms. o, originating in 'Omān tter and resolute oppover, that the Bātinīyah msidered the heresy of and the feeling has certainly above the palms of the control of the	

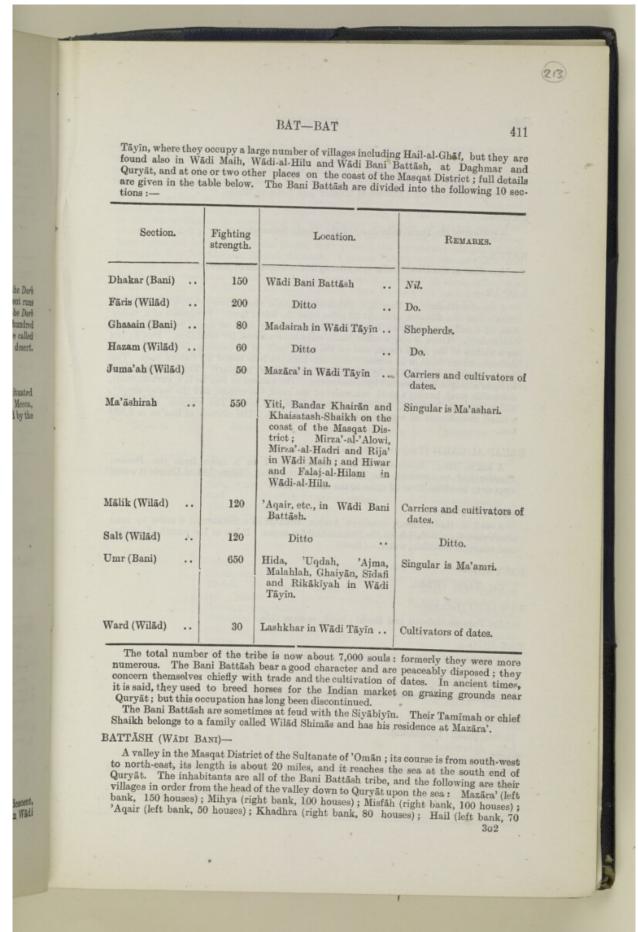
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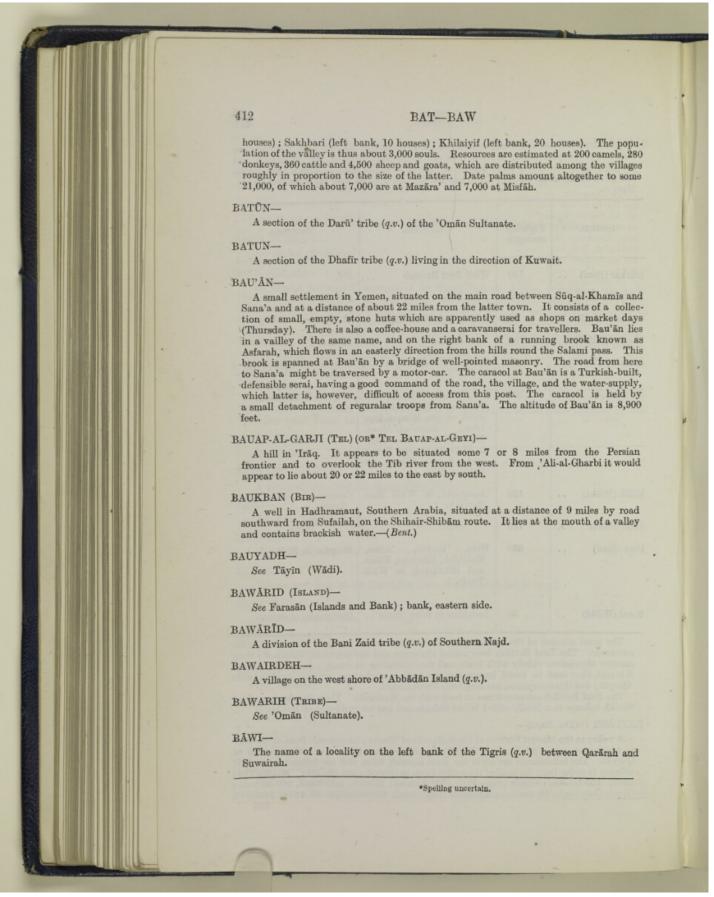
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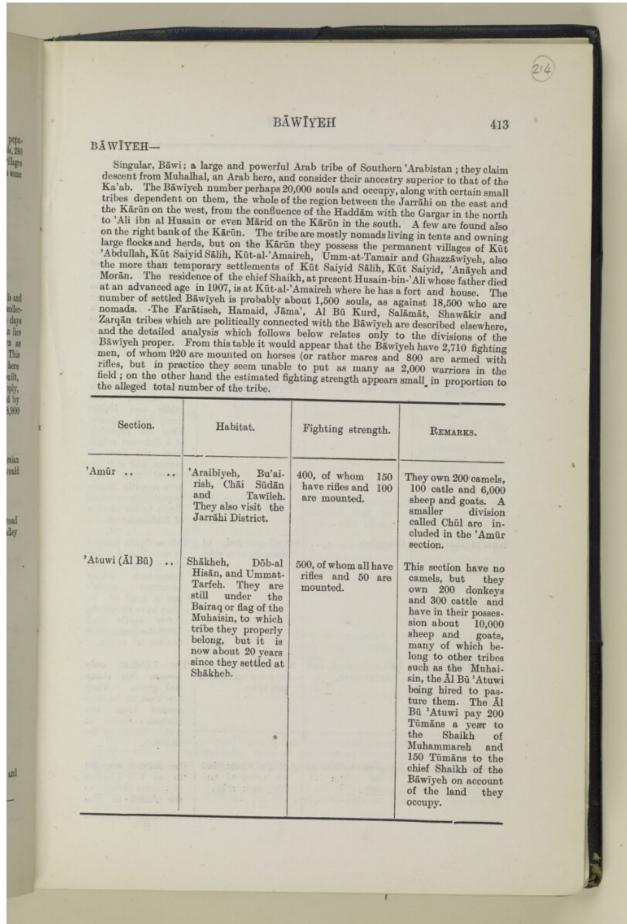




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414	BĀ	WÏYEH	
Section.	Habitat.	Fighting strength.	Remarks.
Bālid (Āl Bū)	Dōb-al-Hisān and Umm-at-Tarfeh.	100, of whom 50 have rifles and 20 are mounted.	This section own 100 camels and 200 cattle and have charge of about 10,000 sheep and goats, but of these many belong to the Muhaisin and other tribes. They are said to pay 100 Tūmāns a year as revenue to the Shaikh of Muhammareh.
Khālid (Bani)	Cham-as-Sābi	150, all mounted and armed with rifles.	The Bani Khālid own 300 camels, 400 cattle and 10,000 sheep and goats. They are probably of a different origin from the Bāwiyeh proper, and it is reported that they have recently begun to pay their revenue direct to the Shaikh of Muhammareh.
Khaz'al (Bait)	Chinaibeh	60, all mounted, of whom 20 have rifles.	This section is named in compliment, after the Shaikh of Muhammareh whose maternal uncle's son is head of it. They have 40 camels, a few cattle and 1,000 sheep and goats besides 60 mares.
Lıjbārāt or Lībārāt	Kūt-al-Amaireh and Ghazzāwīyeh.	50, of whom 20 are mounted and armed with rifles.	The Lijbarāt only possess 500 sheep and goats. They are said to be descended from the kitchen-servants of a chief Shaikh of the Bāwiyeh.
Nawāsir	The places mentioned in the colum of remarks.	1,000, of whom 100 are mounted and 170 possess rifles.	The Nawāsir are said to pay 800 Tūmāns as annual revenue to the Shaikh of Mu-

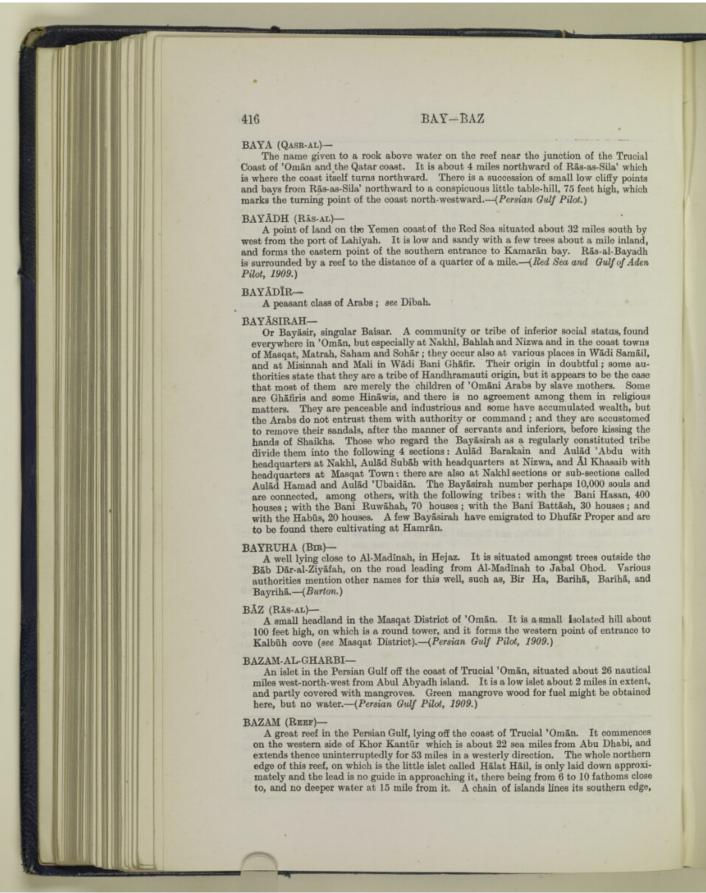




	7.7	WÎYEH	
	BA	WIYEH	415
Section.	Habitat.	Fighting strength.	Remarks.
Rahāmeh (Bait)	Khudhairivāt and	200. of whom 100 are	hammareh and to be divided into 6 subs-ections, viz.:— (1) Nawāsir proper (30 rifles) at Ghazzāwīyeh. (2) 'Awāudeh (30 rifles) at Qāmīsh : annual revenue 100 Tūmāns. (3) Barūmi (Al) (20 rifles) at Karaid : annual revenue 200 Tūmāns. (4) Hilaichīyeh at Jarbeh. (5) Husain (Al Bū) (30 rifles) at Ghazzāwīyeh. (6) Musabbi (Āl Bū) (20 rifles) at Morān.
Rahāmeh (Bait)	Khudhairiyāt and Imbāraki. Shākheh and Banneh	200, of whom 100 are mounted and 50 armed with rifles.	This section have 409 camels and 5,000 sheep and goats.
	Shearen and Damen	200, of whom 100 have rifles and are mounted.	Also called Al Bū Rashdi. Livestock are 100 camels, 200 cattle and 4,000 sheep and goats. The present Shaikh is Rāshid.
Zahrāo (Al)	Küt-al-'Amairoh	150, all mounted, but only 60 with rifles.	The Shaikh of the whole Bāwīyeh tribe belongs to this section. They own 400 camels, a few cattle, 15,000 sheep and goats and 200 mares.
Rahāmeh section a chief of the Bāwīya It is affirmed that	bove and are dependent	f them are at present ts of Shaikh 'Anāyeh, n	attached to the Bait- lephew of the principal

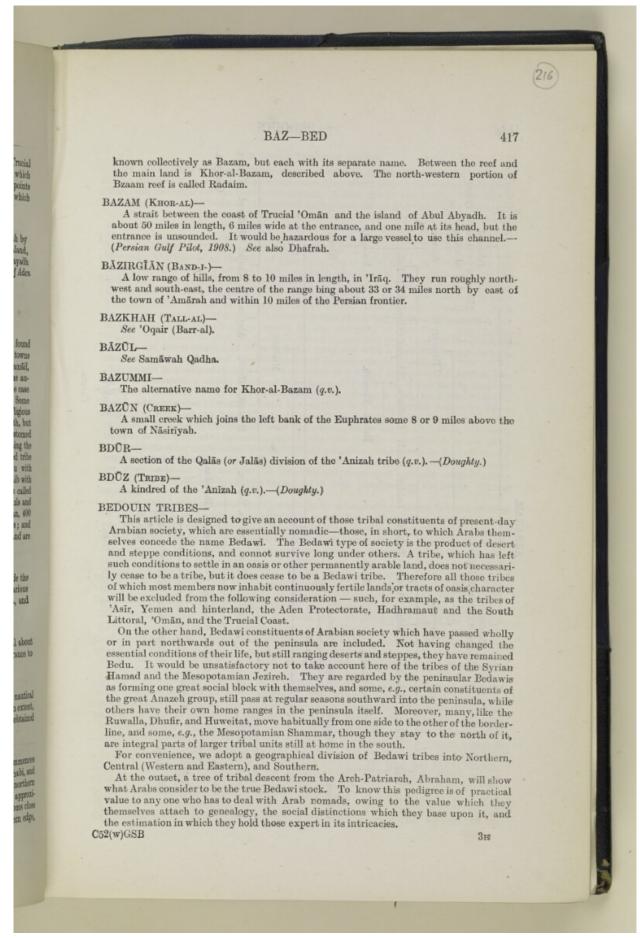
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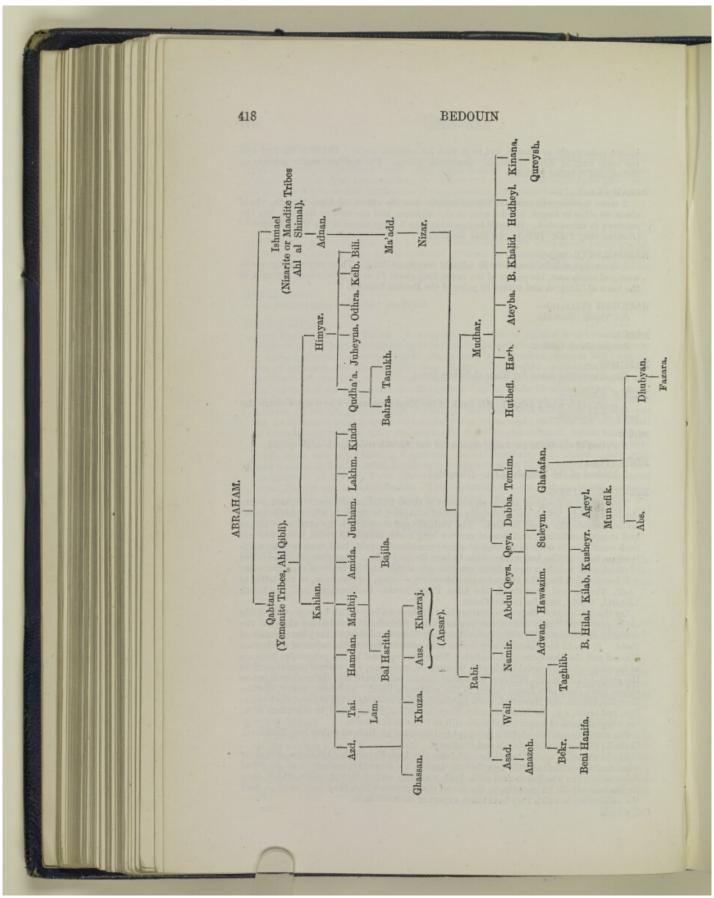
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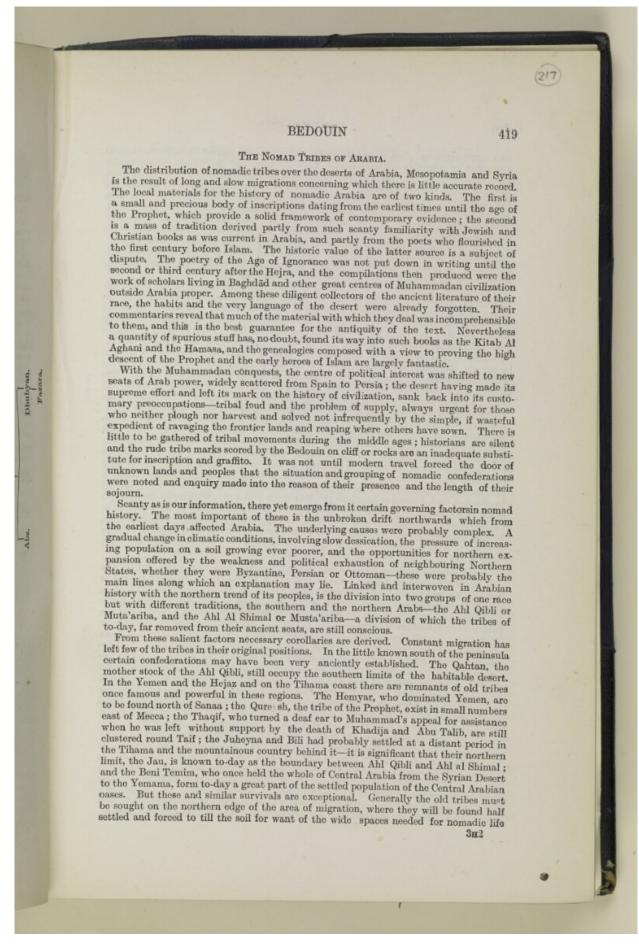
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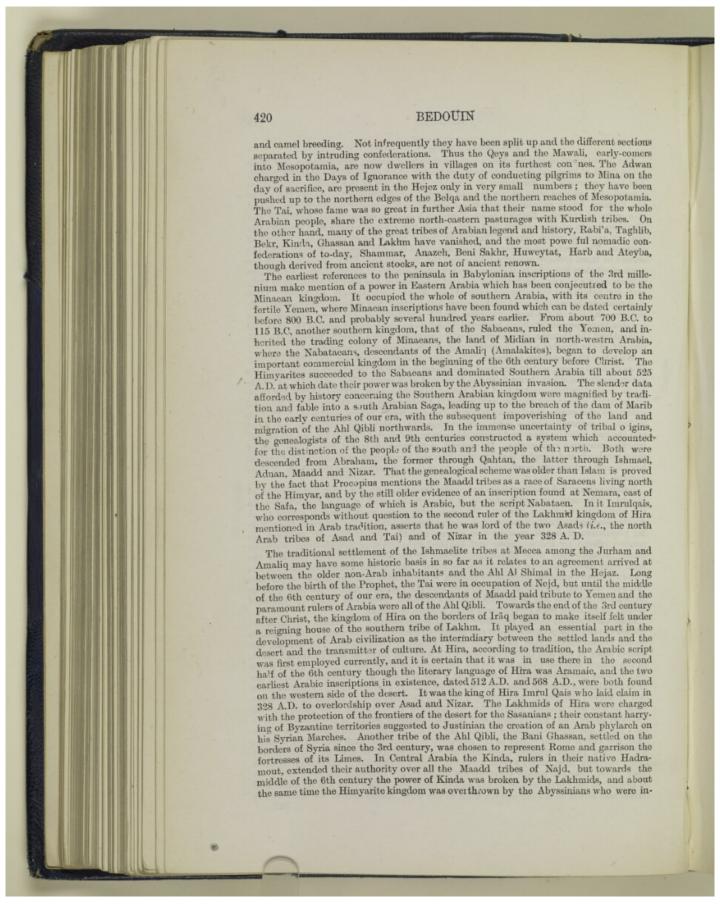
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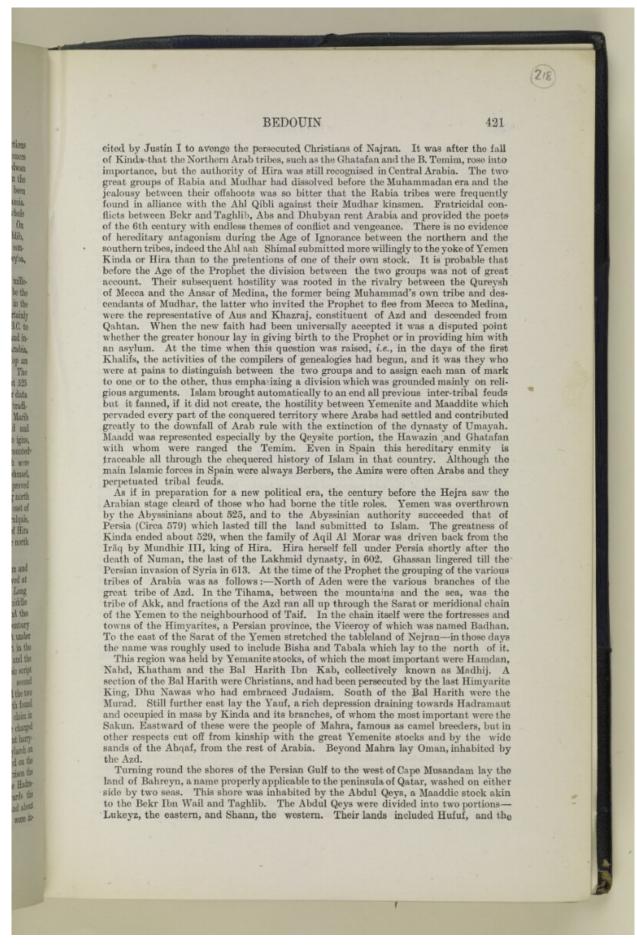
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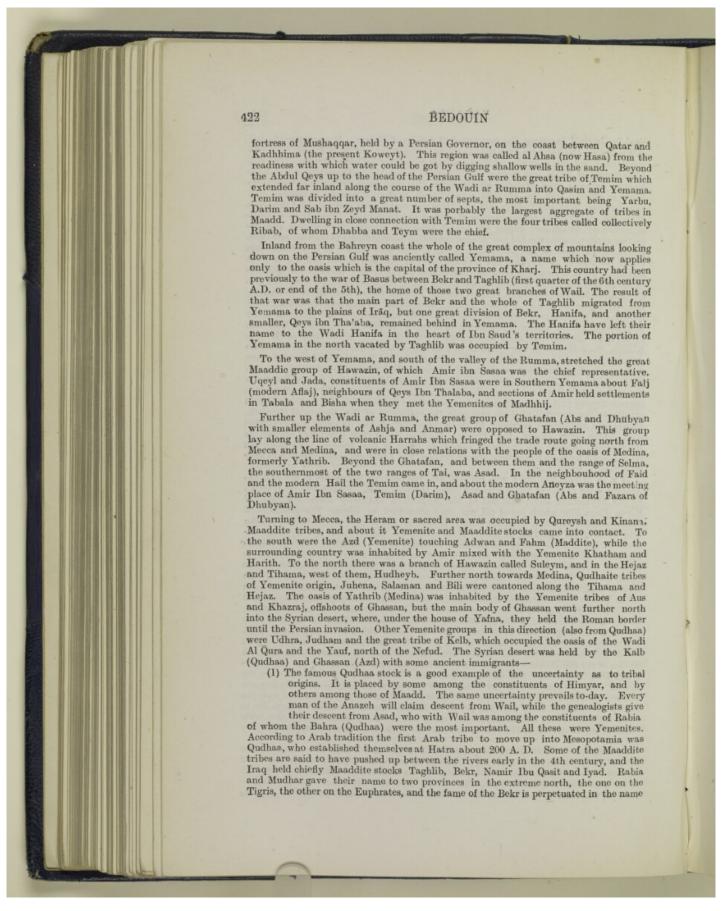
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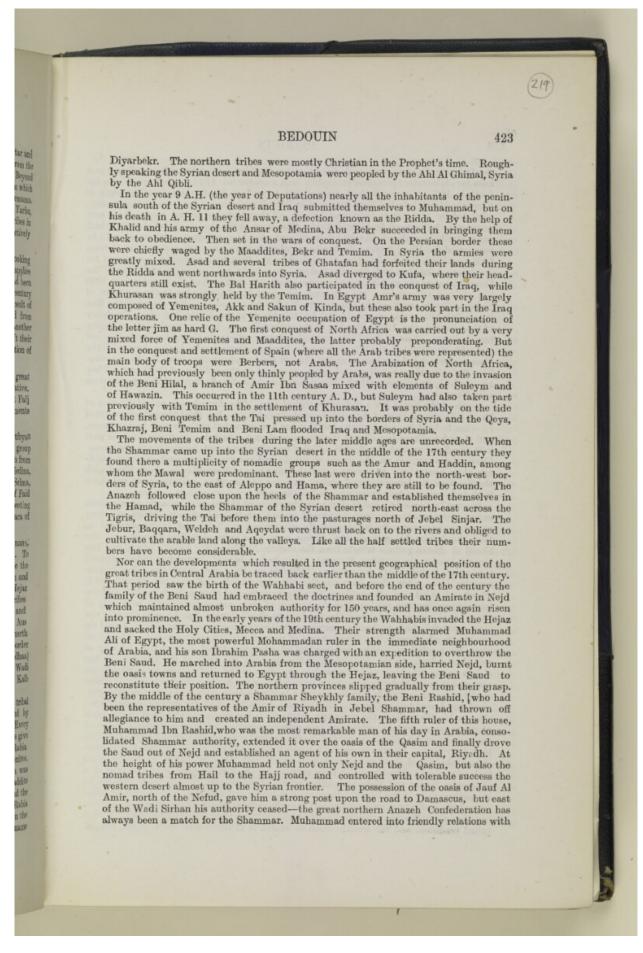
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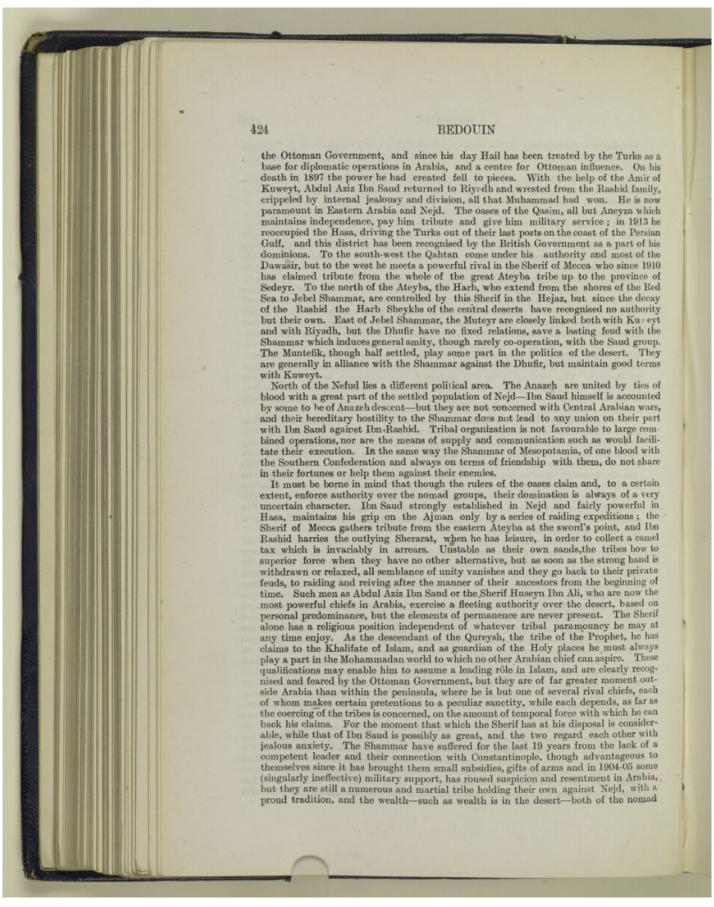
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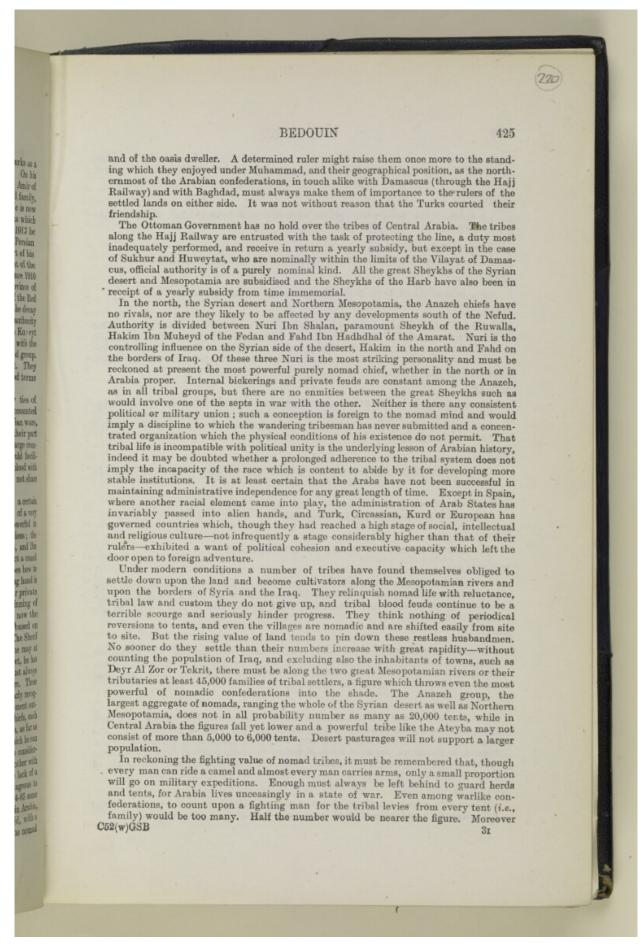
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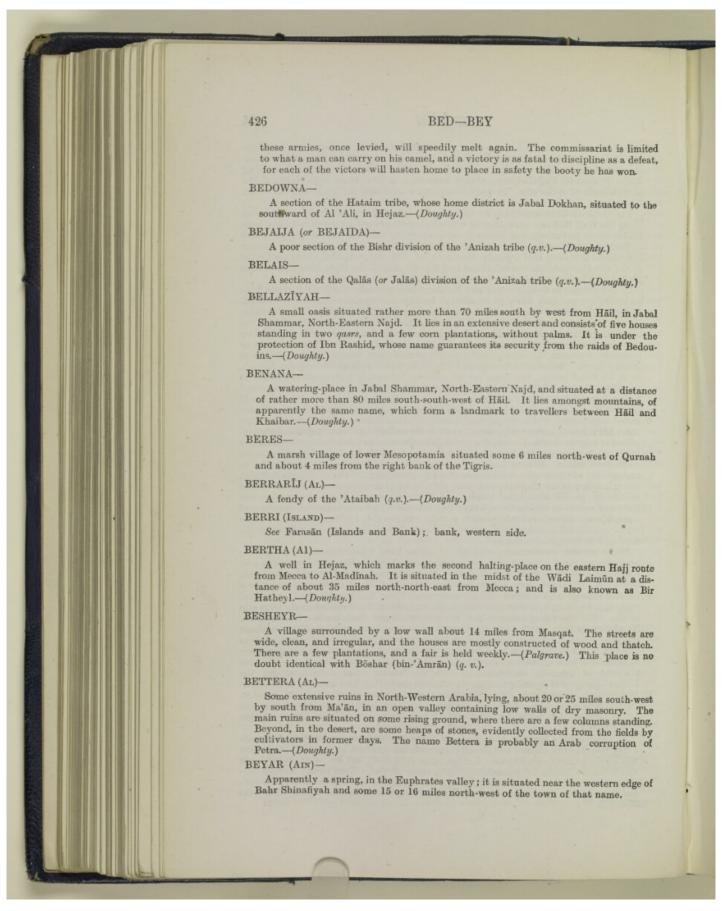
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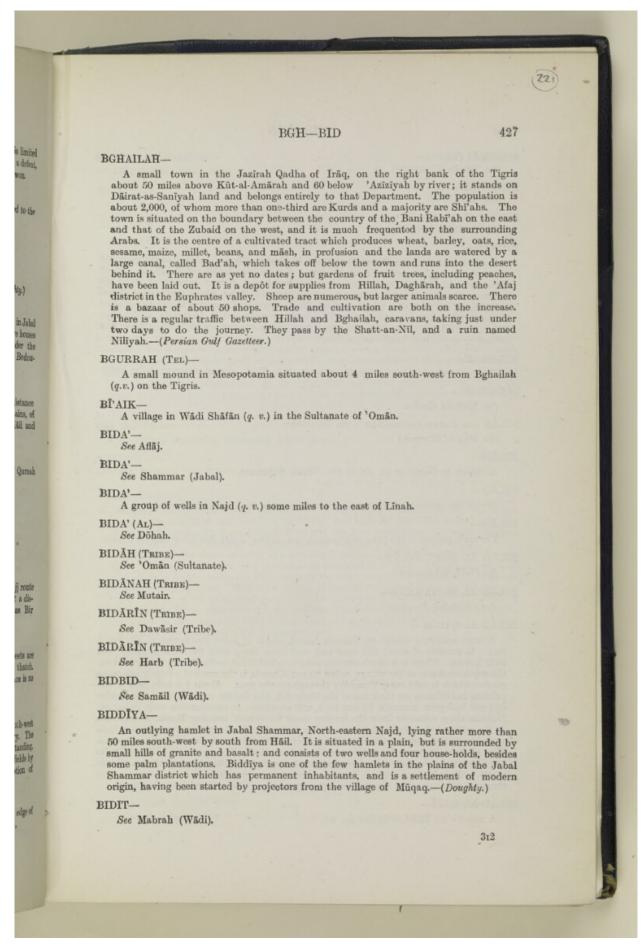
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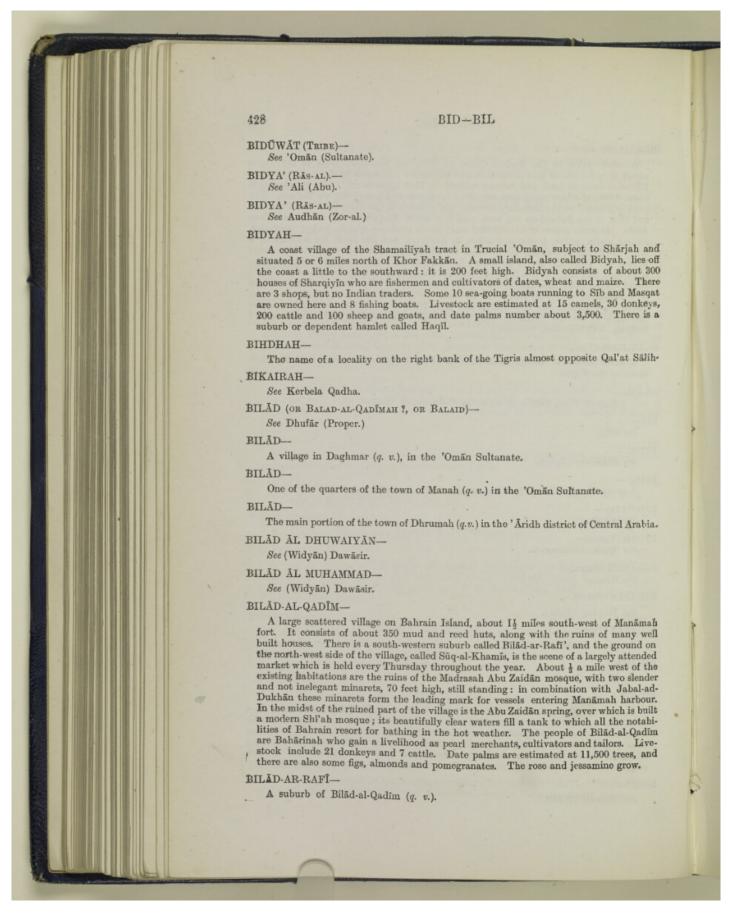
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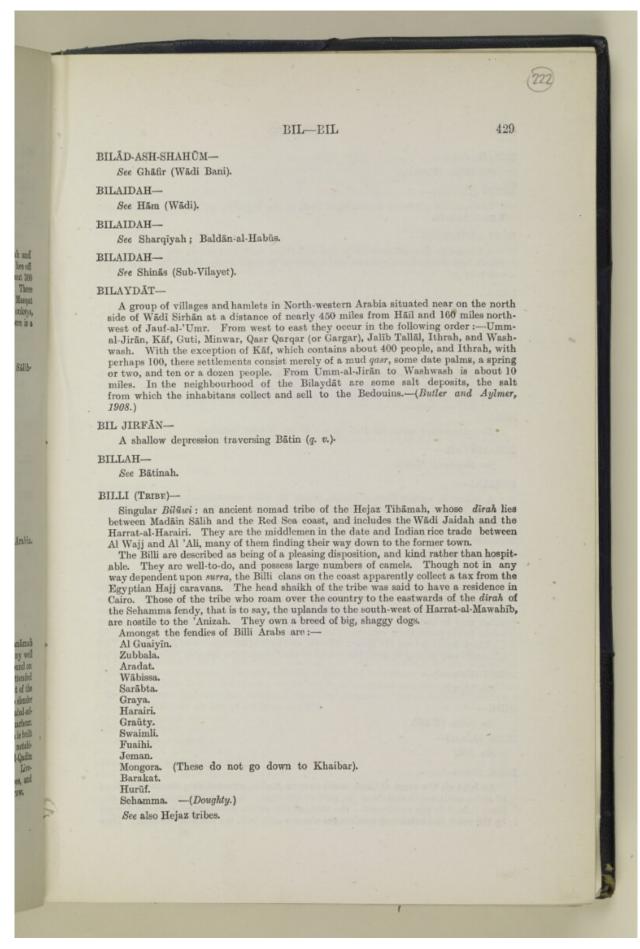




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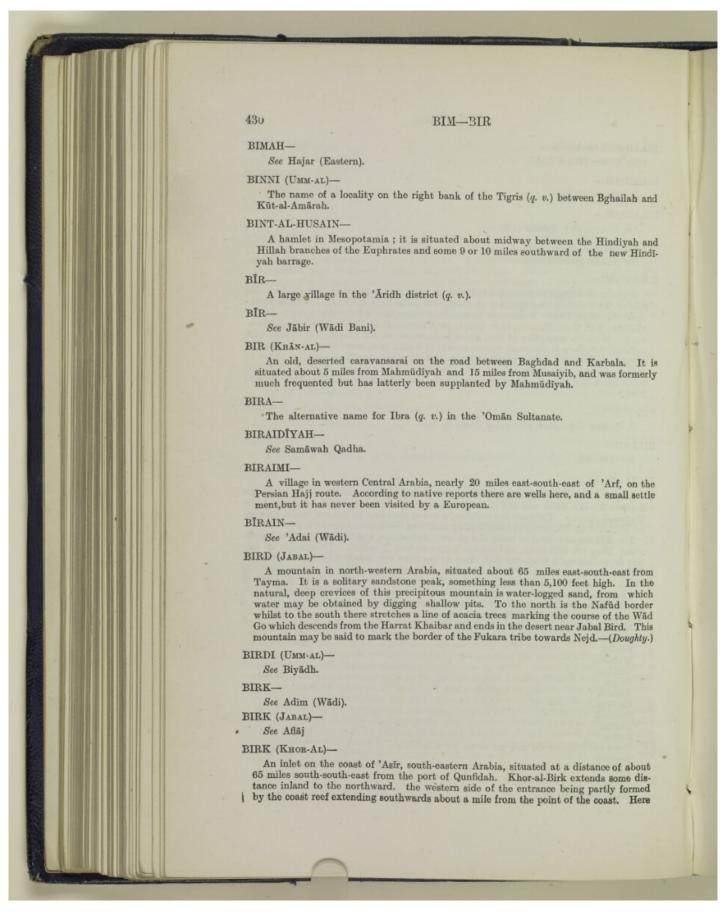
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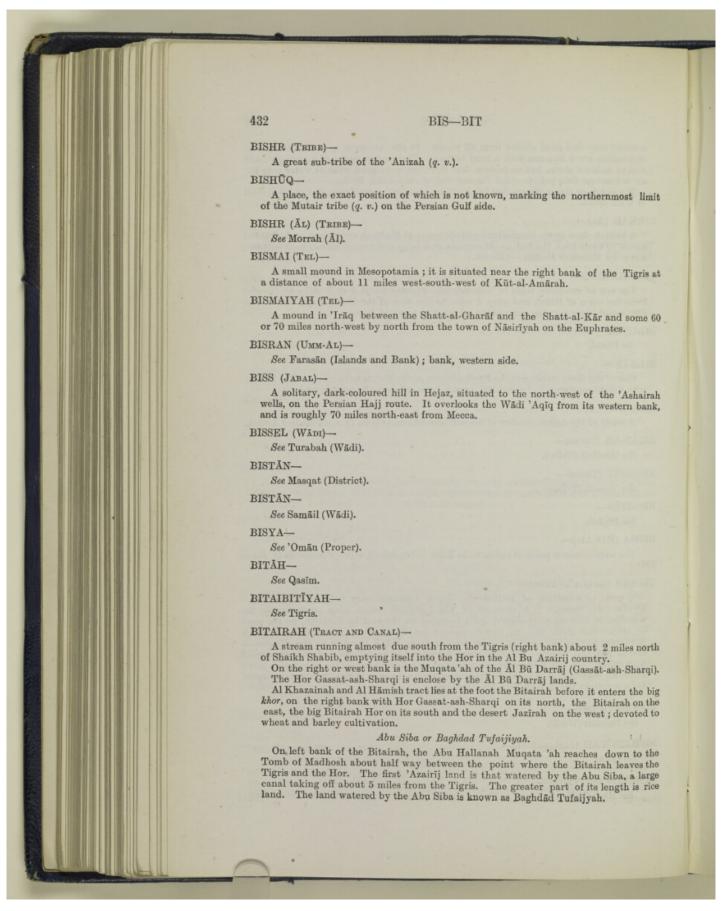
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		223
	BIR-BIS 431	
	a vessel may find good shelter from all winds. In the entrance is a 4-fathom patch, and within are 5 fathoms with a mud bottom. There are remains of a strongly built wall of unhewn stone, but no houses, and there are some good wells of water near the shore amongst date palms.—(Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1909.) The Sharif of Mecca claims that his southern boundary runs from Birk to the head of Wadi Dhila.	
	BIRKAH (AL)—	
	A halting-place on the main inland route between Al-Madinah and Mecca, and situated about 70 miles from the latter. It consists of a large and ruined cistern built of hewn stone by Harun-ar-Rashīd.—(Burton.)	
	BIRS NIMRUD— The site of extensive ruins in Mesopotamia, situated about 8 or 9 miles south-west from the town of Hillah and some 4 miles to the west of the Hillah-Najaf road. The site is said to contain the ruins of the temple and tower of Babel.	
	BIRUDDI—	
7	See Dhaid.	
	BIRZĀN— One of the three sections of the Braih division of the Mutair tribe $(q.\ v.)$. The Birzān with a fighting strength of about 300, appear to be an almost homogeneous body.	
	BIRZĀN— A fendy of the Aslam division of the southern Shammar tribe $(q. v.)$ of Central Arabia.	
	BISĀISAH (Tribe)— See 'Ataibah (Tribe).	
	BISAISĀT (TRIBE)—	
	See 'Anizah (Tribe).	
	BISAITÎN— See Biyādh.	
	BISHA (Rās-AL-)— The north-eastern point of entrance to Khor 'Abdullah (q. v.).—(Persian Gulf Pilot,	
	BISHAH (or Qal'at Bishah)— A town, or collection of settlements, lying approximately 240 miles south-east	
	by east from Mecca. It is situated in Wādī Bīshah which may conveniently be regarded as forming a separate district bounded on the east by Tathlīth, on the west by Hejaz and 'Asīr, and on the north-east by Wādī Sabai'. Bīshah itself is an important halting place on the routes leading from Wādī Dawāsir to the <i>Haramain</i> and to 'Asīr and Yemen. The settlement is reported to be well watered and surrounded with cultivation, but it has never been visited by a European and the only information available regarding it is that obtained from Arab sources. It was, however, occupied for a fortnight by an Egyptian force in 1834.	
1	BĪSHAH (Wādi)— See Dawāsir (Wādi).	
1	BISHAIRĨYAH (Jazīarat-Al)—	
	See Qatar.	
1	BISHĀRĪYAH (Tribe)— See Harb (Tribe).	

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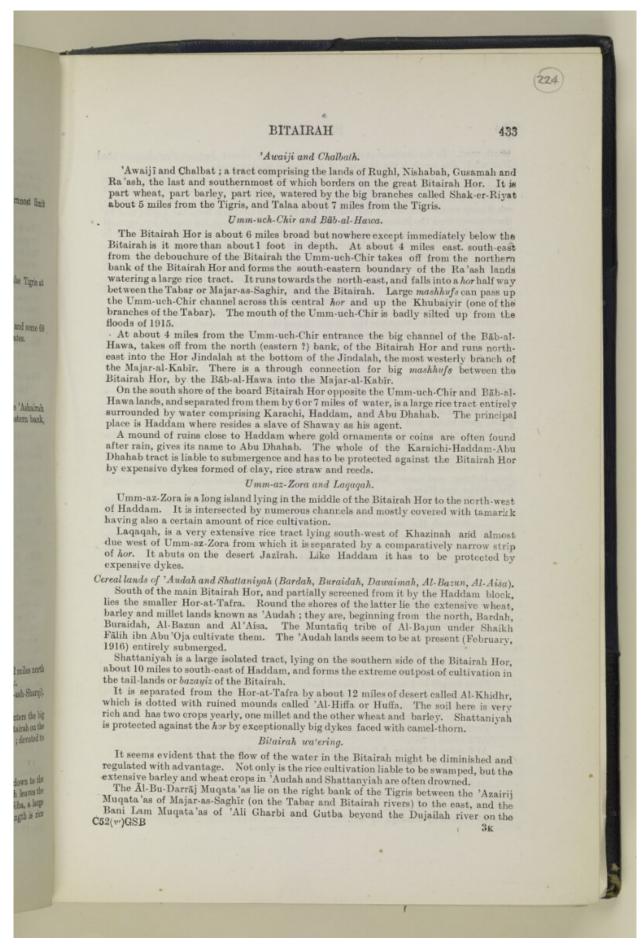




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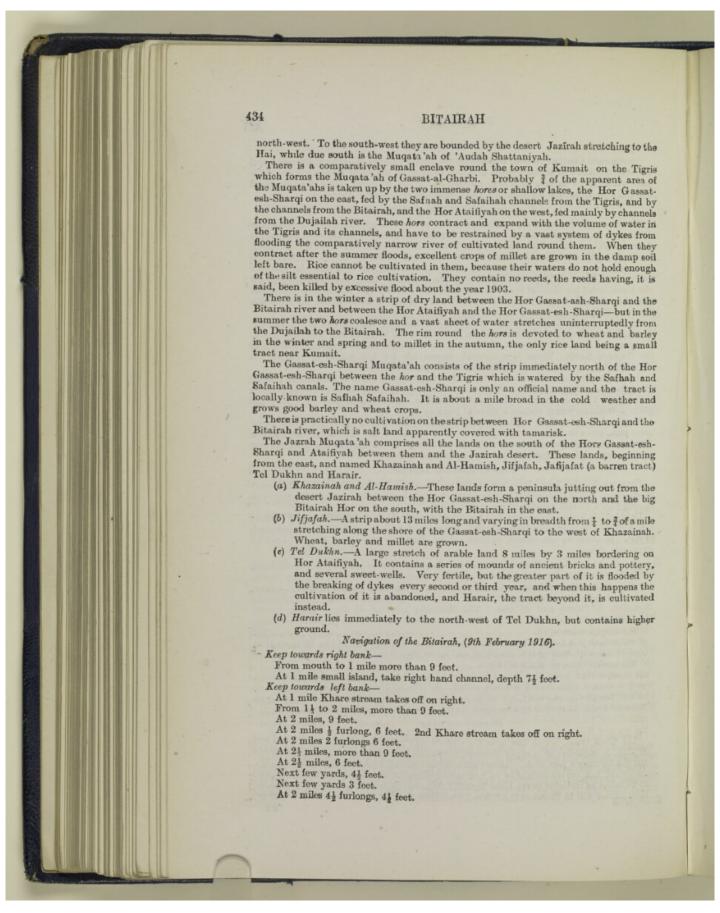
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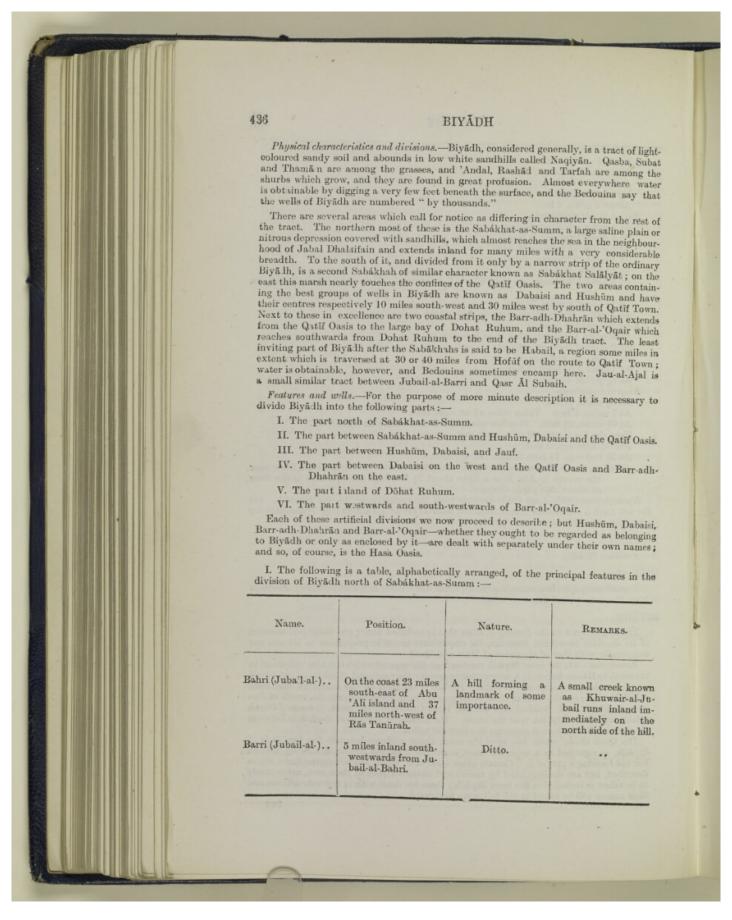
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(225)
BIT—BIY 435
Keep to mid-stream—
Up to 2 miles, 5 furlongs, 6 feet. At 2 miles 6 furlongs, 3 feet.
At 2 miles 7 furlongs, more than 9 feet.
Up to 3½ miles more than 9 feet. About 4 miles, 6 feet.
Keep towards right bank—
At 4 miles ½ furlong, 4½ feet. At 4 miles 1 furlong, 3 feet.
At 4 miles, 1½ furlong, 4½ feet.
At 4 miles, 2 furlongs, 6 feet.
At 4½ miles, 4½ feet. At 4 miles 6 furlongs, less than 3 feet. Ran aground. Here Abu Siba takes off on
left.
Up to about 5 miles, 3½ feet. At 5 miles, Shakatriyat channels take off on both sides.
Keep towards left bank—
At 5 miles 1 furlong, more than 9 feet.
At 5 miles 2 furlongs, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. At 5 miles $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet.
At 5 miles 3 furlongs, 3 feet.
At $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Keep to mid-stream—
At 55 miles, 3 feet.
At 7 miles, 3 feet. Talaa takes off on right side. At 7\frac{1}{4} miles, 2\frac{1}{4} feet. Pass low sand hills of Al-Hamish on right bank.
Here the hor is entered: go south-east.
For 3½ furlongs, 3 feet.
At 3½ furlongs, 1½ feet, launch ran aground. All along the right bank is low sparse tamarisk scrub. Along left bank from near
the mouth to Abu Siba a dyke about 2½ feet high runs parallel to the river
at about 200 yards distance. A marsh now (10th April 1916) extends from Musandaq down to the Bitairah. On
the left bank a continuous marsh from the wādi as far as Ali-ash-Shargi impassable for
wheeled traffic.
BITHNAH
See Hām (Wādi).
BION (Tel)—
A small mound in Mesopotamia situated some 6 or 7 miles in a north-easterly direction from the east end of Khor-al-'Afaj.
BIYĀDH—
The largest tract in the Sanjāq of Hasa that is included under one name; on account of its desolate character, however, its importance is not in proportion to its size nor
comparable with that of the oases of Hasa and Qatif.
Boundaries.—On the coast Biyadh reaches from the cape off which lies Abu 'Ali island in the north to Ras-as-Safairah, a promontory opposite the south end of Zakhnūniyah island
on the south—a distance of 130 miles. Biyadh is bounded on the north by the tract
called Huzūm; on the west of it lie in succession from north to south the tracts of Jau Shamīn, Habl, Jauf, Badd-al-Asīs and the Hasa Oasis; on the south it meets Jāfūrah
inland and Barr-al-Qārah near the coast. The maximum breadth of Biyādh is between
the sea and Habl where it amounts to about 50 miles. The Qatif Oasis, which lies upon the coast about midway between the two ends of
Biyadh, is regarded as a separate tract, surrounded on the landward side by Biyadh
but not forming a part of it. Certain other areas also, which fall within the limits above
described, but are distinguished by names and characteristics of their own, are scarcely to be taken as included in the term Biyādh; these are dealt with in separate articles and
their names will be found in the following paragraph.
3к2

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	BIYĀ	DH	437	
Name.	Position.	Nature.	REMARKS.	
Bātinah (Jazīrat-al-).	South of Abu 'Ali island from which it is divided by the unnavigable channel Maqta'-ar-Riyāfah, 2 miles broad.	The seaward end of the promontory which juts out from the mainland towards Abu'Ali island; at high tide it is cut off from the remainder by a small arm of the sea, called Maqta'-al-Bātinah, and becomes an island; it is described as being about the same size as the island of Umm Na'asān in Bahrain.	The so-called island is rocky and rises in two or three peaks. It has no named capes.	
Dafi (Dőhat-ad-)	6 miles south of the west end of Abu 'Ali island and about 20 miles south-east of Musal- lamīyah bay.	A small bay	From the foot of Dōhat-ad-Dafi the boundary between Huzūm and Biyādh runs inland due westwards.	
Dafi (Rās-ad-)	On the coast apparently in the corner between the eastern end of Maqta'. al-Bātinah and the coast of the mainland running south from it.	A small cape	data a	
Dhalaifain (Jabal)	On the coast, 12 miles south-east-of Jubail al-Bahri.	A hill	despitable destale	
Ja'ailīyah (Rās-al-)	On the coast, 16 miles north-west of Rās Tanūrah.	A small cape	Sometimes pronounced Lij'ailiyah. A pearl bank, similarly named, adicive this case.	
Tanūrah (Rās)	About 10 miles north-east of Qatif Town.		joins this cape. See article Rās Tanūrah.	



438				BIYĀDH
The principa given below, t	l Bedouir he relativ	campin e position	g pla ns bei	ces in this division where water is obtainable are ing stated from native information:—
	Name.			Position.
'Ainain				At the north end of Jubail-al-Barri,
Ajal (Jau-al-)				Midway between Jubail-al-Barri and Oasr
'Arūq (Umm-al-)				Al Subaih. 15 miles south-west of Qasr Āl Subaih.
'Awāzim ('Aqalat	-al-)			6 miles south-south-west of the Murair hill.
Dafi				3 miles east by south of the foot of Döhat-ad- Dafi.
Dhalaifain				At the hill of the same name upon the coast,
Fasal	••			6 miles west-south-west of the foot of Dōhat- ad-Dafi.
Jarār (Umm-al-)				In the centre of the division, 11 miles south- south-west of the foot of Döhat-al-Dafi and 23 miles west by south of Jubail-al-
Madhārib				Bahri. 6 miles south-south-west of the foot of Dōhat ad-Dafi.
Marāghah				7 miles south-west of the Murair hill.
Nabhānīyah -				18 miles west by south of Umm-al-Jarār.
Nafail				10 miles west by north of Umm-al-Jarār.
Qarain (Umm)				14 miles south-west of Umm-al-Jarār.
Ruqq		,,		Midway between 'Ainain and Umm-al-Jarār.
Sa'ādah				14 miles south-south-west of Umm-al-Jarar.
Sabāb				At the coast between Jubail-al-Bahri and Jabal Dhalaifain, slightly nearer to the former.
Sabhah Sabihah				15 miles west by south of Umm-al-Jarār.
Sadīyah				4 miles north-east of Umm-al-Jarār.
Sharūf (Abu)				2 miles south of Jubail-al-Barri.
Subaih (Qasr Ål)				See article Qasr Al Subaih.
Summ	••			4 miles inland from a point on the coast which is rather nearer to Jabal Dhalaifain
Tuwaiyah				than to the Jubail-al-Bahri. 3 miles west and slightly north of Jubail-al-Bahri.
Wāsat	=			7 miles south by east of the Murair hill.

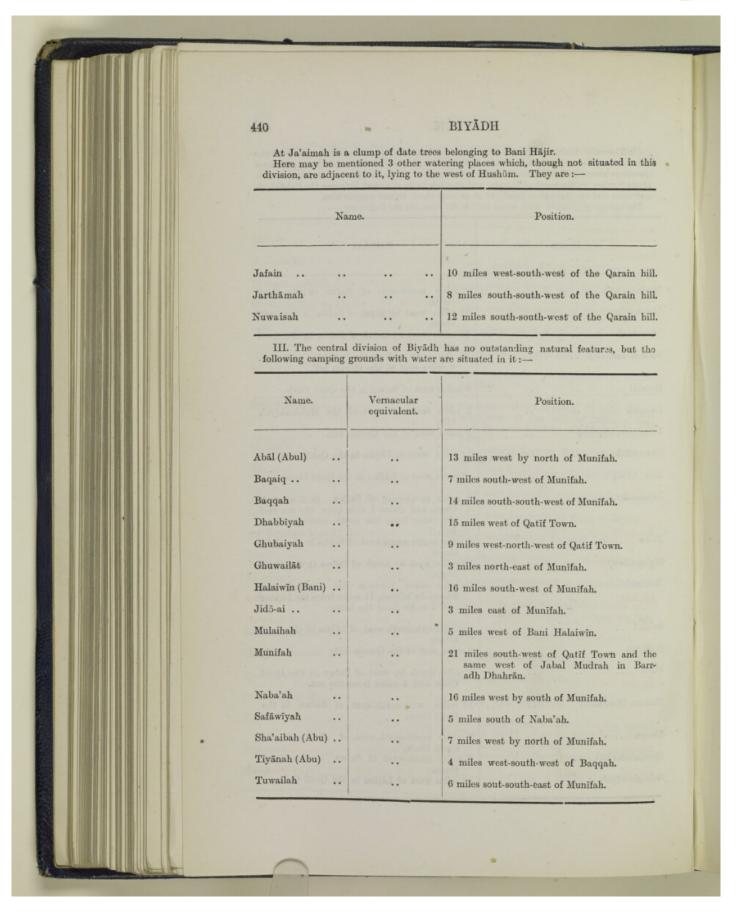




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					AND TOWN	
					BIYĀDH 439	
Sabā Qara abou as-Su	khat-as-S in is abou t 9 miles imm and	umm are t 28 mile to the nor the Sabák	two his west	ills name of Lājā Qarain a alāliyāt a	the division of Biyādh immediately south of the d Mubārakīyah and Qarain respectively; of these m in the Qatīf Oasis, while the Mubārakiyah is and appears to be situated between the Sabákhatat or near their inland extremities. this division are the following:—	
		Name.			Position.	
	-					
'Ardhū	mīyah				8 miles north-west of Safwa in the Qatīf Oasis.	
'Arīsh	(Umm)	•••			14 miles west by north of Safwa in the Qatīf Oasis.	
'Arqūb	ah				19 miles west by north of Safwa in the Qatif	
Birdi (Umm-al-)				On the south side of the Sabákhat-as-Summ, 8 miles east of the Qarain hill.	
Daraid					6 miles west of Safwa in the Qatif Oasis.	
Dasma	h				2 miles east-south-east of the Mubarakiyah	
Dhūma	in ('Aqala	t)			hill. 5 miles west of the Qarain hill.	
Ghuma	ilah				14 miles west of Lājām in the Qatīf Oasis.	
Hail (A	bul)				3 miles west of Lājām in the Qatīf Oasis.	
Ja'aim	ah	,.	***		8 miles north-east of Safwa in the Qatīf Oasis, and about 1 mile from the sea and the same from the north shore of Qatīf	
Jō'ān					bay. 6 miles north-north-west of Safwa in the Qatif	
Ma'an	(Abu)				Oasis. 10 miles west by north of Safwa in the Qatif	
Rahīms	h	**			Oasis. On the coast between Rās Tanūrah and Rās-al-Ja'ailīyah, 11 miles from the former and 5 miles from the latter.	
Sa'alül					5 miles north-north-west of Lājām in the Qatīf	
Salāliyā	it				Oasis. 9 miles east of the Qarain hill.	
Shāb					8 miles north by west of Safwa in the Qatif Oasis and 3 miles from the sea.	
Shaham	(Kawāki	b)			10 miles west-north-west of Safwa in the Qatif Oasis.	
Shaqm					3 miles north-north-west of Safwa in the Qatif Oasis.	
Shumai	lah (Bū)				6 miles north-west of Safwa in the Qatif Oasis.	
Subagh	āwīyah				10 miles west of Lājām in the Qatīf Oasis.	

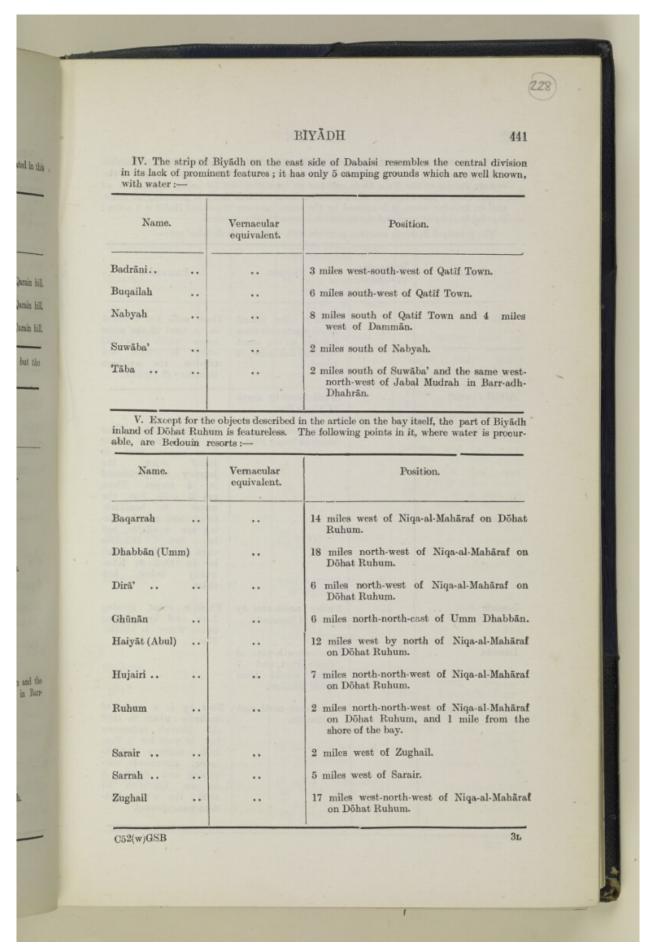






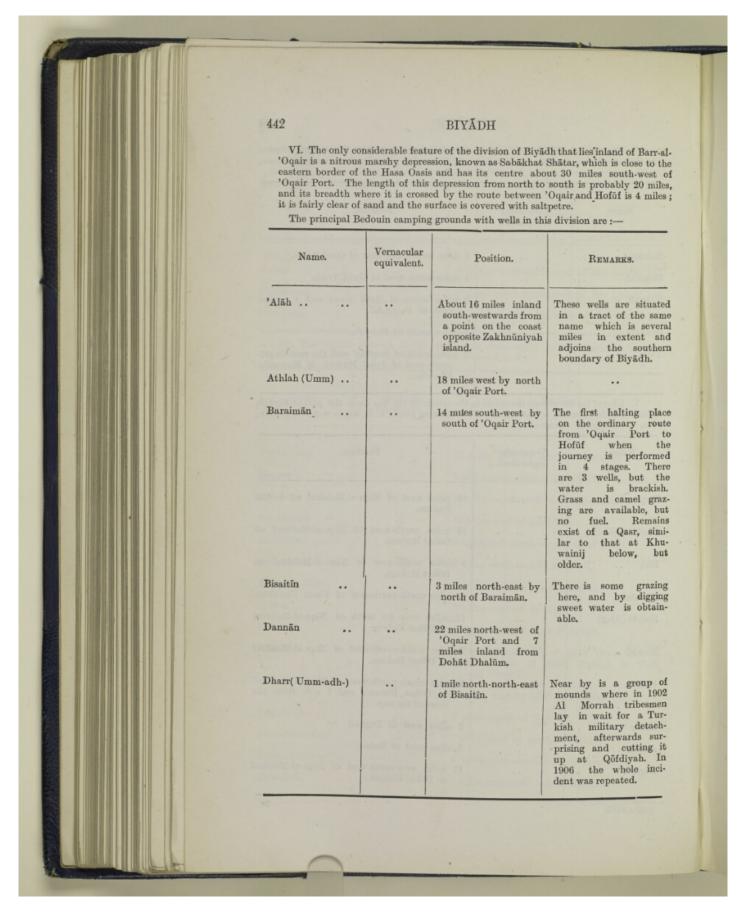
















		BIYĀDH	443	
Name.	Vernacular equivalent.	Position.	Remarks.	
Hishah (Umm)		11 miles west by south of Khuwainij.		
Kharāiq		10 miles inland west- wards from Rās-al- Qaraiyah in Barr- al-'Oqair Port.		
Khuwainij		22 miles south-west of 'Oqair Port	one route between 'Oqair and Hofuf when the journey is performed in 2 stages. There are remains here of a Qasr built by the Turks; it was	
	I man		about 20 yards square, with a bastion at each corner, and had rooms against all four walls inside. On the east side, only a few yards distant, is a well of good water, 2½ fathoms deep.	
Māris (Abul)	and the second second	10 miles south-west of Baraimān.		
Mijām'ah		9 miles west-north-west of 'Oqair Port.	- HANNINAN	
Muwaih		1½ miles north-north- east of Baraimān.	Pediatoria int. Action in the control of the contro	
Qōfdīyah	the state of the	4 miles south-west of Umm-adh-Dharr.	The scene of 2 mishaps to Turkish troops, See Umm-adh-Dharr	
	managh som	meeth to at the second	above. The place also called Quff-al- Yasrah.	
Rizqān	••	18 miles west by south of 'Oqair Port.	e de como de esta de la como de l	
Rughwān		15 miles north-west of 'Oqair Port and 7 miles inland from the coast.	PARTIE DE MANAGEMENT DE LES CONTROLS DE LES CO	
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444		BIY-BIY	
Name.	Vernacular equivlent.	Position.	[Remarks.
Shātar		3 miles south of Abul Māris on the eastern border of the Sabāk- khat Shātar.	The middle stage on the ordinary route between Hofuf and 'Oqair Port; by road it is 21 miles from the
Co. State Settler	The second		former and 28 from the latter place. The wells, 3 in number, are small and the water is brackish. There is no grazing or fuel.
Süwād		8 miles south-west of 'Oqair Port.	Good water for 'Oqair Port is fetched from this well.
Taba'āt		18 miles inland west- wards of Döhat Dha- lūm.	
Zaghaimah		3 miles west by south of Baraimān.	
yādh is without fi ern half of the trac 'Ajmān ; but when	xed inhabitants et is understood n. as at present, ifferently of the	to belong to the Bani Khāli the two tribes are on term	ent of Qasr Āl Subaih, Bid by nomads. The northd and the remainder to the us of amity the Bedouins of ajir also visit Biyādh under
BIYĀDHAH—			
See Aflāj.			
turban. It is no With the relics they mix certain or buildings set aj form of worship. Their prayers ar	w applied to al of Sabaen prace modifications of part for religious re muttered in a t from those em	I inhabitants of 'Omān. tice and a ground-work of derived from Muhammada is veneration, but they ven in inaudible voice accomp ployed in Muhammadan d	stinguishing badge, a white f Carmathian free-thinking, a law. They have azārs ry rarely assemble for any anied by inflexions and proevotion; many turn to the
Their annual fas dan, and only one They have one give male and fem The Biyadiyah inheritors of Muqa	st lasts a month meal is taken i legal wife, the n ale equal shares are a compoun an'a, Abu Tāhin	, and is of even greater str in the 24 hours. remainder being concubine d of Sabaeans, Bātinīyah	ictness than the Muhamma- s. The laws of inheritance and Carmathians, and are be a father usually confers.
BIYĀQ— See Samāil (Wād			

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		BIZ	Z—BOS	445	
RI	IZAILI—				
	See Dhāhirah	-			
Bo	O'AJA—				
-	A small tribe Ibn 'Abbas. T	he estimated total stren incipal section is that of	igth of the tribe is 800,	east of Lahiyah down to with perhaps 200 fighting Ahmad 'Ali and Muham-	
В	DDHAH—				
	A valley in th	e 'Aridh district of cent	tral Arabia ; see Dhrums	ah.	
В	ODHI (AL)—				
	See Farasan (Islands and Bank); bar	nk, western side.		
В	OHARĪYAH (A	AL)—			
	A hamlet on			ghdād and about 7 miles	
B	ONAN—				
	A hamlet in l on the old chan	ower Mesopotamia, it is nel of the Euphrates, ar	about 4 miles westward and roughly a mile from	of the village of Madinah the opposite bank.	
В	ORHUT (OR B.	ARAHOUT) (BIR)—			
	supposed to b	e a volcano near this	s well, which Mas'üd	Qabr Hūd. There was in the tenth century in Kathiri tribe.—(Bent.)	
В	ŌSHAR (ĀL)—(TRIBE).—			
	See 'Omān (
В	ÖSHAR BIN-'A	MRĀN.—			
	See Böshar (Vādi).			
B	ÖSHAR (Wādi)				
	the north-west Masqat Town ar is no valley pr various outlets The Böshar vill	side of a spur which the dWadi Samail. Altho operly so called, but the element of the desired half all 'Umain ages extend in a string bie which follows they	e Eastern Hajar sends ugh the tract is spoken drainage of the plain fir in Bātinah and Khuwa about 14 miles long f	anate, forming a plain on down to the sea between of as Wādi Boshar there ads its way to the coast by air in the Masqat District. rom north-east to south- inning at the end nearest	
	Name,	Position.	Houses and inhabi- tants.	REMARKS.	
	The state of the s	No. 100 100 100 100 100	the policy or stayl a	mile	
Fa	th Al Bū Sa'īd.	9 miles west-south- west of Ruwi.	30 houses of Āl Bū Sa'īd.	There are a few date trees.	
Jā	1	Adjoins Fath.	40 houses of Bani Hasan.	The people are shep- herds.	
Sā	d	Ditto	30 houses of 'Awā- mir.	Ditto.	
_	-				



446	Ί	BOSHAR	
Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabitant.	Remarks.
Bōshar Bin-'Am- rān.	Adjoins Sād	100 houses of Bani Hasan.	A few cattle, sheep and goats are procurable.
Filij	Adjoins Bōshar Bin- 'Amrān.	200 houses of Bani- Hasan.	The owners, as distinguished from the occupiers of the village, are Al Bi Sa'id. There are 350 donkeys, 300 cattle and 250 sheep and goats.
Ghallah	1 mile south-west of Filij.	200 houses, viz., Bani Hasan (60), Bani Jābir chiefly of the Salūt section (70), Bani Raqād (20), Siyābiyīn (15), Awā- mir (25) and Al Wa- hībah (10).	Most of the village is owned by Khö jahs. There are a hot springs here the hottest is 115 F., and the larges discharges about a much as a 5 inch pipe. Dates, mangoes, plantains, pomegranates, limes, corn and vegetables are grown
	Sanday atmos att 1	PARTY MANAGEMENT	and there are about 3 camels, 90 don- keys, 30 cattle and 100 sheep and goats.
Lansab	3 miles west of Ghallah.	60 houses of Bani Jābir, Bani Raqād and others.	A convenient halting place for the night for travellers who have made a late start from Matrah for Wādi Smāil. There are 25 camels and
Jifār	Less than a mile west of Lansab.	35 houses of Shabul.	250 sheep and goats. 50 camels, 15 donkeys and 200 sheep and goats.
Falaij-ash-Shām.	3 miles south-west of Ghallah.	30 houses of Bani Ruwāhah and mixed tribes.	Part of this village belongs to 'Ali-bin- Juma', one of the Sultān's secretaries. There are 20 don- keys, 10 cattle and 100 sheep and goats.

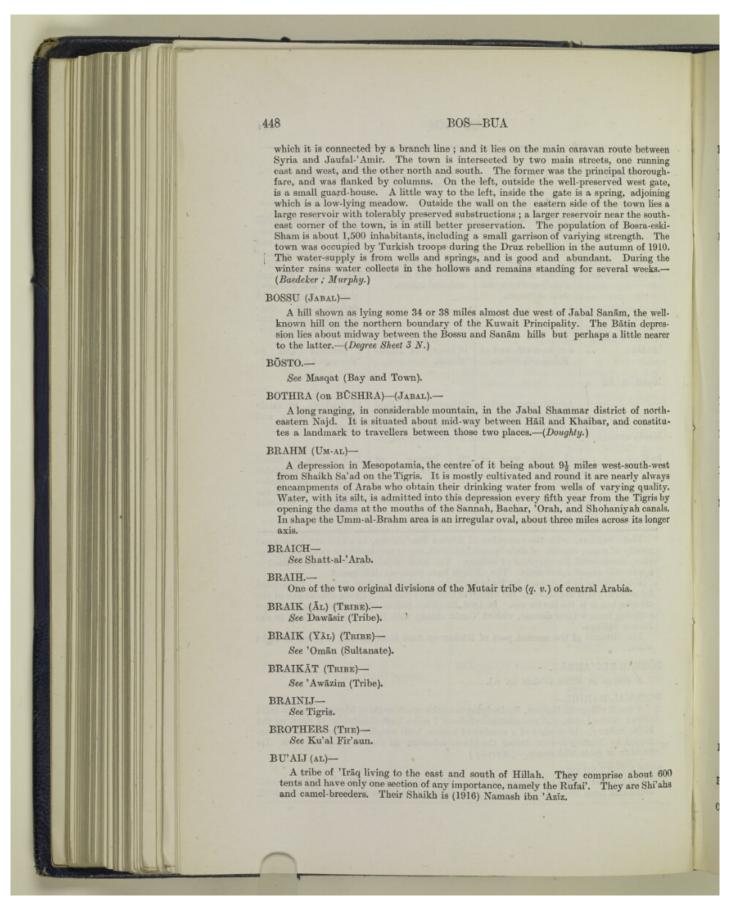




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	В	os-Bos	447	
Name	Position.	Houses and inhabitant.	Remarks.	
Sunub	2 miles south of Falaij-ash-Shām.	80 house of Nabāhi- nah.	10 camels are owned here, also 25 don- keys, 30 cattle and 60 sheep and goats.	
Hammām-al-	'Āli 2 miles south of Falaij-as-Shām and west of Sunub.	30 houses of Nabāhi- nah and others.	The people are cultivators and carriers; they possess 16 camels, 40 don-	
'Awābi	4 miles south-west of Falaij-ash-Shām.	10 houses of Tamā- timah.	keys, 35 cattle and 100 sheep and goats. 7 donkeys and 20 sheep and goats.	
Misfāh-al-'Āli Misfāh-as-Sāf	Adjoin one another 2 miles west of 'Awābi.	80 houses of Bani Raqād and Tamā- timah, also Rahbi- yīn and Siyābiyīn.	45 donkeys, 40 cattle and 60 sheep and goats.	
Sa'āl	2½ miles west of Misfāh.	20 houses of Siyābiyīn.	This village is famed for a vegetable antidote to snake-poison which the inhabitants are said to possess.	
mostry of s class, const apparently Wādi Bō for medical Misfāhs bu suffering fr Bōshar spr	mlets, with the exception of tone, consist of date-branch ructed for purposes of defen about 4,800 souls. The vil shar is celebrated for its hot baths are those at the village it is too hot for use. In 18 om a fatal disease, visited 'engs.	huts with one or two b ace. The total populat- lages have separate da springs of which the b e of Ghallah: there is a 88 Barghāsh Sultān of Omān chiefly with the	uildings each of a better ion of the whole tract is te-grows. est and most frequented spring also at one of the Zanzibar, who was then object of bathing in the	
A village	N'AMRĀN.— in Wādi Bōshar (q. v.).			
Hejaz railw cupied by	IARIRI.— illage in Hauran, Syria, lyin e Lejah, and at a distance o ay. It consists of a number furkish troops during the [grain and sheep.—(Murphy.	fabout 7 miles from the of houses, built rought Druz rebellion in the	e station of Ezra, on the	
BOSRA-ESKI The ancie		ia. It is situated abou	t 24 miles by road east- the Hejaz railway, with	

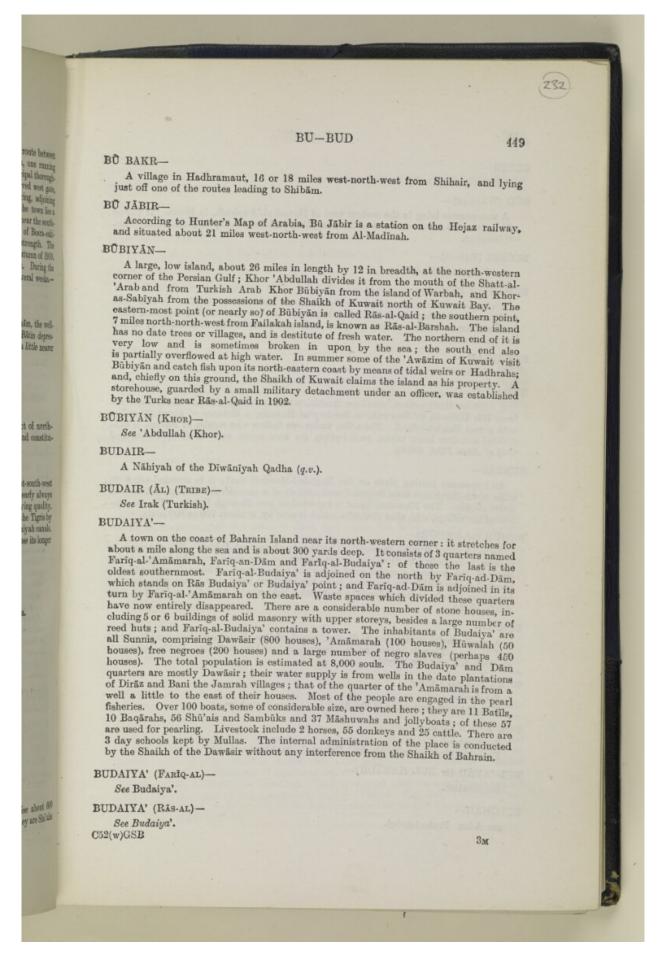
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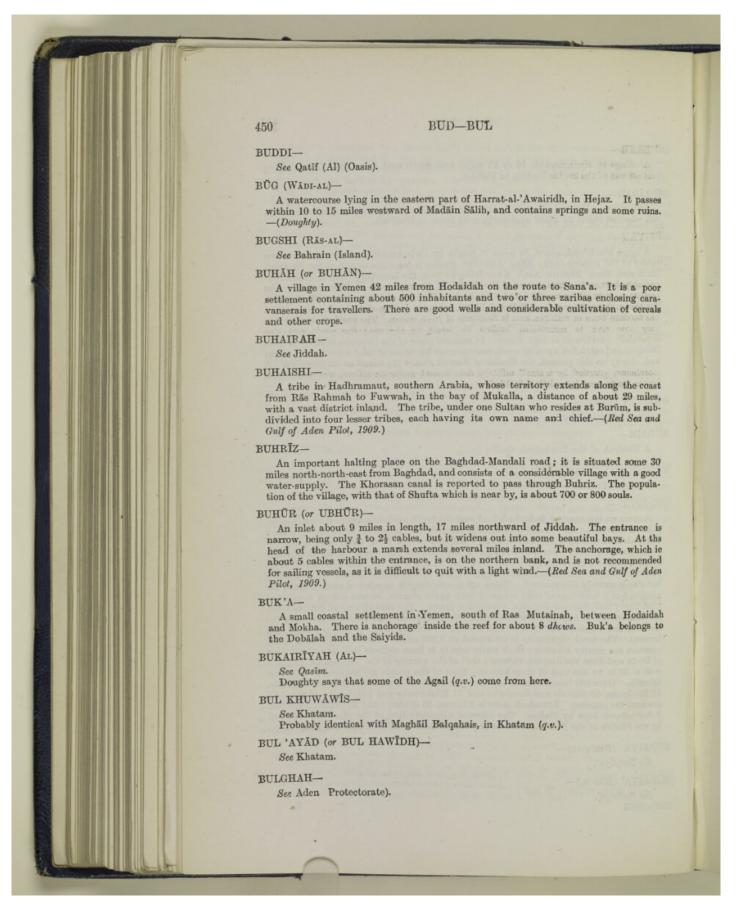
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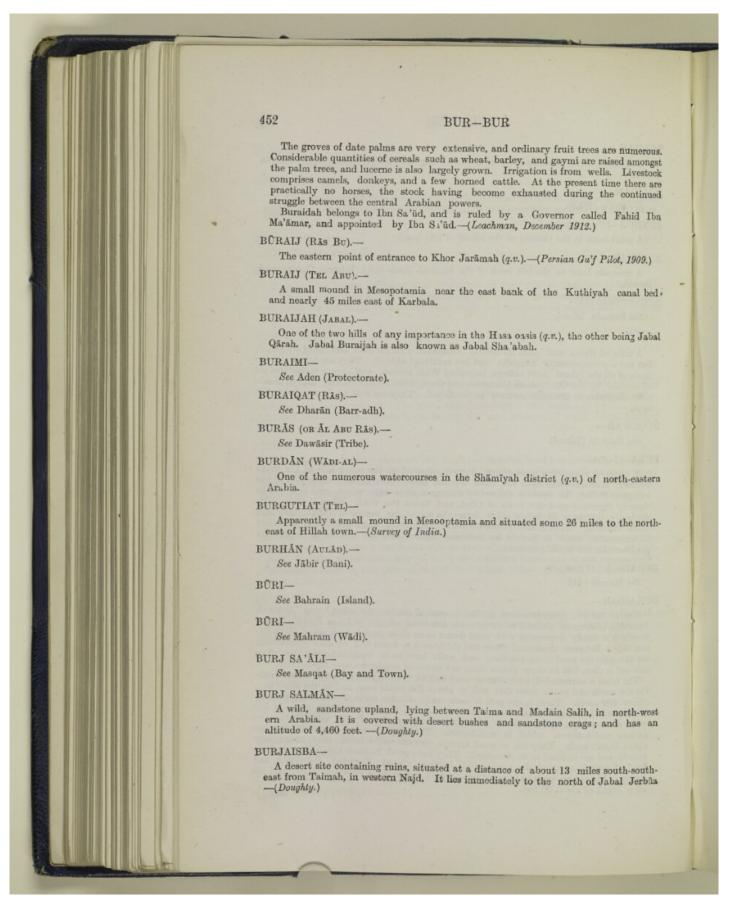
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		(2)
	DETECTION OF THE PARTY OF THE P	
	BUL—BUR 451	
	BULHAH—	
	A division of the Bani Rabi'ah tribe (q.v.) living between the Amārah and Maiyāh divisions.	
	BŪLĪDAH—	
	See Mijlās (Wādi).	
	BUNDUQ—(UMM-AL).— A pearl bank in the vicinity of the island of Das (q.v.).	
	BUQCHAH—	
-	A riverside tract on the left bank of the Shatt-al-'Arab (q.v.) between Qurnah and Basrah.	
	BUQSHI (Rās-al)—	
	See Bahrain Island.	
	BUQŪM—	
	A tribe of Hejaz and 'Asīr, intimately connected with the Sabi' and Sahul (or Shaul but mo'e predominently nomadic and less scattered abroad. They are found in the basin of all the inland 'Asīri valleys, including Wādi Bishah, and appear to be accepted equally by the 'Ataibah on the north and the Qahtān on the south, and to divide their allegiance in the same manner as the Sabai'. They are said to have about 500 tents.	-
	BUQUWAH— See Bahrain (Island).	
	BURA' (JABAL).—	
	A range of mountains in southern Yemen, situated on the south side of the route between Hodaidah and Sana'a. From a point about three or four miles east of the village of Buhah, the route is skirted by a long, narrow ridge which runs in a south-easterly direction past the town of Obal, and flanks the Wādi Siham. This ridge gradually increases in height till it forms the mountains masses of Jabal Bura' and Jabal Raimah. Wādi Siham passes between Jabal Bura' and Jabal Damr, and offers an alternative route to Sana'a for transport animals who are unable to tackle the gradients on the Manakhah road.	
	BURAID (Å) (Tribe).—	
	See Morrah (Ål).	
	One of the two great towns of Qasim, in central Arabia, the other being 'Anaizah Buraidah is situated about 7 miles from the left bank of the Wādi-ar-Rummah, and stands in a sandy depression with sand dunes some 40 or 50 feet high along the western side. Between these sand dunes and the town is a dense belt of date plantations. On this side the sand is encroaching, and walls have to be built to keep it out. The sub-soil is clay, but in some places there are strata of sandstone near the surface. The town is surrounded by a strong mud wall 15 feet high with towers at intervals. On the north and south sides this wall is about 200 yards long, and on the other two about 400 yards. There is one gate in each wall. On the north-east side lies a mudbuilt castle in which Ibn Sa'ud is reported to maintain a garrison of 400 men. It has walls 40 feet high, with towers. At the north-west corner of the town there is an ancient watch-tower, which is well-known. The inhabitants of Buraidah number about 10,000 souls. They are of small stature, and are sallow-faced; they wear scanty beards, and are inclined to be fanatical. They have good business capabilities, and are fond of travel, many of the townspeople having visited Baghdad, Damascus, and Egypt. There are wells in most of the houses; the water is clear and sweet, and lies at a depth of about 30 feet.	
	3м2	

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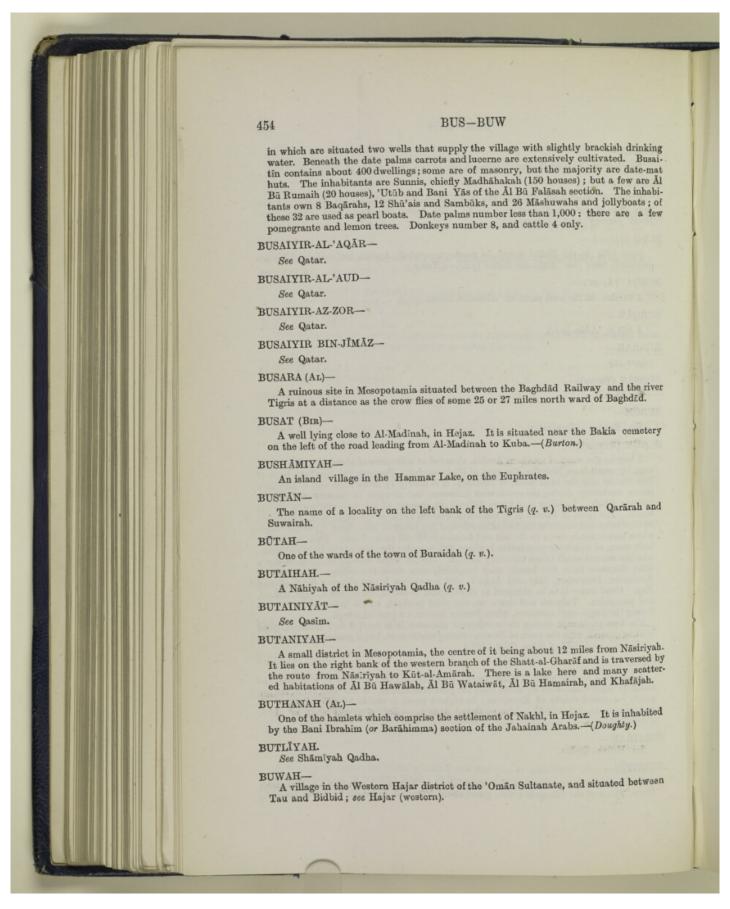
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			234
	BUR—BUS		153
BURKAT-	of the first and the Colonia		
	of the Bani Hakim (Hachaim), one of	the mural tribes of "I-F- ()	
BŪRMA—		the rural tribes of Iraq (q.v.).	
A site of of from 35 to 40	considerable ruins in the Ard-as-Sav miles north-east from Ma'ān. The	wwān, north-western Arabia. It Syrian Hajj route runs within th	lies
nours journe	y of it.—(Doughty.)		
Some hills eastwards fro).— in the Nafūd desert, in northern om the 'Alāim-an-Nafūd (q.v.).—(Hi	central Arabia, lying about 10 mi	lles
BURQA' (ĀL 1			
BURQĀN—		3-1021-1213	100
	Adān (q.v.).		
BURRAH—			
(QASR-AL)			
BURSĀN (TRI	ве)—		
See Mutair		is already pools at help amonity it.	
BURŪM—			
See Burür	n (Bandar).	· - (sell) TABL	
BURŪM (BANI	DAR)—		
Rās Burūm a secure anchor easterly wind beach. The r by date trees s which here ex built town, of who has sever short distance November, D May. Good v and pumpkins during the sou The best an holding ground	the coast of southern Arabia, situated a from Mukalla, the port of Hadhran and the bluff point of Radham, it is rage during the south-west monsoon, so Landing is at times difficult on a town of Burūm is in the north-weste and stands at the foot of an offset of the tends down to the sea and forms a bowhich the population is about 500, is all small tribes tributary to him. Iji to from the beach, may be plainly seember, July and August, and son vater is to be obtained at Burūm, also so Tobacco and dates are the chief ath-west monsoon, when Burūm become dienorage during the south-west monsod, with the town of Burūm bearing not all Gulf of Aden Pilot 1909.)	naut. Between the northern horn nearly 1½ miles wide and it afford but is open to easterly and northecount of the surf and rocks on the range of the bay; it is surround erange of hills, bout 1,100 feet his lid and rocky coast. This wretched under the chief of the Buhaishi trillili, a white mosque on an eminence the mosque on the offing. Rain falls netimes heavy showers in April at offirewood, sheep, fowls, eggs, onion produce, and a brisk trade is do mes a port of refuge.	of s a th- che
A headland about 19 miles point, compos	on the coast of Hadhramaut, souther south-west by south from the port of ed chiefly of limestone; its highest of extends 3½ cables eastward from	Mukalla. It is a bold, dark, crag	gy
BUSAIRAH— See Hillah	Qadha.		
BUSAITĪN—			
A village on Town. East o	the west coast of Muharraq Island in f the village is a date grove about 30	Bahrain, I mile north of Muharra 0 yards in length by 200 in breadt	iq h;

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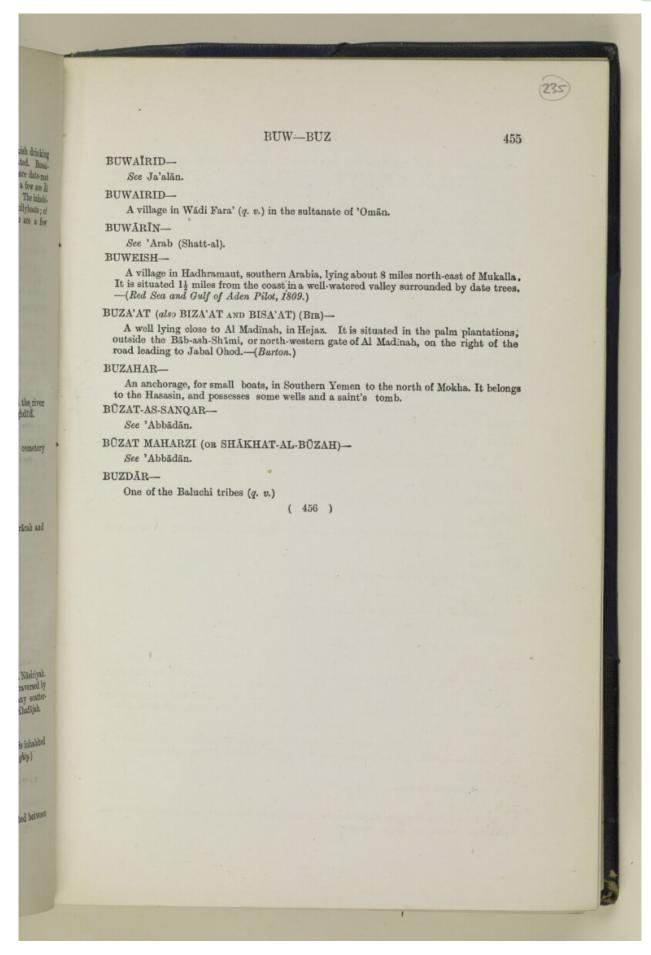




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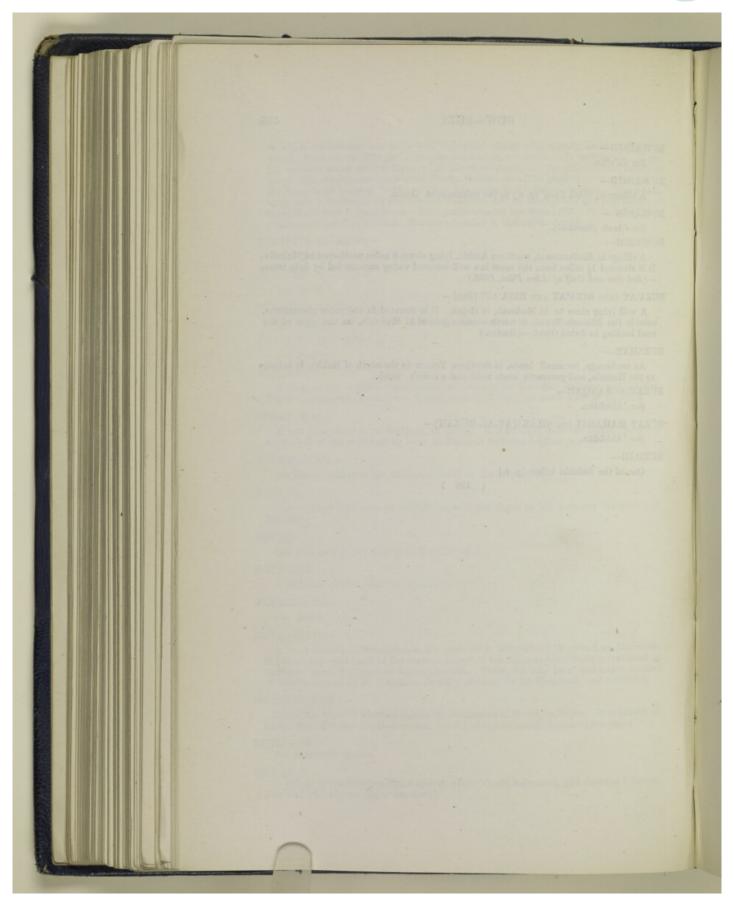
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [455] (474/1050)





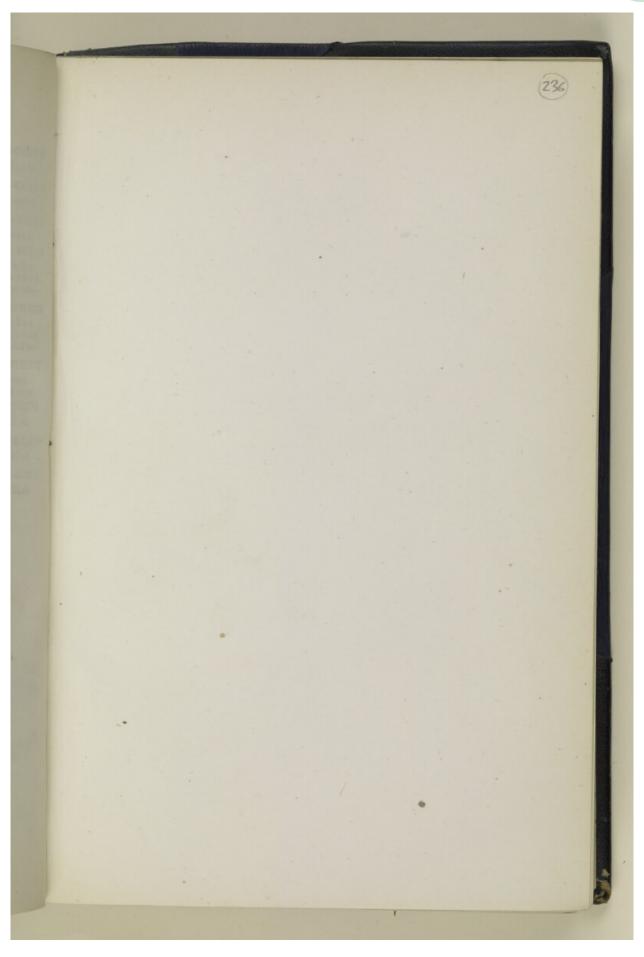






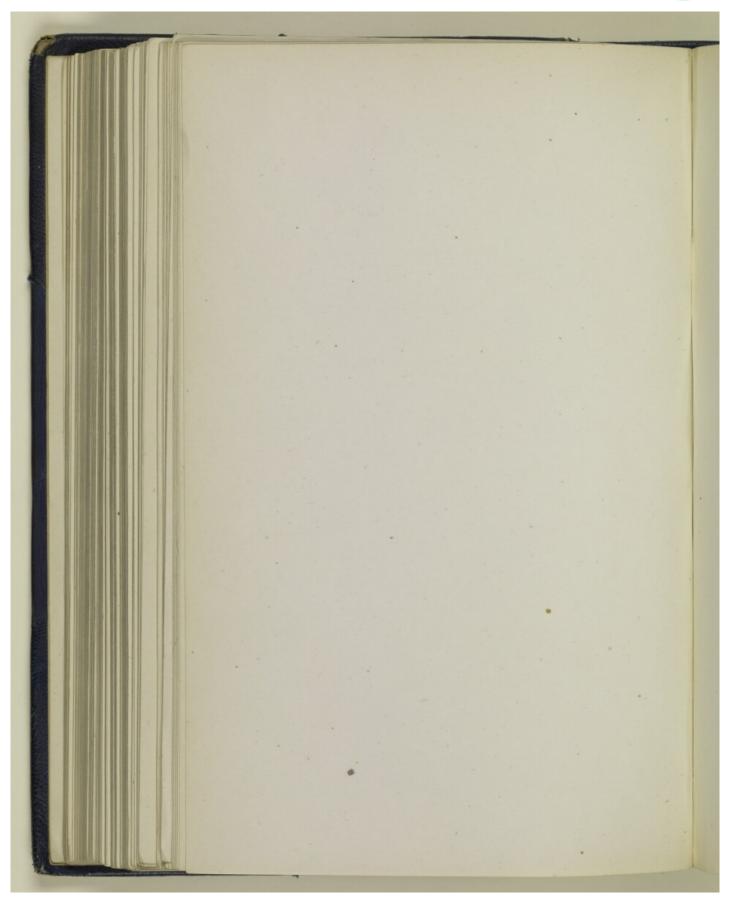






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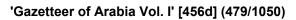




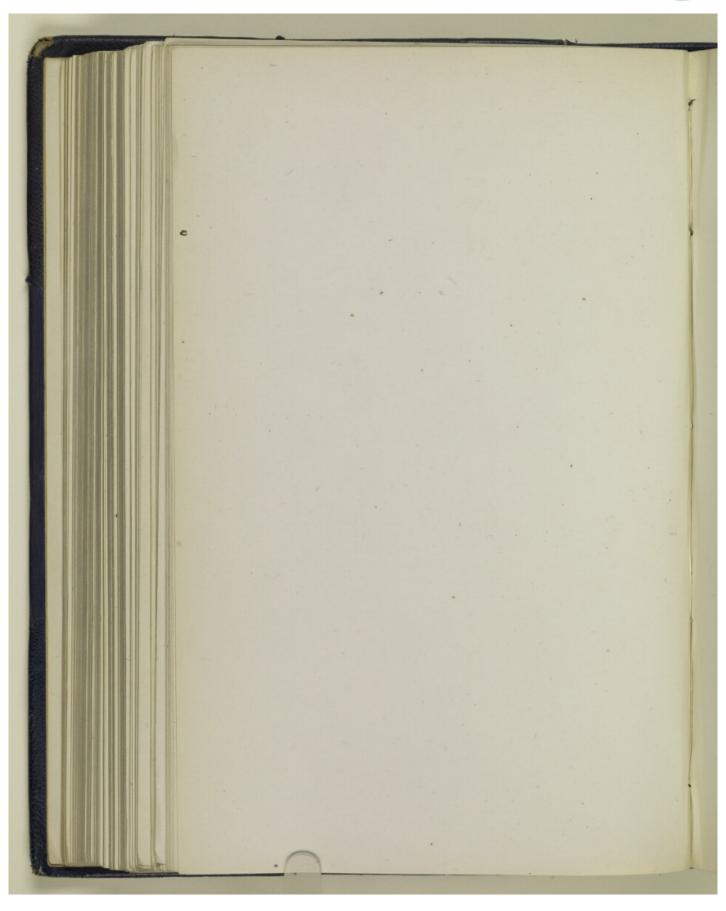






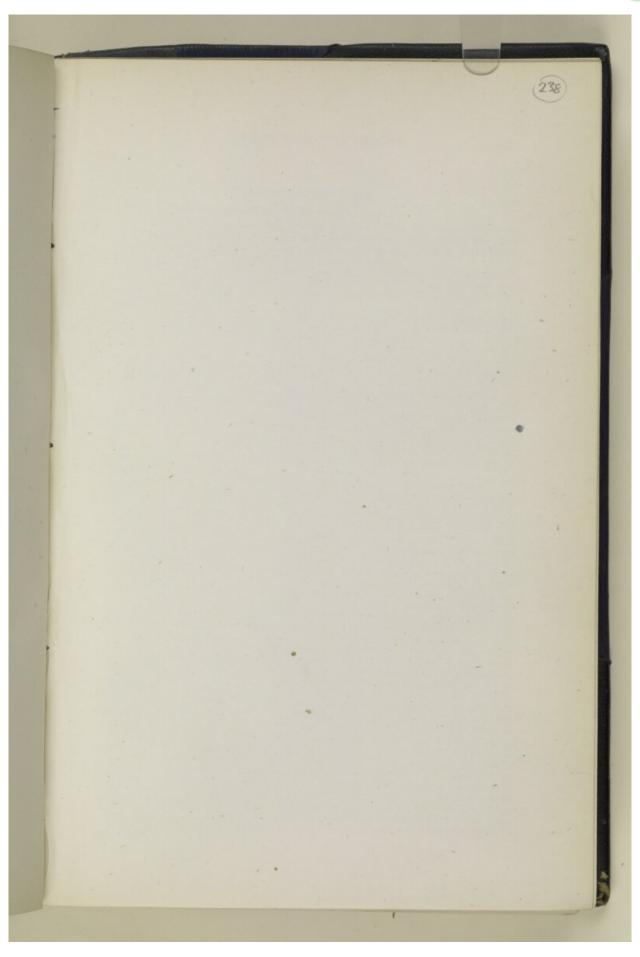


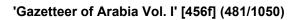




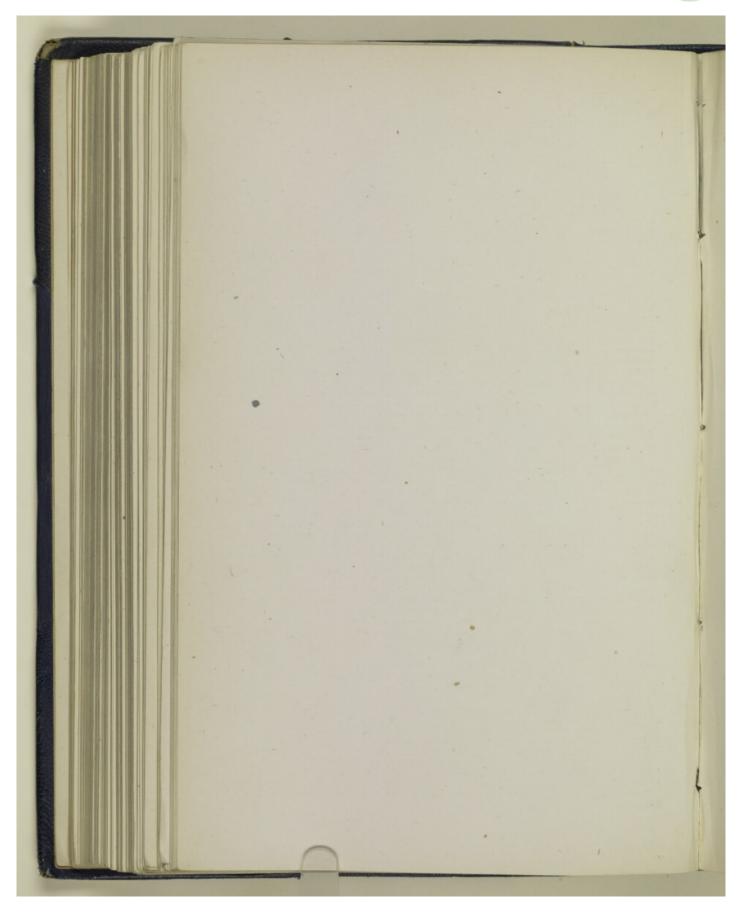






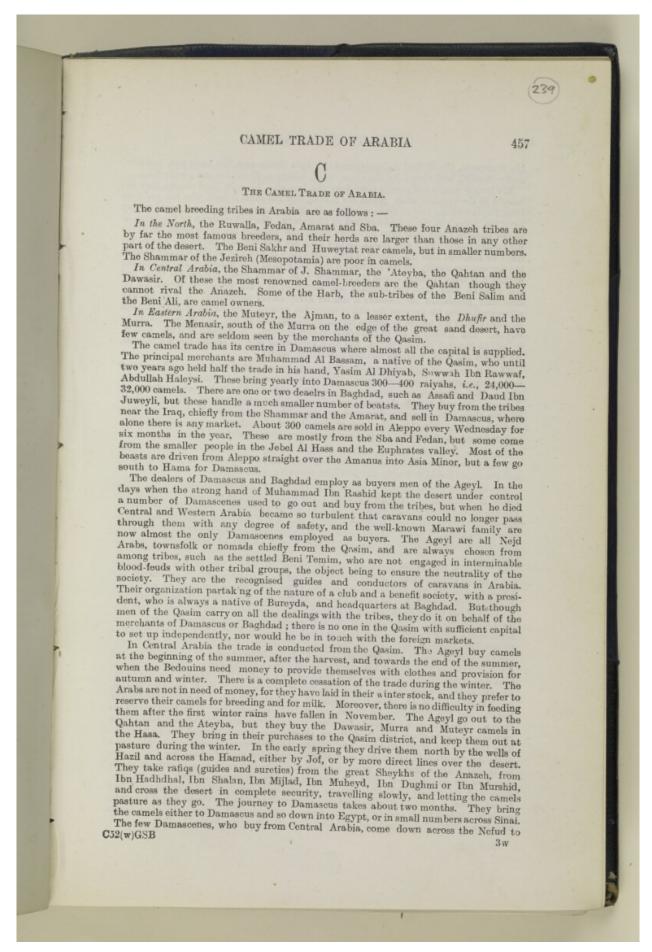






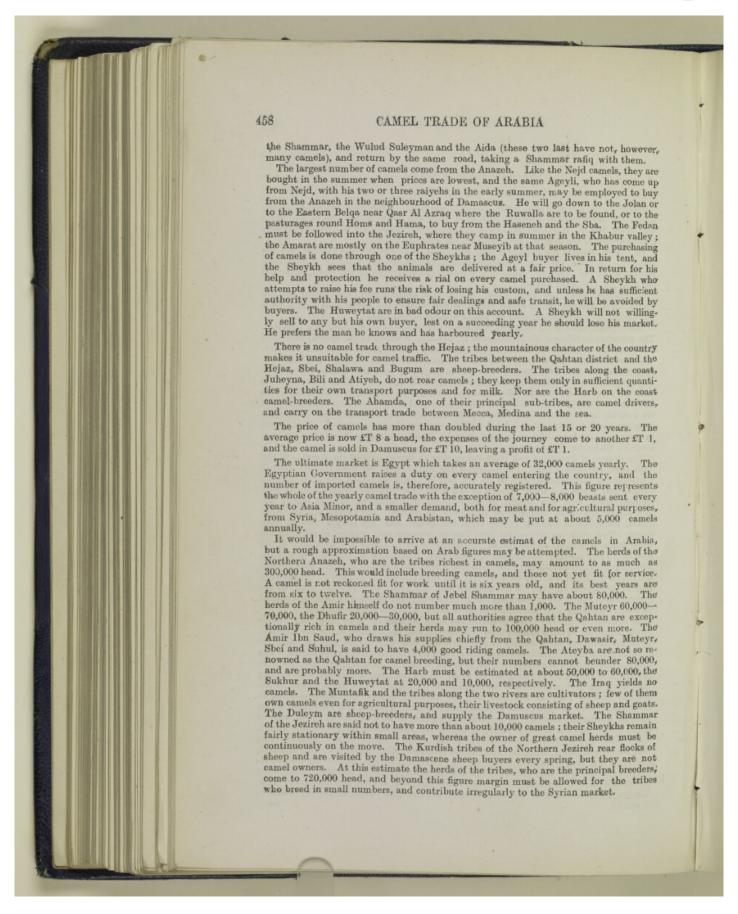






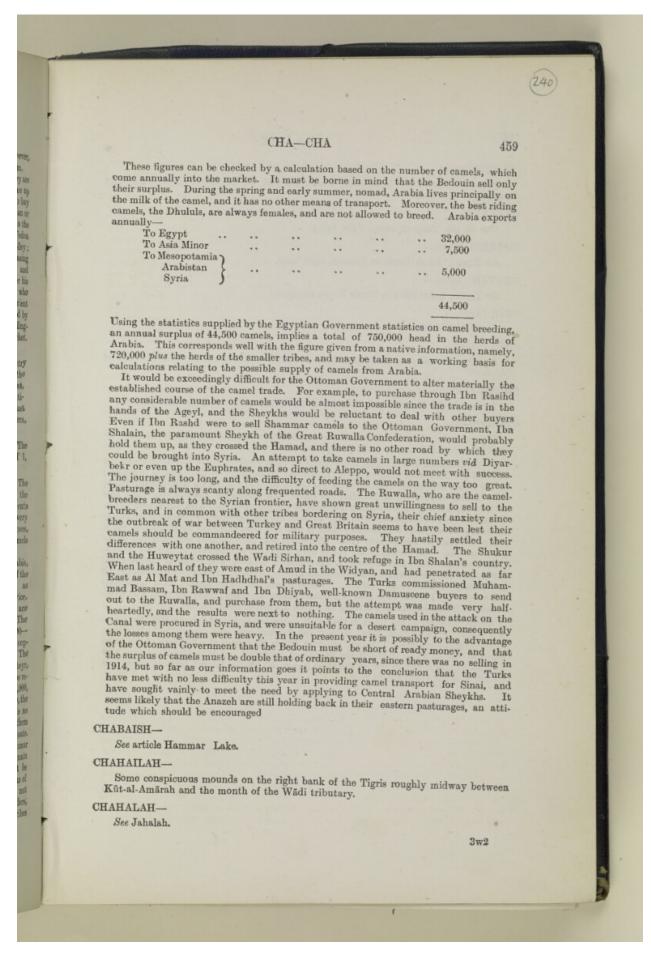






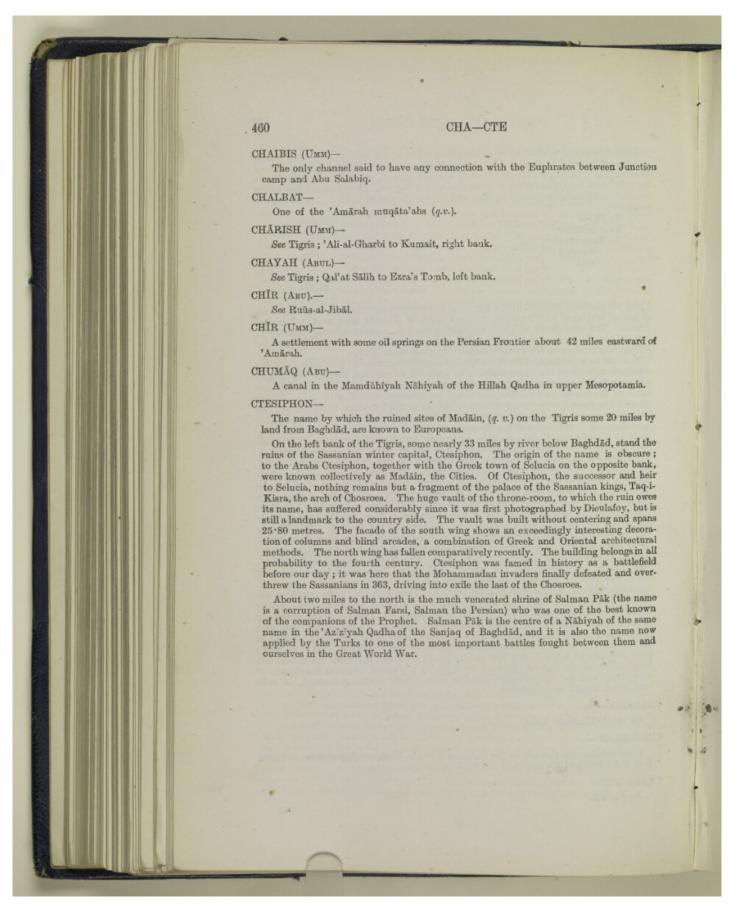
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [459] (484/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [460] (485/1050)





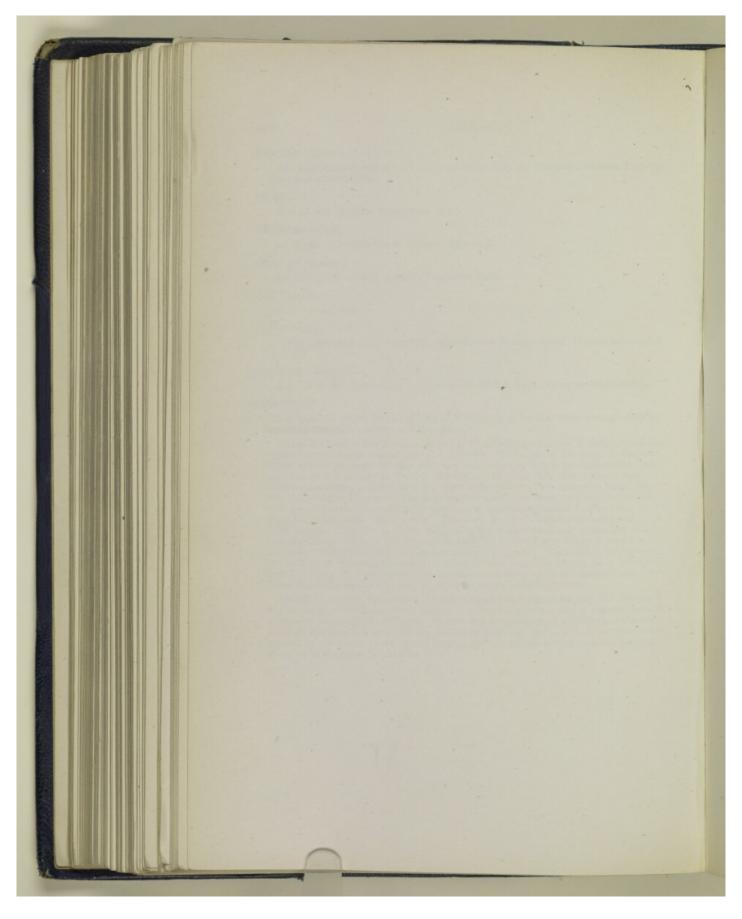






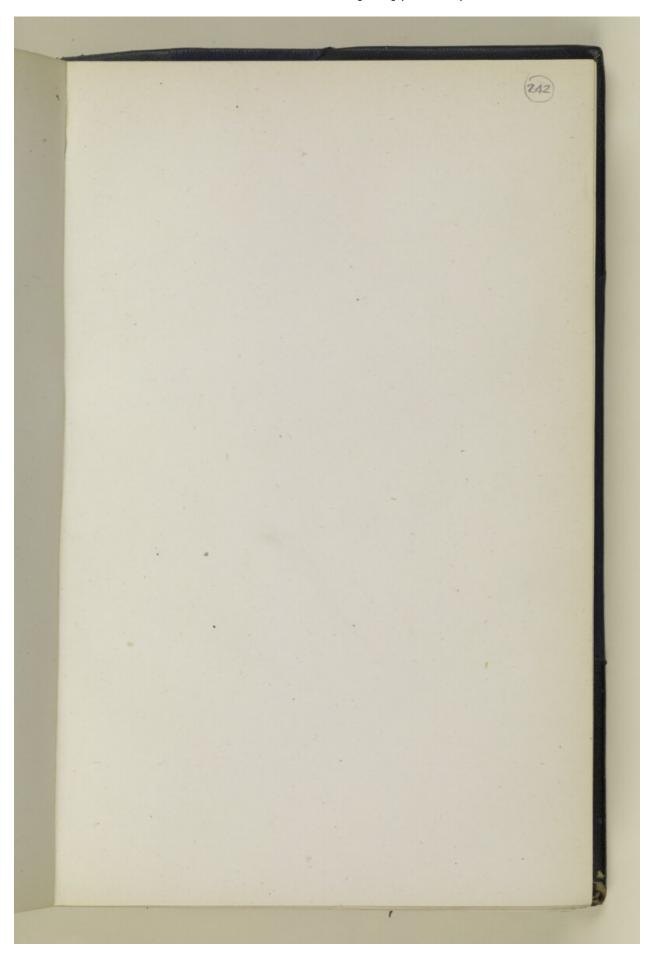






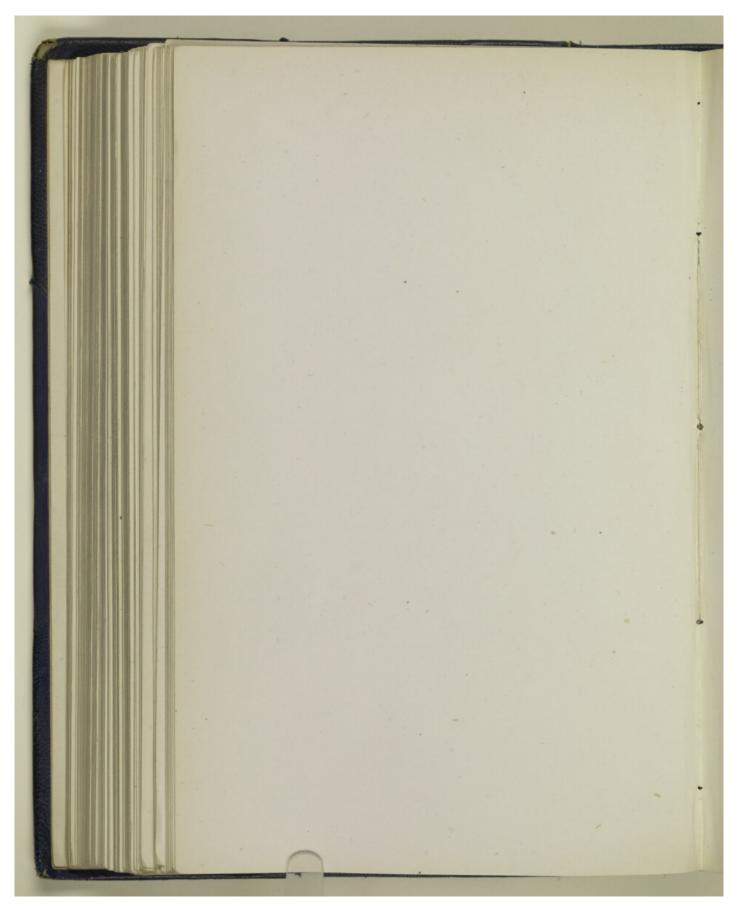






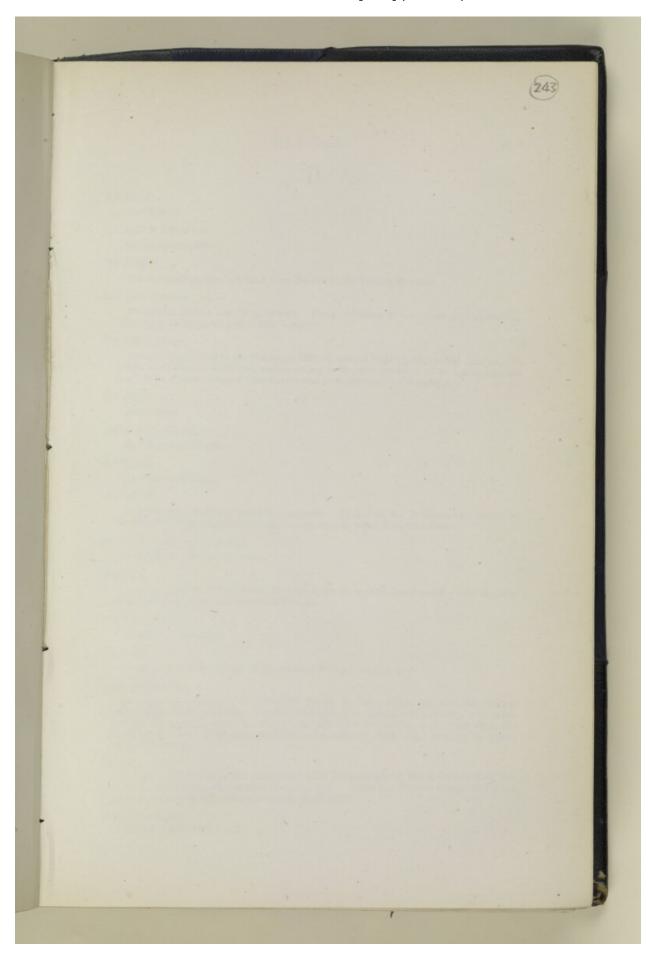


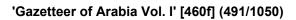




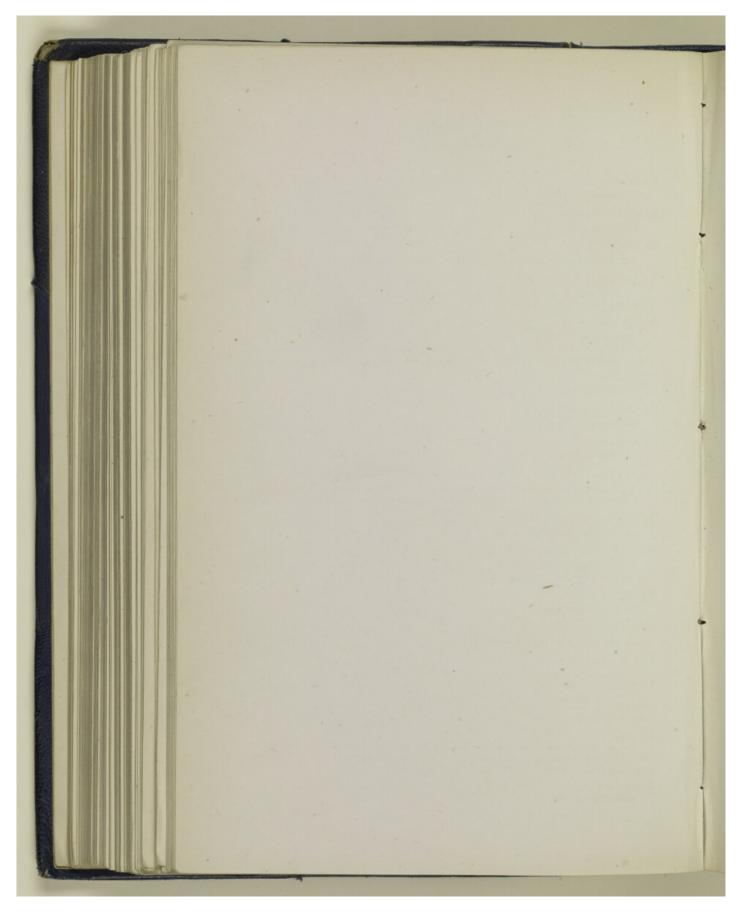






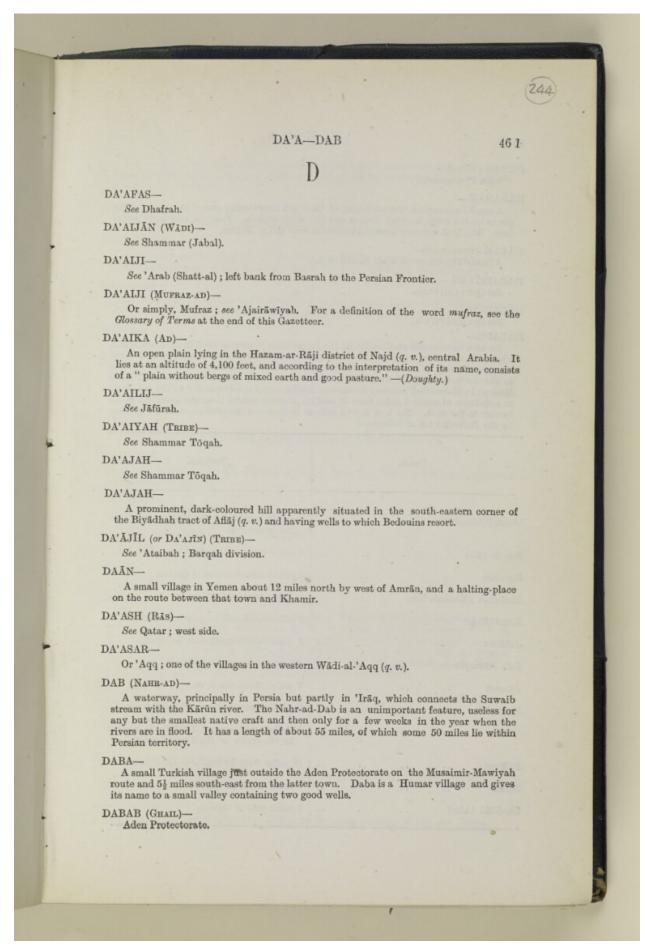






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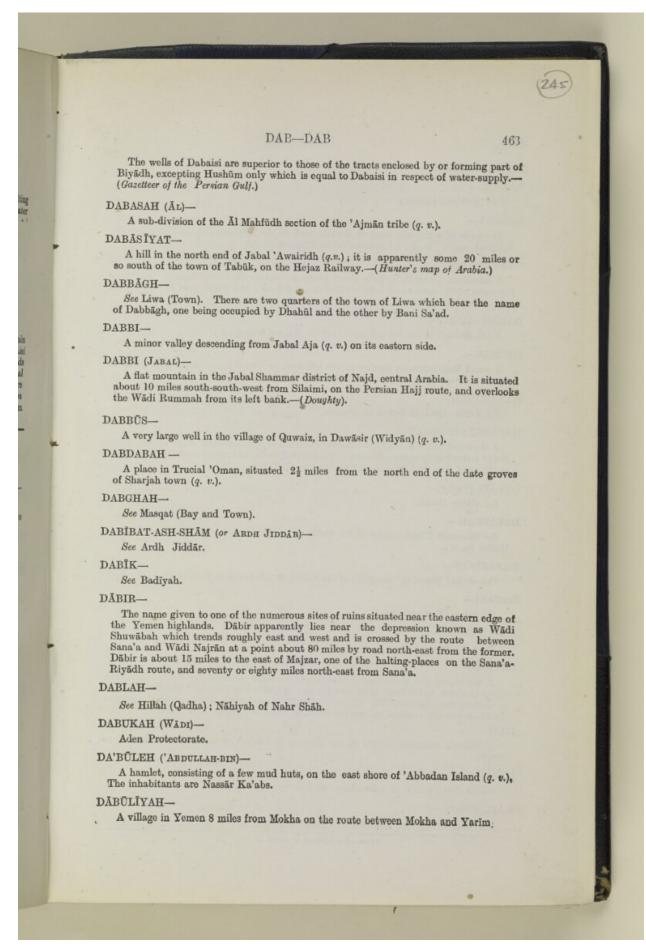




462		7	DAB-	-DAB
DABAB (Wādi)— Aden Protector	ate.			
places on the rout	e between	Yemen	and th	asir and constituting one of the usual halting the Wādi Bīshah. There is said to be water to from Qal'at Bīshah.
DĀBAH (HIJRAT-A Ā Bani Jābir vil		īdi Samā	il (q. v.).
DABAIBĪYAH— See Qatīf (Al) O				
DABAISHI— See Sanaisal (W				Charles and the state of the st
An area surrour whether it should is approximately a to the latitude of Mudrah in Barraa at a distance of all	nded on all be regarded at the Qar of Qatif to dh-Dhahri bout 7 mil to the bear of the bea	ed as formain wells own and in; its enders from its est known	ming pa menti southwastern l t, and i	arger tract known as Biyādh; it is uncertain art of the latter or not. The centre of Dabaisi ioned below. Northwards the tract extends yards to a mile or two beyond that of Jabal border runs nearly parallel to the sea shore its western border is on the average 7 miles in Dabaisi and the positions assigned to them
	Name.			Position.
				- April Samuel by
'Arīsh (Ummahāt)		'		Possibly outside of the Dabaisi tract, to the westwards.
Bahair (Bu)				4 miles south of Qarāin.
Bataikhi				5 miles east-south-east of Qarāin.
Hathrüsh (Kaukab	Bin)			11 miles west of Qatif town.
Hasni (Niqa)				9 miles south-east by south of Qarāin.
Jabānīn				2 miles north-north-east of Qarair.
Jaib 'Owaiyid				3 miles south-west of Qarāin.
Jamrah				7 miles south-south-west of Qarain.
Mustadill			,.	8 miles west-south-west of Qatif town.
Qarāin				11 miles south-west of Qatīf town, almost in the centre of the Dabaisi tract.
Rifāqah				10 miles west by south of Qatīf town.
Salām				7 miles south of Qarāin.
Shaddad (Abu)				3 miles east of Qarāin.

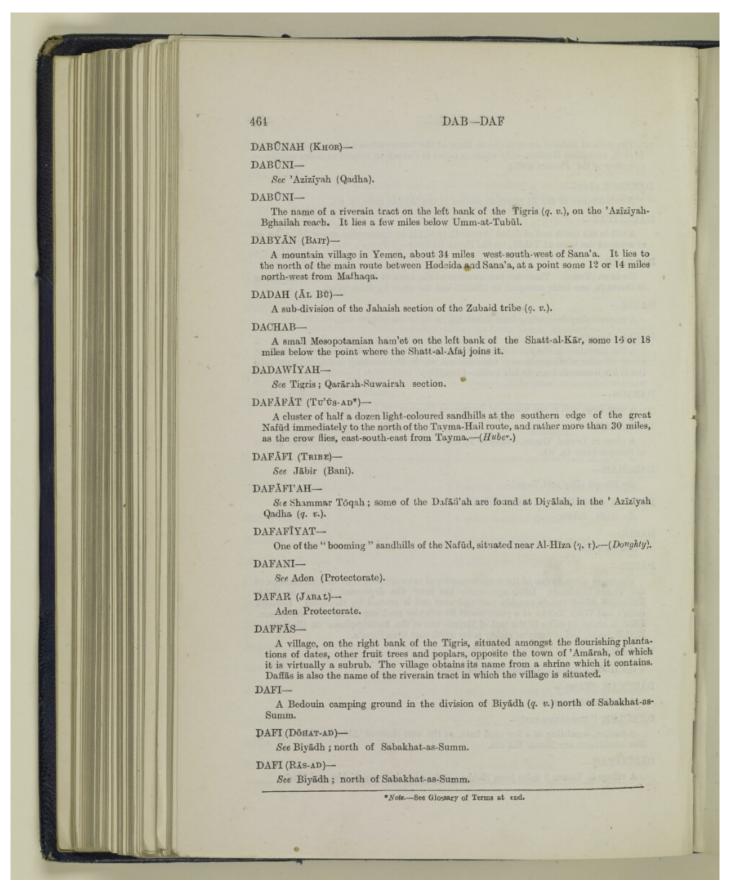
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [463] (494/1050)





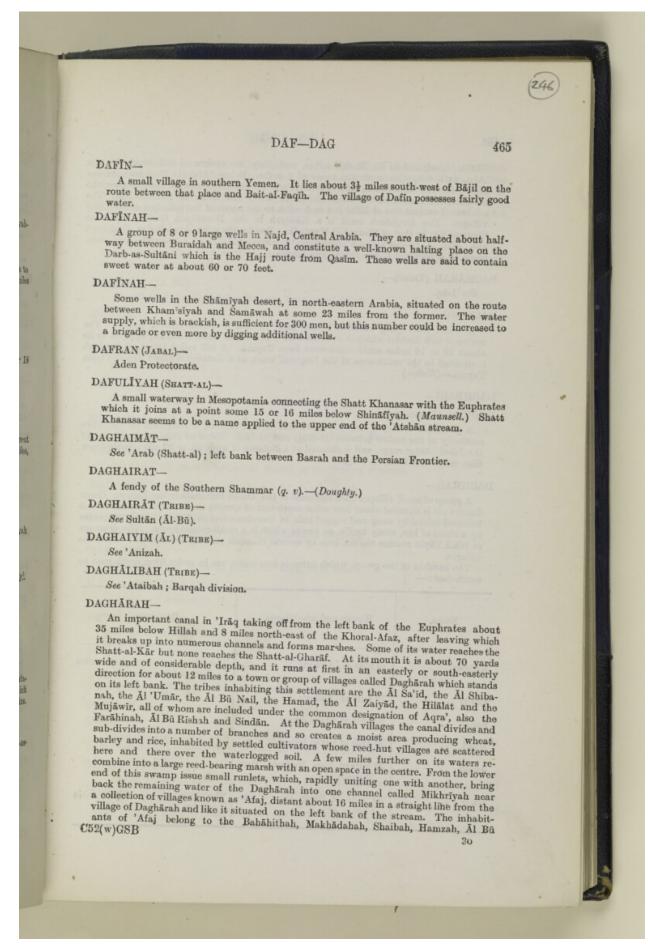
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [464] (495/1050)





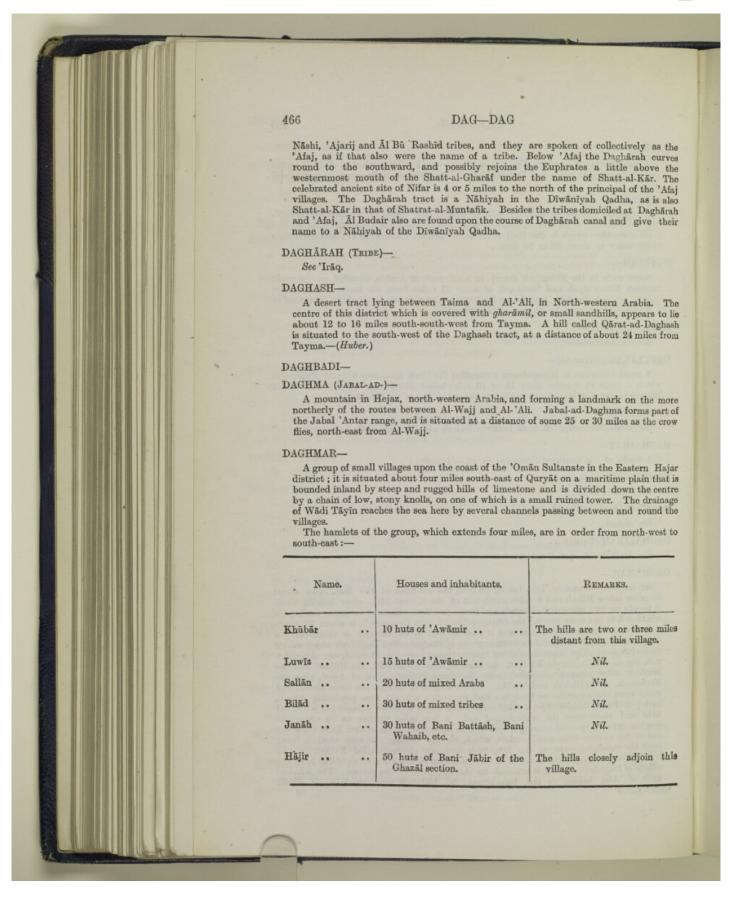
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [465] (496/1050)





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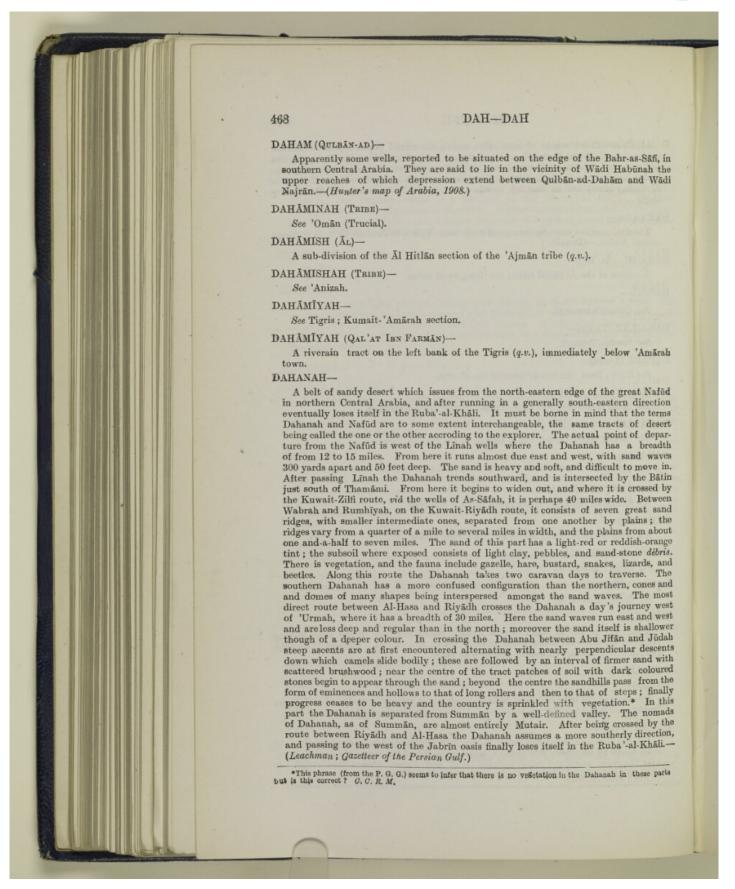
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		THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	
		(247)	
	DAH—DAH	407	
		467	
and water are obta. Water, which is goo	es consist of huts only: among the mixed tes, fruits, lucerne and cotton are cultiva inable: livestock are 50 donkeys, 30 cattle and plentiful, is drawn from wells 15 to but no coasting vessels are owned here.—	ted, and fowls, vegetables and 600 sheep and goats.	
DĀHA (AD)—			
	at stage on the nomad route from Taima to Coughty.)	Jauf-al-'Umr, in northern	
DAHAIDI' (ĀL BŪ)	a polici atomy, and to make a shift the		
A section of the	Āl Shibil tribe; see 'Irāq, rural tribes.		
DAHAIL—			
See Qatar; inter	ior of.		
DAHAILĀT (TRIBE)			
See 'Omān (Truc	cial).		
DAHAIM (TRIBE)—			
	'Ali sub-division of the Masrüh.		
DAHAIMAT-AL-KA			
DAHAIMAT-AS-SAG	-al); left bank, Basrah to the Persian From	ntier.	
	-al); left bank, Basrah to the Persian From	A Doter con depoted.	
DAHAINAH—	, left bank, Basran to the Persian From	ntier.	
See Radāif.			
DAHAISĪYAT-ASH-	SHALĀL—		
See Shāmīyah (Q	adha); tracts in the Ghamās Nāhiyah.		
DAHAIYIM—	terpediate oncy separated from our said		
A section of the A	Al Shibil tribe; see 'Iraq, rural tribes.		
DAHAL-ADH-DHAL			
See Qatar; interi	or of.	The state of the s	
DAHAL-AS-SIFAR—			
See Qatar; interio	or or.		
princes our site Date	d in Najd, Central Arabia, constituting cas-Sultāni route between Qasīm and Mee a, and usually possesses no water.	one of the usual halting ca. Dahalah is roughly	
DAHALĪYAH—			
DAHAM— The name of the t	ribe and their district; the latter is sometime	mes reckoned to Widge	
Dawäsir and lies, it w	yould seem, to the souh of Salaiyil, presumab	y in the desert.	
A large crater in miles south by east near the point when	Jabal Shammar, in northern Central Aral from Rās Salmah, which rises out of the re the route between Hāil and Qasīm oar oasis from the north.—(Huber, 1884.)		
		302	

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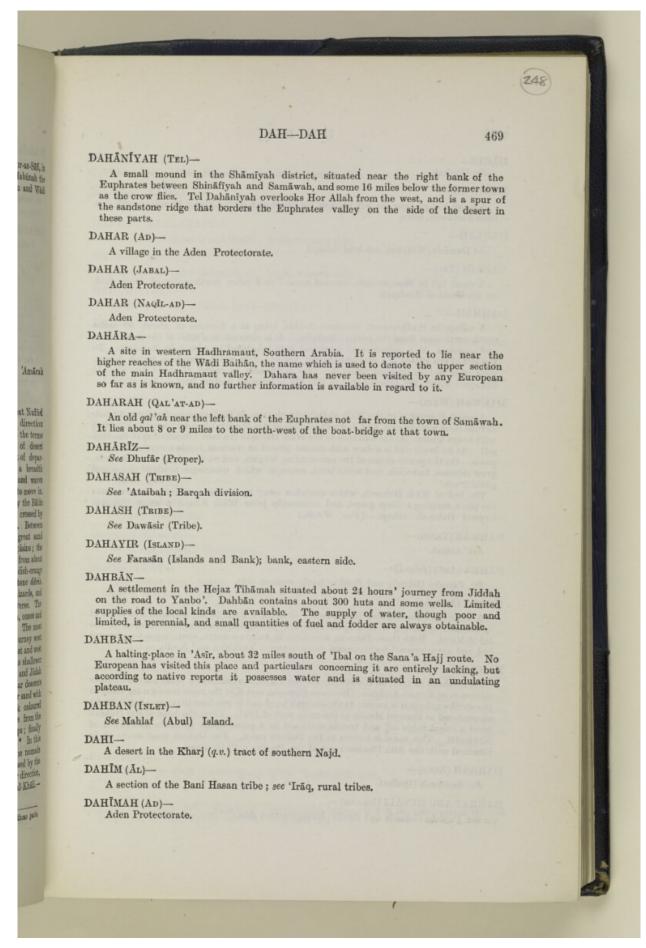


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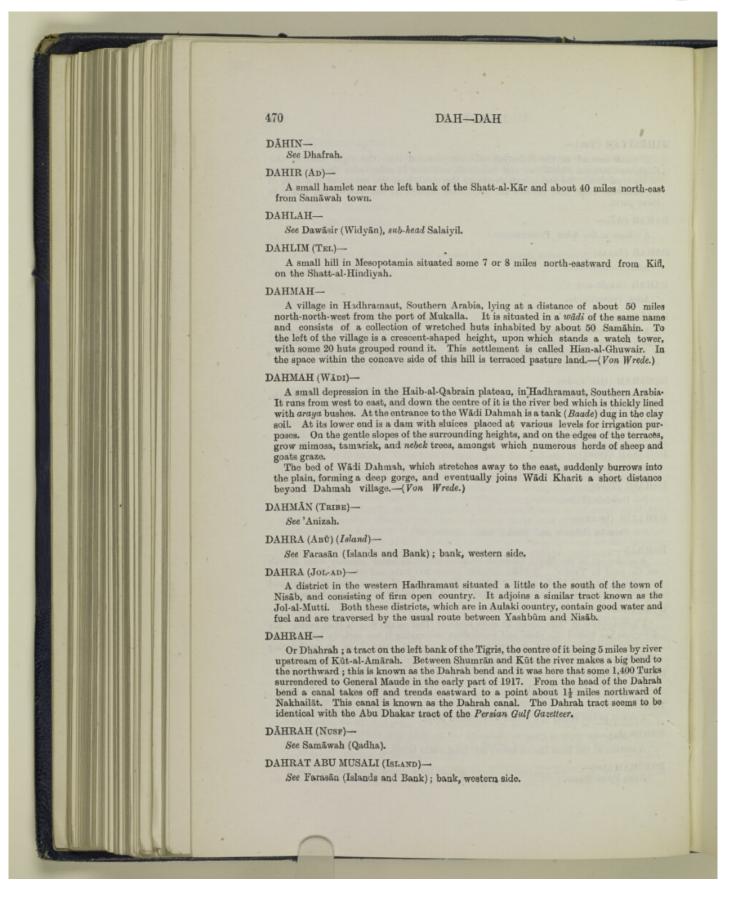
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [469] (500/1050)





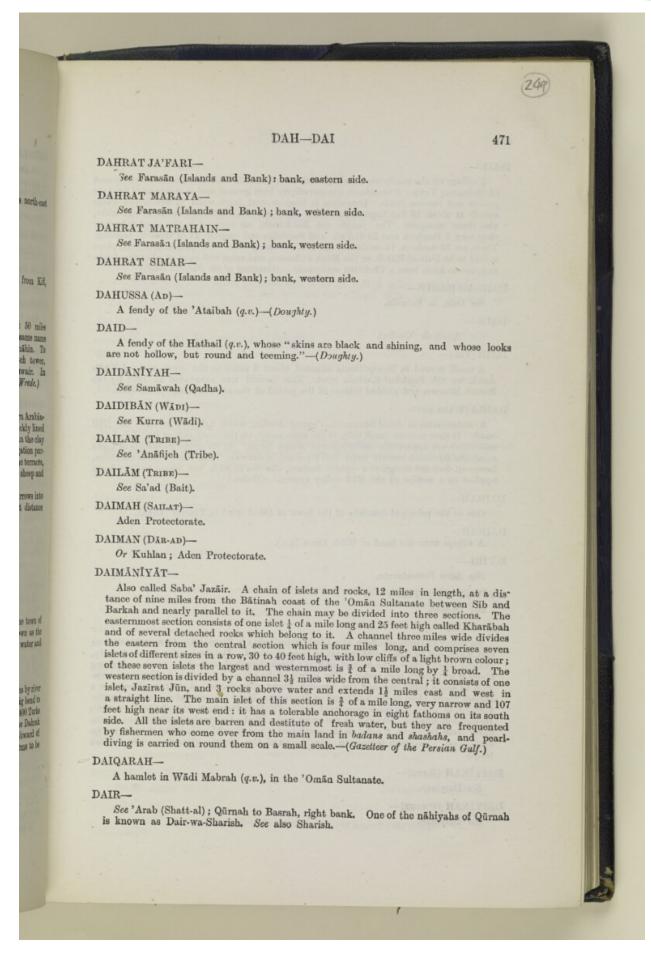
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [470] (501/1050)





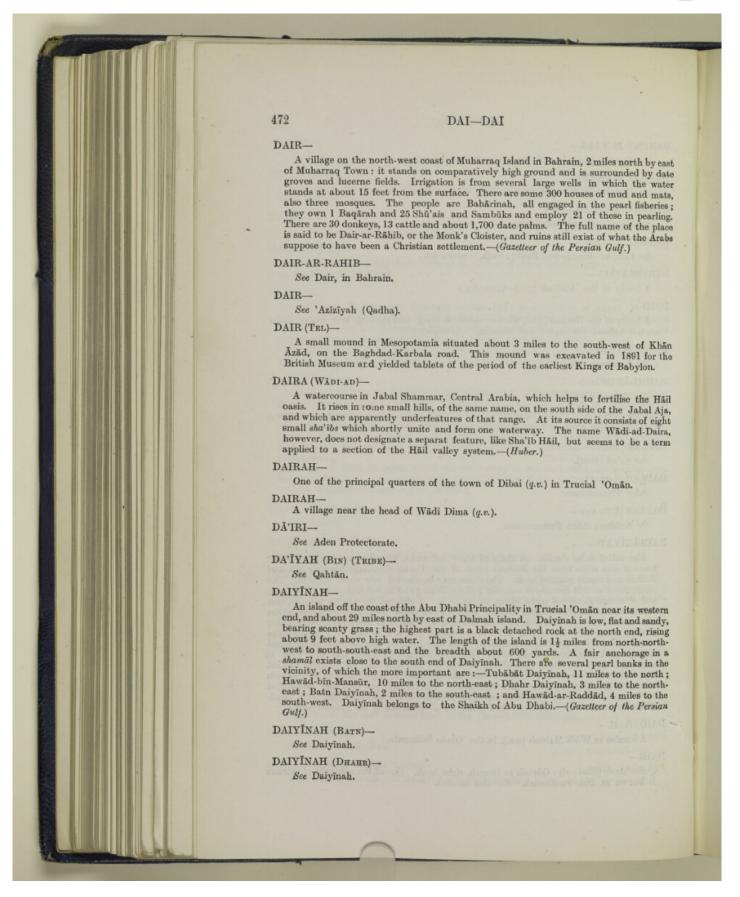
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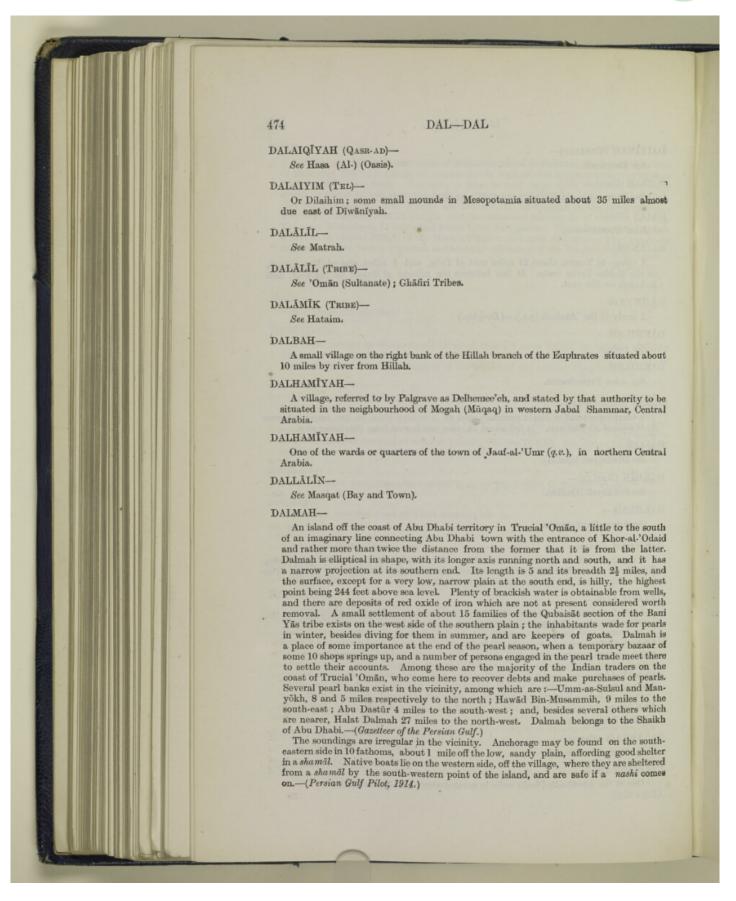
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				250
		DAI—DAL		473
DAIYÎNAH See Da	H (TUBĀBĀT)—			
DAIZAH (U	J _{MM})—	qiqah district, Hammar	Taka	
DAJAN (BI		11100 000000	220801	
DAJĀNAH-		miles meet of Malia	dina	MALALIE.
on the Mo	on the east.	miles west of Ta'iz, an lies between the villa	d 4 miles east of] ges of Maisar on th	Mansūrīyah, e west, and
DAJĪN (Ab A fendy	o)— v of the 'Ataibah (q.v.).	.—(Doughty.)		
DĀKHILAI See Sad				
DAKHILAH See Ade	H— en Protectorate.			eibrei Manage
DAKNI (MA	ing-ground in Heiaz ge	enerally used as a halt	ing-place on the rou	ite between
DAJJAH—	ānīyah (Qadha).	s about 28 miles north-	vest from the latter	city.
DAKHĪN (I				
DAKHLAH- See Ader	n Protectorate.			
DAKHNAH A group	of wells in north-east	ern Arabia. They are	situated about 16	miles from
settlement	at 'Ain Dakhnah cons	l about 2 miles from the sists of a few huts only.	shore of Lake Abu I	bibbis. The
DAKHOL (A A small s south of th	settlement in western	Hadhramaut situated he Yashbūm-Nisāb roa	in Aulaki country	ust to the
DAKK (GHA				
DAKKAH (A Aden Pr	AD)— rotectorate.			
DAKKAM— Aden Pr	rotectorate.			
DALĀBHĀH				
DALAIMĪYA One of tl	AH—	vells in north-eastern Ar	ahia • ess Hofom	
C52(w)GSB		The second secon	anda, see Halar.	3p-

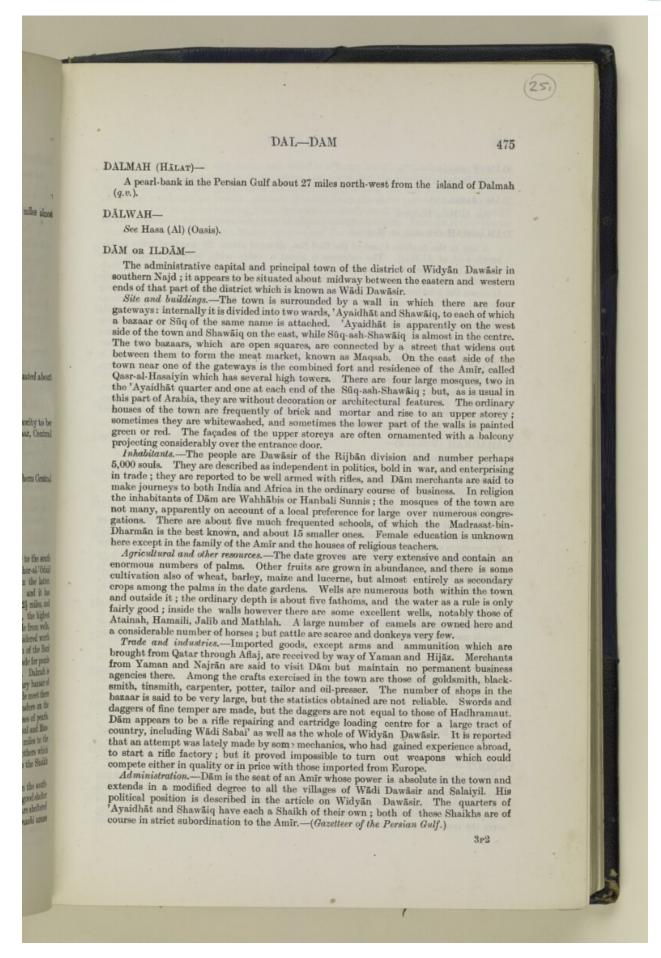
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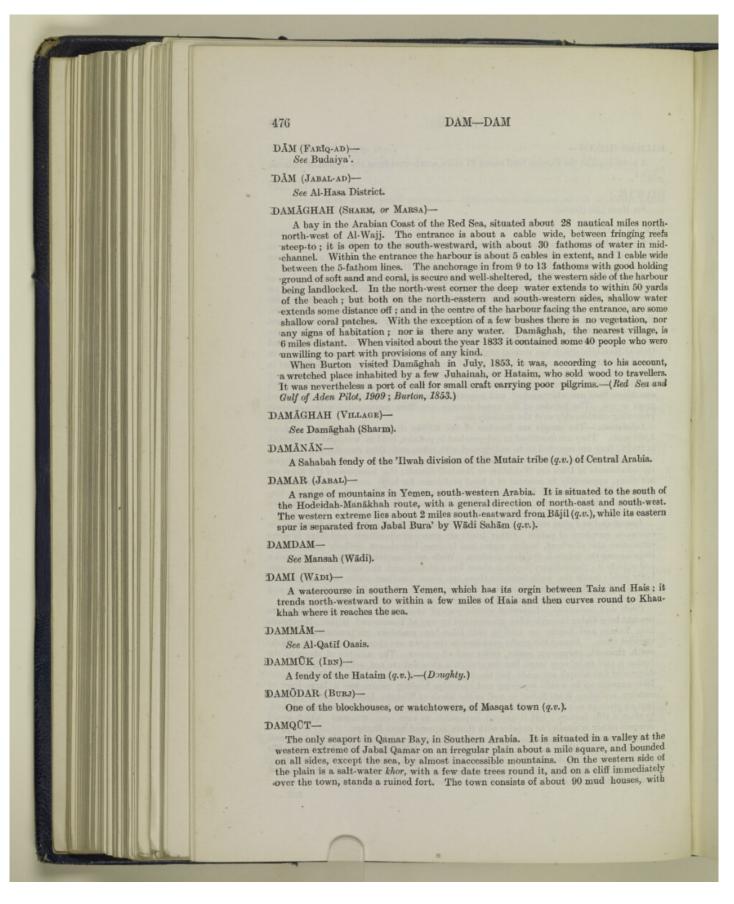






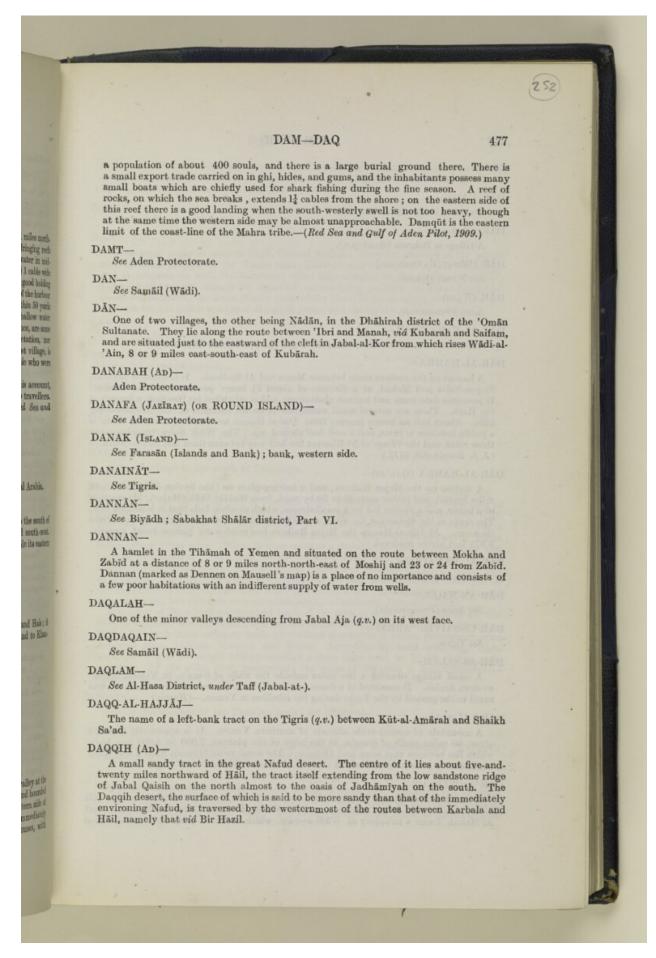
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [476] (507/1050)





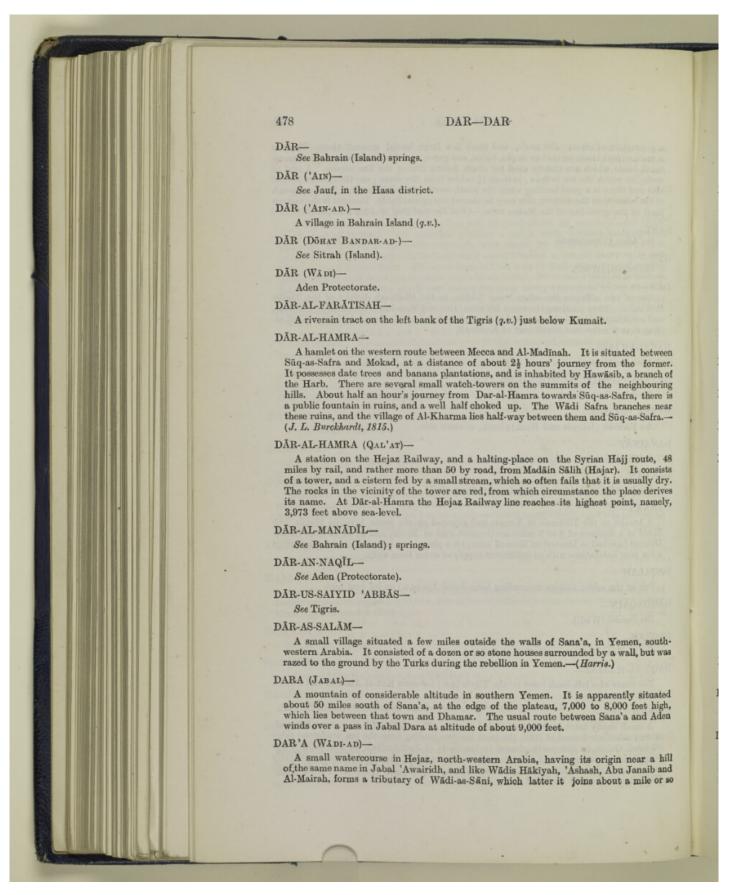
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [477] (508/1050)





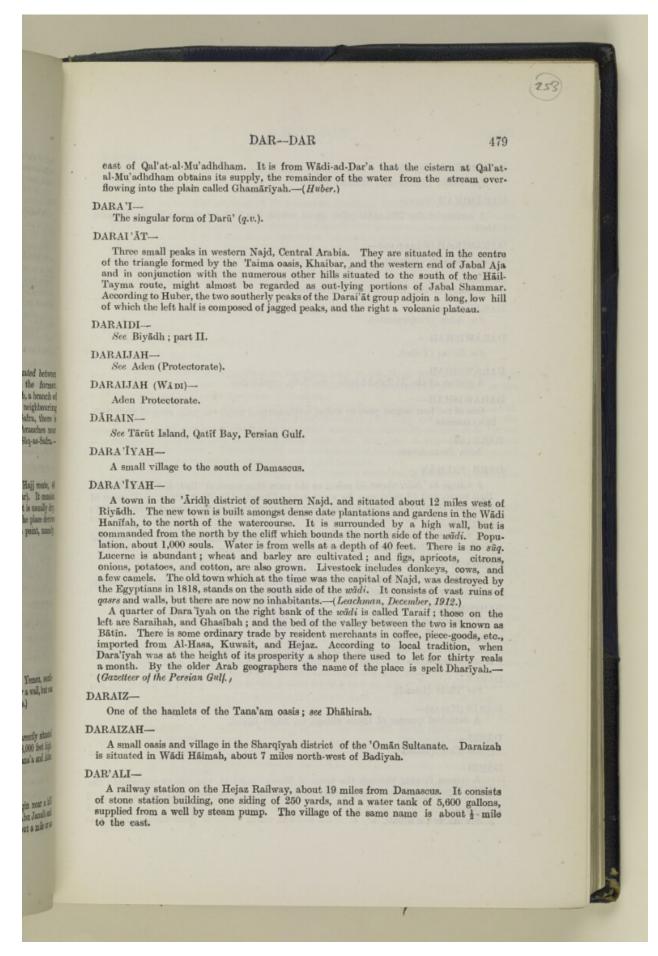
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'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [479] (510/1050)





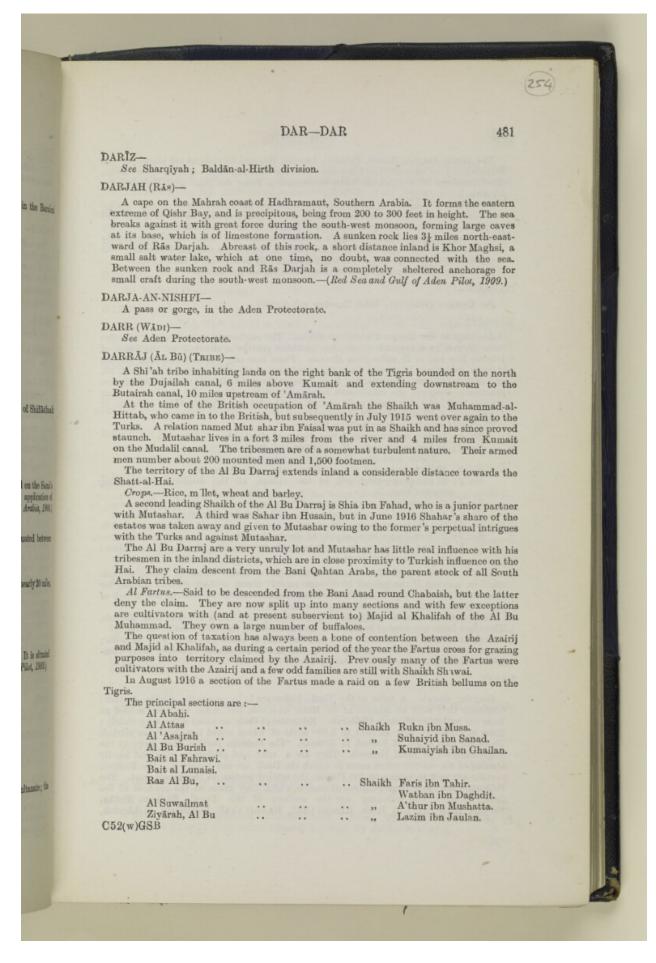
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [480] (511/1050)



480 DAR—DAR
DARĀMIKAH (Tribe)— See 'Omān (Sultanate); Hināwi Tribes.
DARĀMIKAH (Tribe)— A section of the Dhawāhir tribe (q.v.) which has its headquarters in the Baraimi Oasis.
DARĀMIKAH (Harat-ad)— See Baraimi (Village).
DARĀN— A fendy of the 'Anizah (q.v.).—(Doughty.)
DARAS (BANDAR)— See Aden (Protectorate).
DARĀWISHAH— See Na'īm (Tribe).
DARĀWISHAH— A section of the Ål Zaiyād tribe; see 'Irāq, rural tribes.
DARĀWISHAH— One of the four largest <i>qasrs</i> or walled settlements of which the palm oasis of Shifāthah (q.v.) consists.
DARB (AD)— Aden Protectorate.
DARB SALMĀN— A village in 'Asir, about 55 miles, as the crow flies, south of 'Ibal, and on the Sana'a Hajj route, and 18 miles east by south from Khamīs-al-Mushait. The application of the name Darb Salmān to a village is not understood.—(Hunter's map of Arabia, 1908.)
DARBAND— A hamlet on the right bank of the old bed of the Euphrates and situated between Madinah and Qurnah some 4 miles from the latter village.
DARBASH (IMAM)— A shrine near the left bank of the Hillah branch of the Euphrates and nearly 20 miles, as the crow flies, east-south-east from Hillah town.
DARDSHĀD— The name of a creek and hamlet at Fao (q.v.).
DARFUT— A small village with a date grove in Hadhramout Southern Archive To it in iterated
four nautical miles westward from Saihut.—(Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1909.) DĀRĪN— See Tārūt (Island).
DĀRĪN (HĀLAT)— A detached quarter of Dārīn village, on Tārūt Island.
DĀRIS— See Fara' (Wādi).
DĀRIS— A stream flowing through the town of Nizwa (q.v.) in the 'Omān Sultanate; the 'Alāyah portion of the town depends on this stream for its water-supply.
DARĪZ— Šee Kabīr (Wādi-al).

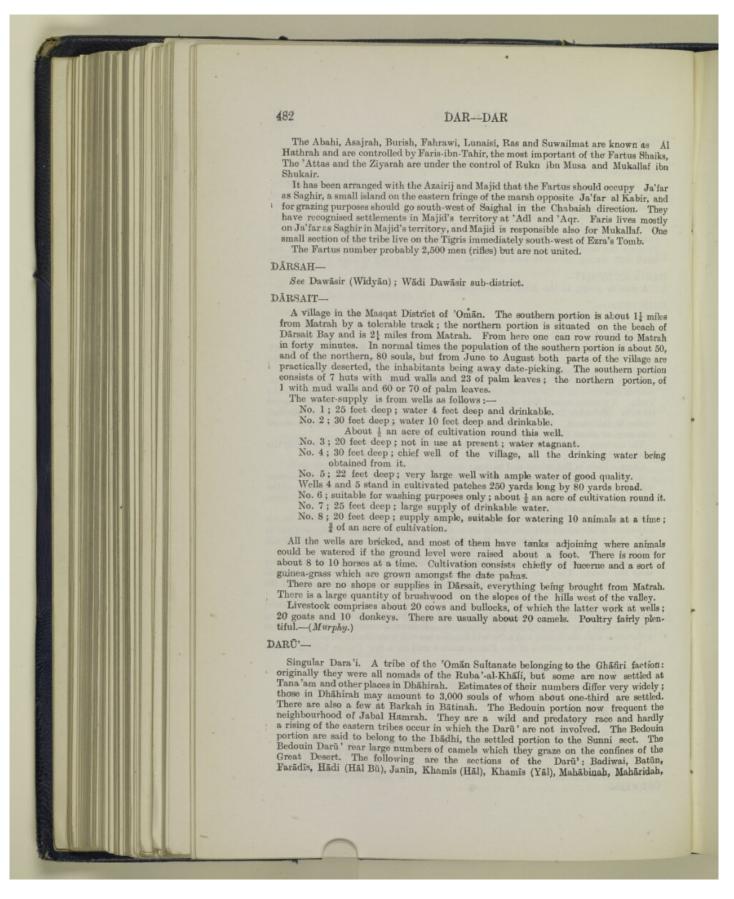
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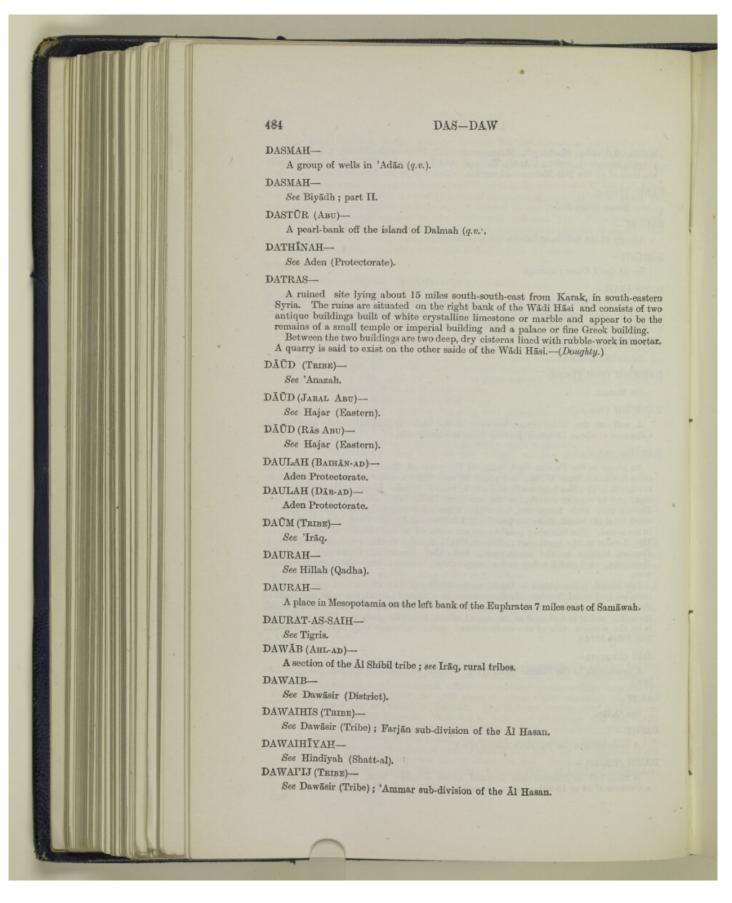
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DAR—DAS 483	
Majāli, Makhādir, Marāziqah, Muhammad (Hāl), Mutāwihah, Nafāfi ('Ayāl), Salīm ('Ayāl), Shamātah, Sultān ('Ayāl), Thuwail, and Zuwaiyah. Their Tamīmah is Saifbin-Hamad of the Hāl Muhammad section.—(Gazetteer of the Persian Gult.)	
DARÜ' (Tribe).—	
See Hasan (Bani Bū).	
DARŪBI—	
A fendy of the Salaib, or Saluba (q.v.).—(Doughty).	
DĀRŪSH—	
See Al-Qatif Oasis; springs.	
DARWAZAH— A however in the Wadi Samail in 'Oman consisting of a well with toward through	
A barrier, in the Wādi Samāil in 'Omān, consisting of a wall with towers, through a gate in which the highway passes; its object is to close the route up the valley. Darwāzah is permanently held by some of the Bani Ruwāhah. See Wādi Samāil.	
DARWĪSH (ĀL BŪ) (TRIBE)—	
See Sultān (Āl Bū).	
DARWĪSH (Bin) (Tribe)—	
See Mutair.	100
DARWĪSH (Bir-ad)—	
A well on the Millaf route between Mecca and Al-Madinah and situated at	
a distance of about 12 hours' journey from the latter city.	
DĀS (Island)—	
An island in the Persian Gulf, lying off the coast of Qatar at a distance of 73 sea	
miles eastwards from Dōhah, and about 90 sea miles west-north-west of Abu Dhabi town. It is 1½ miles long north and south, nearly a mile broad, with hills 312 feet high, and of regular outline, in the northern half. The southern portion is low. There is very little fringe reef, but within three miles south-eastward and south-west-ward from the island, there are patches of 4 fathoms and less. There is no fresh water in the island. The following pearl-banks are situated in the vicinity of Dās:—Rignat	
Dās, 2 miles to the south-east; Riqqat Mani', 9 miles to the south-east; Umm-al-Bunduq, 6 miles to the south-west; and Abul Qamaqīm, Kharaiyis, and Abul Hanainūn, at 7 and 5 miles, and a very short distance respectively, to the north-west.	
Dās Island is considered to belong to the Shaikh of Abu Dhabi, and therefore to be included in Trucial 'Omān. Anchorage can be obtained about ½ a mile eastward of the south-eastern low, sandy point, in from 5 to 8 fathoms, but much swell would porbably be felt in a shamāl as the island affords but little shelter. The best landing	
is on the western side of the south-eastern point.—(Persian Gulf Gazetteer; Persian Gulf Pilot, 1914.)	
DĀS (RIQQAT)—	
A pearl-bank in the Persian Gulf lying 2 miles south-east from the island of Das	
(q.v.).	100000
DASHT—	
See 'Adān.	-
DASHT—	
A deserted site on Failakah Island (q.v.).	
DASĪM (Tel-ad)—	
A small hill in Mesopotamia situated about 5 miles from the Shatt-al-Kar at a distance of 14 or 15 miles below where it is joined by the Shatt-al-Afaj.	
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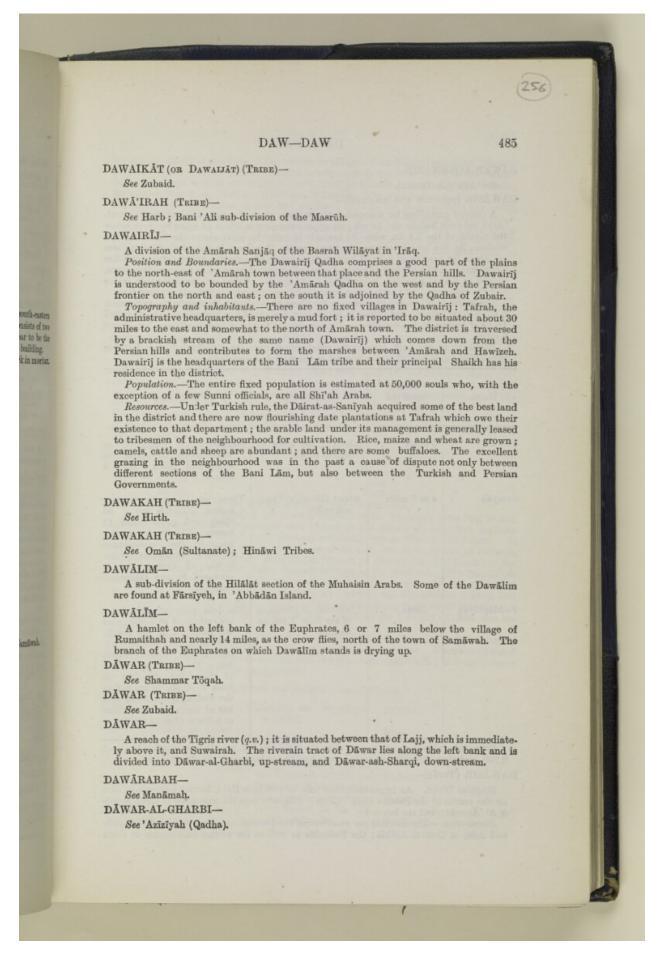
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [484] (515/1050)





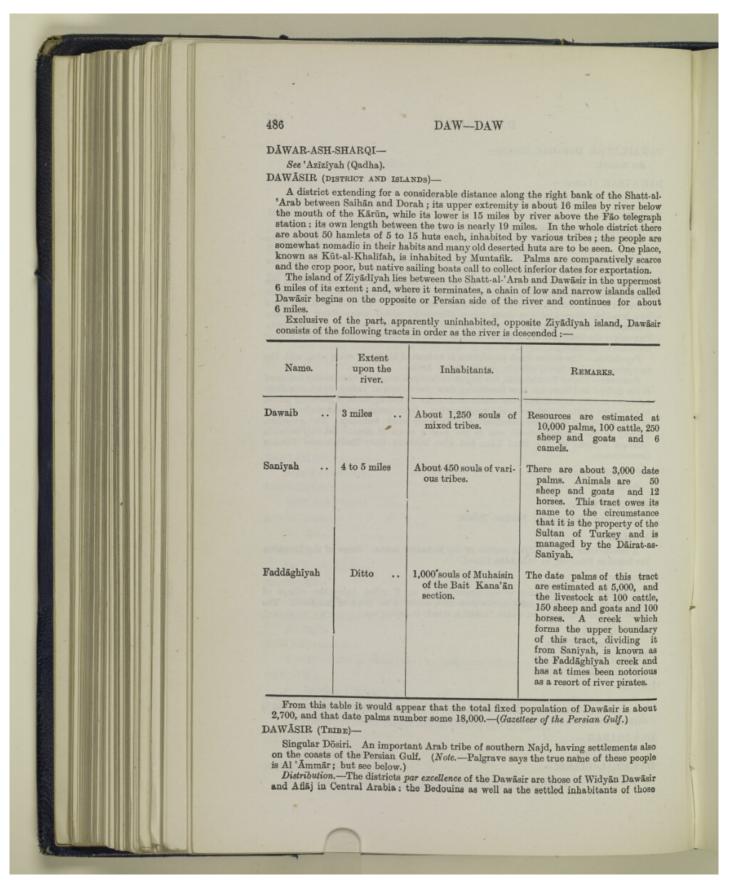
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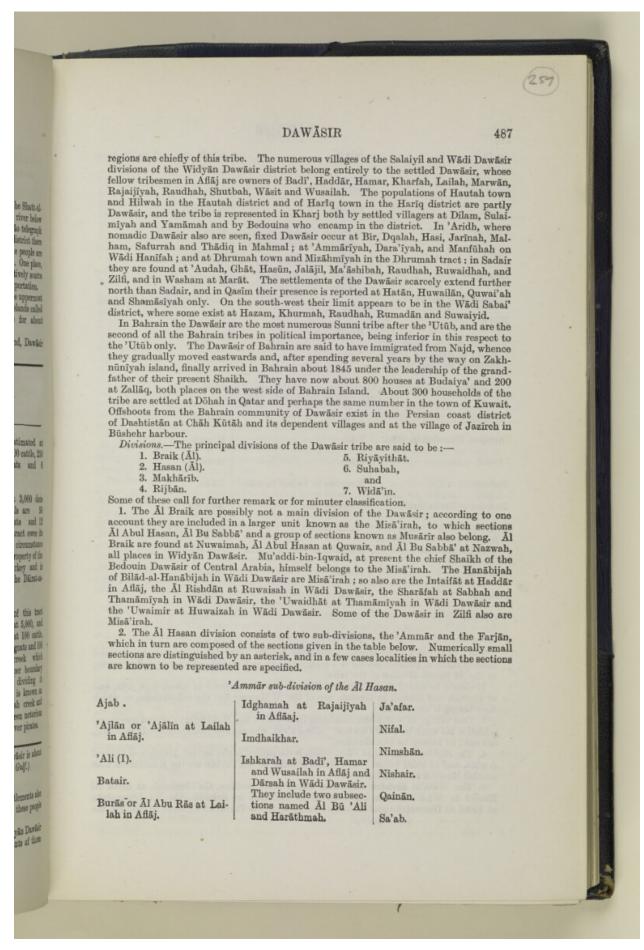
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [486] (517/1050)





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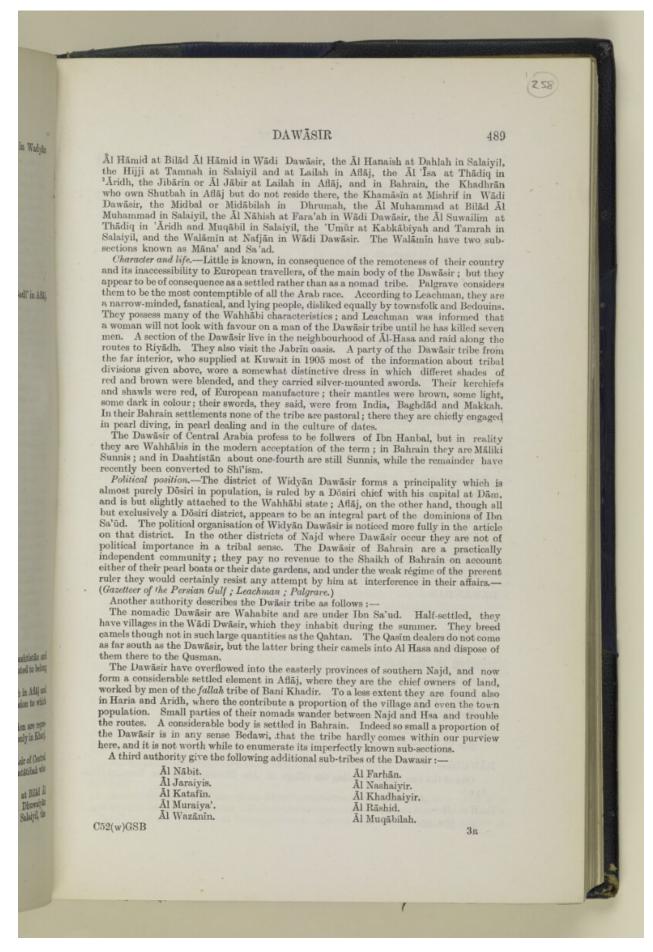




Dawai'ij. Dramah. Fahad. Fahad. Fahaid. Faraj. Ghānim. Hamāmah or Mabkhūt. Hijris. Huqbān at Raudhah and Wašei in Aflāj. Muhammad. Mušei in Aflāj and at Kamidah in Widyān Dawäsir. Among the 'Ammar the Qaisan are one of the largest sections. Farjin sub-dictsion of the Al Hasan. 'Ali (II). 'Arfaj at Wusailah in Aflāj. 'Awād. Badrah.				
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Hijris. Huqbān at Raudhah and Wāsit in Aflāj and at Kamidah in Widyān Dawāsir. Among the 'Ammar the Qainān are one of the largest sections. Farjān sub-division of the Āl Hasan. 'Ali (II). 'Arfaj at Wusailah in Aflāj. 'Awād. Badrah. Badrah. Badrah. Badrah at Jalājil and Zilfi in Sadairi, possibly identical with the Badrań. Basmān. Dahash. Dawaihis. Mahl. Badrāfi. Bahrain belong to a section known as Damūkh, who are stated to belong to the Āl Hasan division of the tribe. It should be added that a Ghajtikhāt section, who are found at Kharfah in Aflāj and at Hautah and Hilwah in Hautah, are of the Āl Hasan; but the sub-division to which the Pelong is uncertain. 3. One village in which the Makhārīb (also called the Makhārīm) division are represented is Ma talah in Wādī Dawāsir. The Ju'aid, who are Bedouins found only in Kharja re said to belong to this division. 4. The Rijbān are found at Dām, which is the capital of the settled Dawāsir of Central Arabia, and at other places. One of the sections of the Rijbān are the Khatātibah who inhabīt Magābīl in Wādī Dawāsir. The Wida'in division comprises, among other sections, the 'Araimah at Bilād Āl Hāmid in Wādī Dawāsir. The Dawasir of Central Arabia, and at other places. One of the sections of the Rijbān are the Khatātibah who inhabīt Magābīl in Wādī Dawāsir. The Dawasir of Central Arabia, and at Other places. One of the sections of the Rijbān are the Khatātibah who inhabīt Magābīl mawāsir. The Wawāsir, the Al Dhwayāsir.		Hamāmah or Mabkhūt.		
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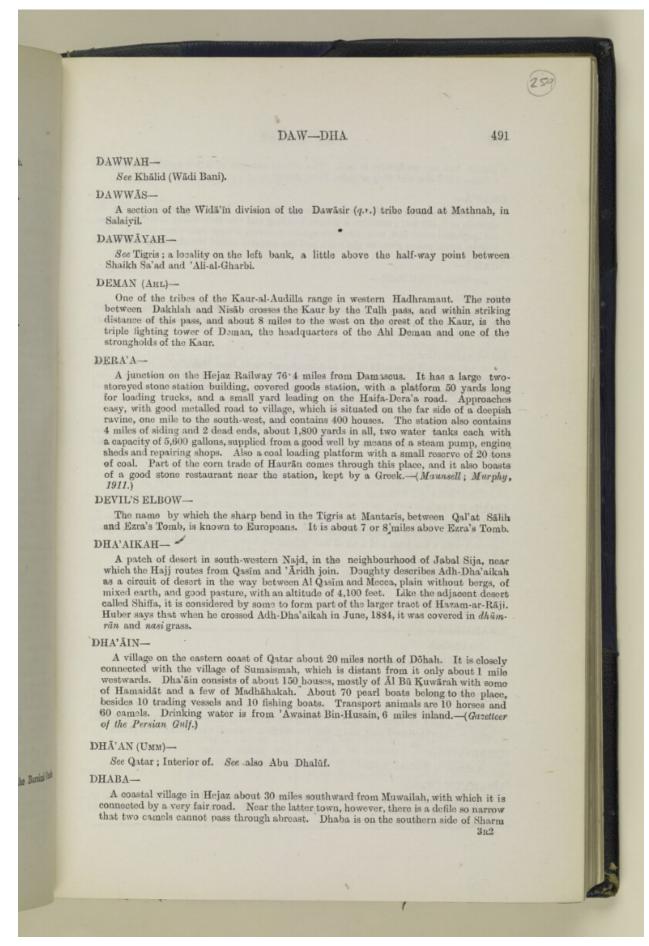
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See Morrah (Āl). DAWĪSH (KHABRAT-AD)— See Shaqq. DĀWUD (TRIBE)— See Shammar Tōqah. DĀWUD (BANI) (TRIBE)— See 'Omān (Sultanate); Ghāfiri Tribe	s. llage of 'Ain Dhawāhir, in the Baraimi Oasis

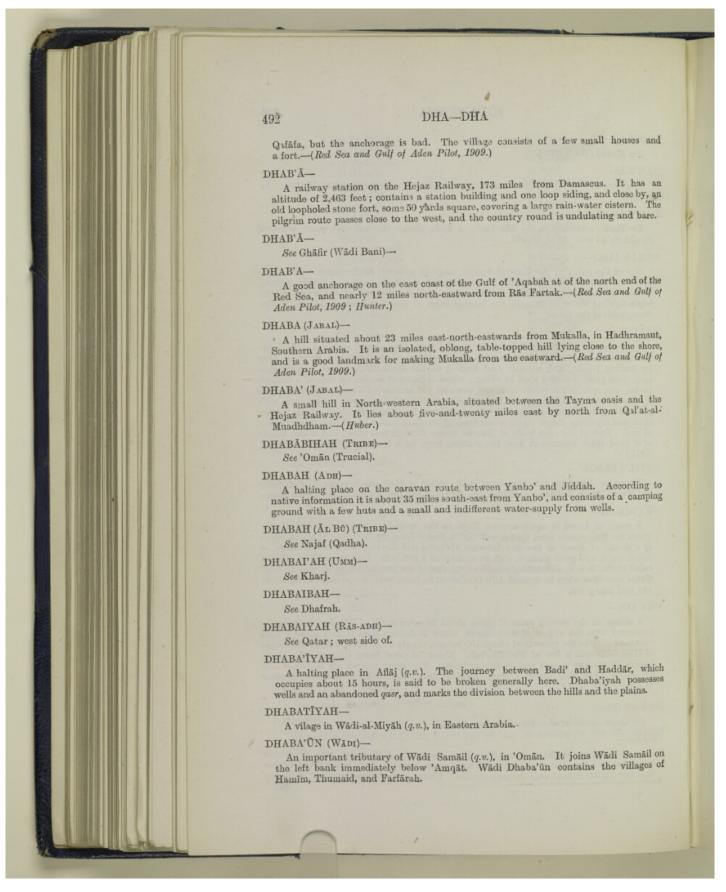
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	DHÀ-	-DHA	493	
DHABBÂN (Uma				
	ort in Biyadh; (q.v.), part	V.		
DHABATĪYĀH—				
See Miyāh (W	adi-ai).			
DHABBĪYAH—	TIT			
See Biyādh ; 1	part 111.			
DHABBĪYAH— See Shamīn (fau).			
DHABI (ABU) P				
	cipality, the most extensive	e and one of the two mos	st important in Trucial	
'Omān.	d divisions.—Upon the coas	at Abu Dhabina aba t	w When all City and a	
which divides it west—a distance frontier extende not approved be limit of his state that his jurisdic of that inlet sho Inland the from reach to the Basumably be place. The principal are 'Aqal, Mijaminor tracts), justice the subjects of are the islands and, these also here with the general pality apparent a poor water-st	from the Shaikhdom of I e of over 200 miles. The sed to the bay of Umm-al- by the Government of Inde in this direction, but no etion ever extended beyon- uld perhaps be reckoned as tiers of Abu Dhabi are not traini Oasis, but without sed at the margin of the Red divisions of Abu Dhabi um, Sabákhat Matti Dhafr cossibly Khatam, and fina al, Abu Dhabi town, is sitt separate articles. The ins of Arzanah, Daiyīnah, I being described elsewhere the cography of the home division acteristics and topography aly consists altogether of un apply.	Dibai, on the east to describe the control of the home division.—Idulating sandy desert we dealers with the manner of the home division.—Idulating sandy desert we delated the home division.—Idulating sandy desert we delated the home division.—Idulating sandy desert we describe the control of the home division.—Idulating sandy desert we describe the control of the home division.—Idulating sandy desert we described to the control of the home division.—Idulating sandy desert we describe the control of the home division.—Idulating sandy desert we describe the sand the control of the home division.—Idulating sandy desert we describe the sand the control of the home division.—Idulating sandy desert we describe the control of the home division.—Idulating sandy desert we describe the control of the home division.—Idulating sandy desert we describe the control of the home division.—Idulating sandy desert we describe the control of the home division.—Idulating sandy desert we describe the control of the home division.—Idulating sandy desert we describe the control of the home division.—Idulating sandy desert we describe the control of the home division.—Idulating sandy desert we describe the control of the home division.—Idulating sandy desert we describe the control of the home division of the control of the	Khor-al-'Odaid on the 1895 claimed that his star, but his claim was so been named as the adduced for supposing gh the northern shore itself in his territories, that on the east they e south they may preder from west to east they. Liwah and other I the home district in scept the last, all form Shaikh of Abu Dhabi Salāli, Yas and Zirko it only remains to deal this part of the principith scanty grazing and	
Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.	
Batīn	On the northern shore of Khor-al-Batin, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles within the entrance.	A village of 130 date branch huts, of which 100 belong to the Ål Bū Mahair and the remainder to the Sūdān tribe.	There are some date plantations in which are situated the wells that yield the drinking water of the place. The inhabitants own 50 pearl boats, but no seagoing vessels.	





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	Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.
Batī	n (Khor-al-)*	The north side of the entrance is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of the nearest part of Abu Dhabi town.	A creek of which the extent is probably great, but has not been ascertained; at high tide it is a large lagoon, at low tide it is full of uncovered sand banks; the 3-fathom line does	Batin village is on the north side of this khor at 1½ miles inside the entrance; immediately in front of the village is a narrow channel which is 3 feet deep at low water. One of the islands in the
			not appear to reach its interior. Khoral-Batin communicates by way of Khor-al-Maqta' with the sea 2 or 3 miles north of Abu Dhabi town.	lagoon carries a mound called Jabal Fataisah which is 4½ miles south-south-west of Batīn village: on the north-western end of the same island, 1 mile from the mound, is a hut. Another island lying 3 or 4 miles to the west of the last is known as Jaziratal-Bahrāni.
Dha	bi (Abu) Town			See article Abu Dhabi Town.
Ghar	nādhah (Khor-).	42 miles south-west of Dibai town and 36 miles north-east of Abu Dhabi Town.	An inlet of the sea	It marks the boundary between the Shaikhdoms of Dibai and Abu Dhabi, the north bank belonging to the former and the south bank to the latter. The mangrove bushes which are found at the entrance to this khor, and in Khor Ghurabi, are cut for firewood. Khor Ghanādhah can be easily entered by large boats.
	rbi or Ghurabi Thor-al-).	2 miles westward of Khor-al-Ghanādhah.	An inlet of the sea	A khor where man- grove is cut for fire- wood. Between here and Abu Dhabi there is a succession of khors, mostly communicating with





Name. Position. Nature. Remarks. cach other, with merely a small strip of sand seaward of them. Some of them. Some of thems of them. Some of thems of them some of them so					
Huwail (Bul) 35 to 40 miles west by north of the Baraimi Oasis. Huwail (Bul) 35 to 40 miles west by north of the Baraimi Oasis. About 25 miles by road from Abu Dhabi Town on the way to the Baraimi Oasis. Juhar 12 miles west of the Baraimi Oasis. Well 4A ford on a creek which connects the inch of the Devil's Market. Well sentaining good water. Wells containing good water. Wells containing good water. There is no water here but the projection serves as a landmark for earavans. The name means "The Devil's Market." There is some acacia jungle near. The country belongs to the Dhawāhir. The name is generally pronounced Yahar. Maqta' 10 miles inland of Abu Dhabi town, on the route to the Baraimi Oasis.		DHA	ABI	495	
Huwail (Bul) 35 to 40 miles west by north of the Baraimi Oasis. Well An outcrop of light-rolated from Abu Dhabi Town on the way to the Baraimi Oasis. Juhar 12 miles west of the Baraimi Oasis. Well Wells An outcrop of light-rolated from Abu Dhabi Town on the way to the Baraimi Oasis. Well An outcrop of light-rolated from Abu Dhabi Town on the way to the Baraimi Oasis. Juhar 10 miles inland of Abu Dhabi town, on the route to the Baraimi Oasis. A ford on a creek which connects the onthe route to the Baraimi Oasis. A ford on a creek which connects the onthe route to the Baraimi Oasis. A ford on a creek which connects the onthe route to the Baraimi Oasis. A ford on a creek which connects the of the Dhawshir. The name is generally pronounced Yahar. Men on foot can cross only at low tide. A fort built on a sand bank in the middle of the creek commands the passage to the mainland. South of this ford the creek is called Khor-al-Maqta', and	Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.	
Huwail (Bul) 35 to 40 miles west by north of the Baraimi Oasis. Well About 25 miles by road from Abu Dhabi Town on the way to the Baraimi Oasis. Juhar 12 miles west of the Baraimi Oasis. Wells containing good water. Wells containing good water. Wells containing good water. There is no water here but the projection serves as a landmark for caravans. The name means "The Devil's Market." There is no water here but the projection serves as a landmark for caravans. The name means "The Devil's Market." Wells containing good water. There is no water here but the projection serves as a landmark for caravans. The name means "The Devil's Market." There is no water here but the projection serves as a landmark for caravans. The name means "The Devil's Market." There is no water here but the projection serves as a landmark for caravans. The name means "The Devil's Market." There is no water here but the projection serves as a landmark for caravans. The name means "The Devil's Market." There is no water here but the projection serves as a landmark for caravans. The name means "The Devil's Market." There is no water here but the projection serves as a landmark for caravans. The name means "The Devil's Market." There is no water here but the projection serves as a landmark for caravans. The name means "The Devil's Market." There is no water here but the projection serves as a landmark for caravans. The name heans "The Devil's Market." There is no water here but the projection serves as a landmark for caravans. The name is gonerally pronounced Yahar. Maqta'				merely a small strip of sand seaward of them. Some of these khors have deep water within, though their en- trances are very shallow, and the whole form exten- sive swamps and backwaters extend- ing many miles in- land. They are visited by Arabs for firewood and for	
Juhar 12 miles west of the Baraimi Oasis. Maqta' 10 miles inland of Abu Dhabi town, on the route to the Baraimi Oasis. Maqta'	Huwail (Bul)	by north of the	Well	One route between Abu Dhabi town and the Baraimi Oasis passes this	
Baraimi Oasis. Baraimi Oasis. good water. good water. jungle near. The country belongs to the Dhawāhir. The name is generally pronounced Yahar. Men on foot can cross only at low tide. A fort built on a sand bank in the middle of the creek commands the passage to the mainland. South of this ford the creek is called Khor-al-Maqta', and	Iblîs (Sūq)	road from Abu Dhabi Town on the way to the	coloured sandstone, fantastically shaped rising from the	but the projection serves as a landmark for caravans. The name means "The	
Abu Dhabi town, on the route to the Baraimi Oasis. which connects the interior of Khor-al-Batin with the sea at a point 2 or 3 miles beyond Abu Dhabi town. which connects the interior of Khor-al-Batin with the sea at a point 2 or 3 miles beyond Abu Dhabi town. only at low tide. A fort built on a sand bank in the middle of the creek commands the passage to the mainland. South of this ford the creek is called Khor-al-Maqta', and	Juhar			jungle near. The country belongs to the Dhawāhir. The name is generally pronounced	
Sa'aidiāt.	Maqta'	Abu Dhabi town, on the route to the	which connects the interior of Khor-al-Batı́n with the sea at a point 2 or 3 miles beyond Abu	only at low tide. A fort built on a sand bank in the middle of the creek commands the passage to the mainland. South of this ford the creek is called Khor-al-Maqta', and north of it Khor-as-	

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Name.	Position.	Nature.	REMARKS.
Mashairif	About 16 miles s south-east by of Maqta'.		Surrounded by desert.
Raknah	20 miles north of the Ba Oasis.	west A camping ground with Ghāf trees.	Frequented by Bani Yās nomads, espe- cially those of the Qumzān section.
Samaih	6 or 7 miles east somewhat sout Khor-al-Ghani The place is in Dhabi territor	th of ised by stony hills interspersed with Abu sand: there are	Samaih is a conveni- ent rendezvous for Bedouins and is used as such by the Shaikhs of both Abu Dhabi and Dibai when preparing for
Silmīyah	Between Kh and the sea, a 20 miles so south-east, of Dhabi town.	outh-	
Abu Dhabi town ments in the Liwa	and Batin village h tract of the Dh	tion of the principality are in the home division, the o afrah division, and the inhabit population is therefore as fo	ccupants of fixed settle
Trib	о.	Place,	Number of souls.
Bani Yās Do. Do. Al Bū Mahair Do. Sūdān Do. Persians Marar Bahārinah Miscellaneous		Abu Dhabi town Liwah traet Dalmah island Abu Dhabi town Batin Abu Dhabi town Batin Abu Dhabi town Do. Do. Do.	2,800 5,100 75 500 500 375 150 500 200 120 635
The Bedouins of	about 11,000 soul the principality isir tribe, or toge	are the remainder of the Bether about 3,300 persons. I	ani Yās and nearly the

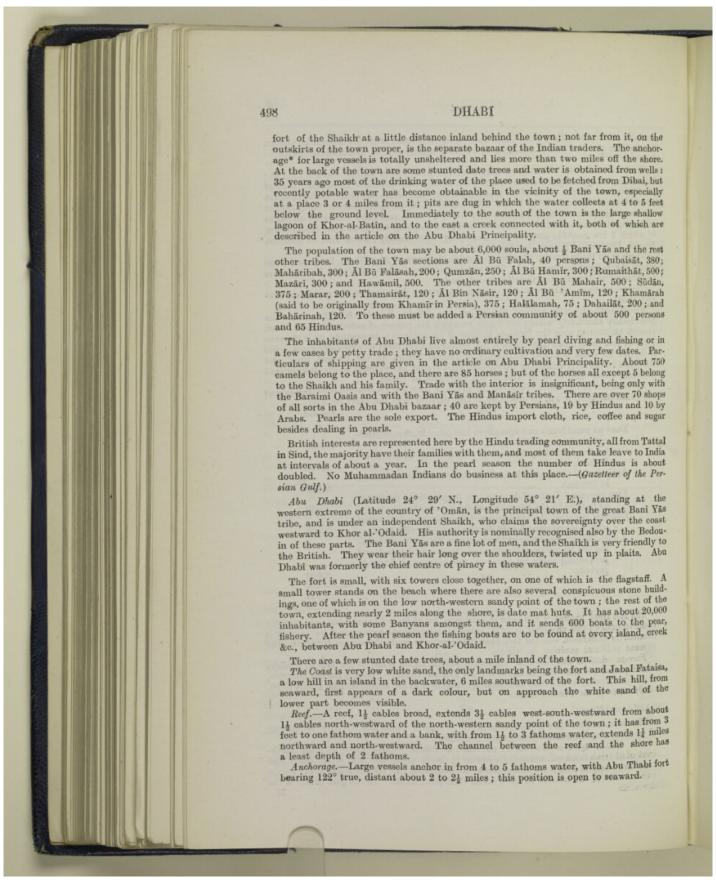
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DHABI	100	
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nomads of the Dhawāhir, Bani Qitab and Na'im sometimes cross t border into the Abu Dhabi Shaikhdom, but they can hardly be re it.	he indefinite eastern	
Resources and trade.—There is no cultivation except a little of dat but cattle, sheep and goats are few, and rocal division in the		
the majorty are owned at Abu Dhabi town and 50 at Potice the	pearl boats, of which	
adjoining the coast or islands. There are about 10 coast of small size	and work on banks	
of which 2 are sambūks and the rest large jolly boats merely; the Basrah, Lingeh and Masqat, but not to India.	ese run to Bahrain,	
There is no trade worthy of mention outside the town of Al To	The same of the sa	
small local centres for the distribution of goods	Taraq in Liwah are	
cial 'Omān,	n the article on Tru-	
Administration.—The present Shaikh of Abu Dhabi, Zāid-bin principality absolutely within the limits to which his pro-	-Khalifah, rules his	
though his control over the Redouin portion of his	ercion extend; and,	
is by far the most powerful personality in Thursday over them is u	nusually great. His	
influence is not only dominant throughout that region but extends Baraimi Oasis and even to 'Ibri in the Sultanate of 'Oman. An estimate of his approach	to the independent	
An estimate of his annual revenues in so fer as the		
the principal item, it will be observed, is that derived from the pea	rl fisheries :—	
Dues on pearl boats and operatives and other income depend-	Amount.	
one on the pearl mousery	57,000	
Commission levied by his son on transactions in pearls at Dalmah island	5,000	
Agricultural taxes paid in kind by the Bani Yas of Liwah in Dhafrah	IC 974 substitutes	
Five thousand jirābs of dates worth \$1 per jirāb, rendered as tribute by the Dhawāhir of the Baraimi Oasis	2,500	
supplied by the same Dhawshir for 100 4-21-1	5,000	
A cash subsidy paid him by the Sultan of 'Oman for roots.'	3,000	
ing the Bedouins of the Baraimi Oasis and Dhāhirah and preventing raids by them on the villages of Bātinah,		
perhaps	3,000	
TOTAL	75,500	
The last item, though it has been in evistance for all the same		
come to notice: the payment is of a private and personal nature	s, has only recently and its amount is	
present political position in 'Oman	much light on the	
Foreign relations and interests.—The ruler of Abu Dhabi is one of whose position is described in the article on Trucial 'Omān. The on in the principality are British and these are described in the	he Trucial Shaikhs	
in the principality are British and these are described in the article of —(Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf.)	n Abu Dhabi town.	
DHABI (ABU) Town—		
The capital of the Abu Dhahi Principality in The translater	ne only cottless.	
Abu Dhabi town is situated on the		
consists chiefly of mat buts with a formation in the low	sandy coast and	
consists chiefly of mat huts with a few stone buildings. At sea, 15 ward, is Hadd, the nearest of the Persian Gulf pearl banks. The la	miles to the north-	
The second secon	3s	

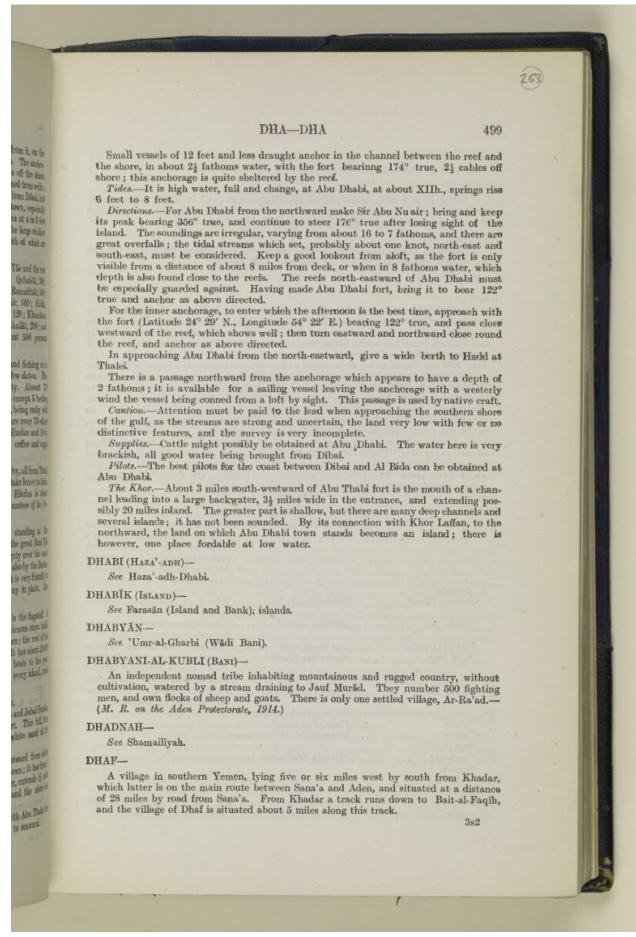
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [498] (529/1050)





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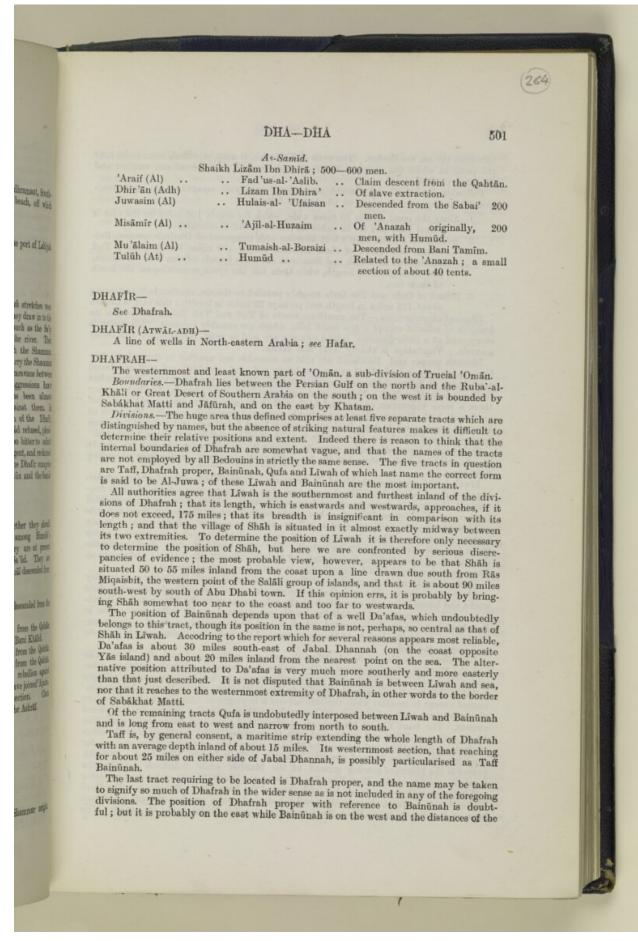
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [500] (531/1050)



500 DHA—DHA
DHAFAIYAR (Jabai.)— See (Jabal) Ghānmāt.
DHAFGHAN— A village lying 4 miles westward from Rās Bāghashwah (q.v.), in Hadhramaut, Southern Arabia. It is situated in a gap in the cliffs, fronted by a sandy beach, off which there is a boat anchorage.—(Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1909.)
DHĀFIR— A village in Yemen situated in the hills about half way between the port of Lahiyah and Sana'a, and apparently not far from the Wādi Jablāb.
DHAFĪR (TRIBE)—
DHAFĪR— The Dhafīr lie to the north of the Mutair along the Bātin. Their dīrah stretches west nearly to the pilgrimage route, the Darb Zubaidah, but in summer they draw in to the Euphrates between Zubair and Samāwah. Some of the sub-tribes such as the Sa'iy and Dhir'ān, camp habitually in the Muntafik country to the east of the river. The
They raid the Toqah tribes as far north as Karbala, but chiefly they harry the Shammar in their spring pasturages east of the Nafud and hold up the Amir's caravans between Hāil and Najaf. With the diminishing authority of the Rashīds their aggressions have multiplied, so that the old eastern caravan route, the Darb Zubaidah, has been almost abandoned. Every year Ibn Rashīd leads punitive expeditions against them. In the winter of 1915 he asked Hamūd Ibn Suwait, the paramount Shaikh of the Dhafir, to join him in an expedition against Ibn Sa'ūd and Kuwait, but Hamūd refused, pleading his weakness, the truth being that the hostility between the two is too bitter to admit of any co-operation. Hamūd is now (1917) a man of about 42, intelligent, and reckoned amongst the Arabs a fairly good politician and tribal administrator. The Dhafir comprise
which are sub-divided as follows:—
Al-Butūn. Shaikh Humūd-ibn-Suwait; 1,500 men.
'Adwān Mandīl-ibn-Kāmil Doubtful whether they should be classed among Humūd's people as they are at present
with Ibn Sa'ud. They are Ahl-ash-Shamāl descended from Rabi'ah.
Hussain (Bani) Khalaf Ibn Ja ~id Claim to be descended from the
Khālid (Bani) Zail Ibn Mandil Claim descent from the Qahtān.
They are in rebellion against Humud and have joined 'Ajaimi.
document from he Ashraf
The Suwait are divided into the following sub-sections:— 'Afnān Haza' Ibn Aqrab. 'Askar Munowyakh Ibn Ool
Battah.
Haulah. Ma'ālīb. Miz'al.
Rasimi Shuwailir This clan is of Shammar origin.

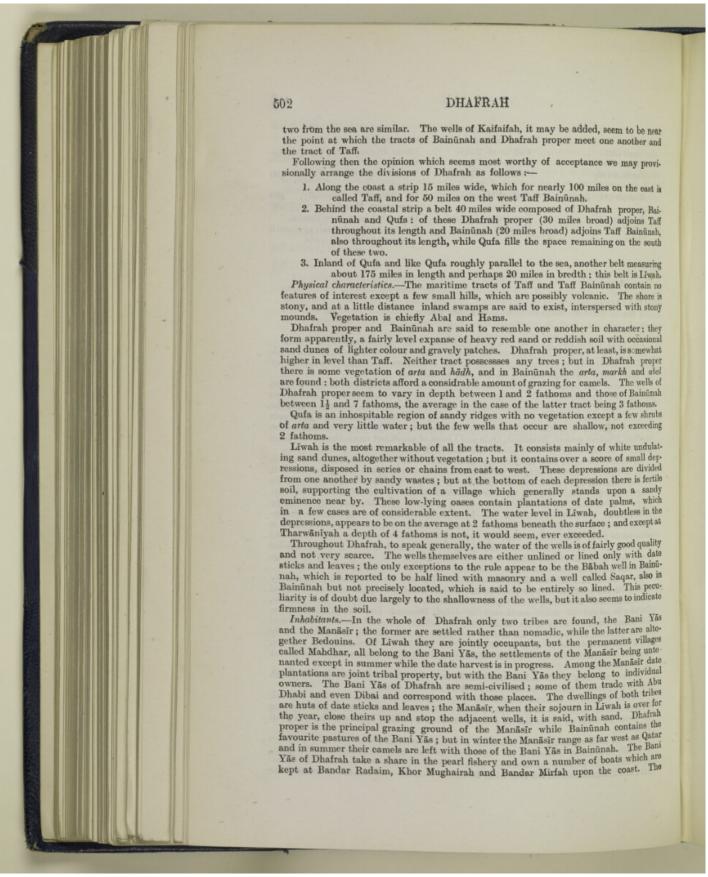
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [501] (532/1050)





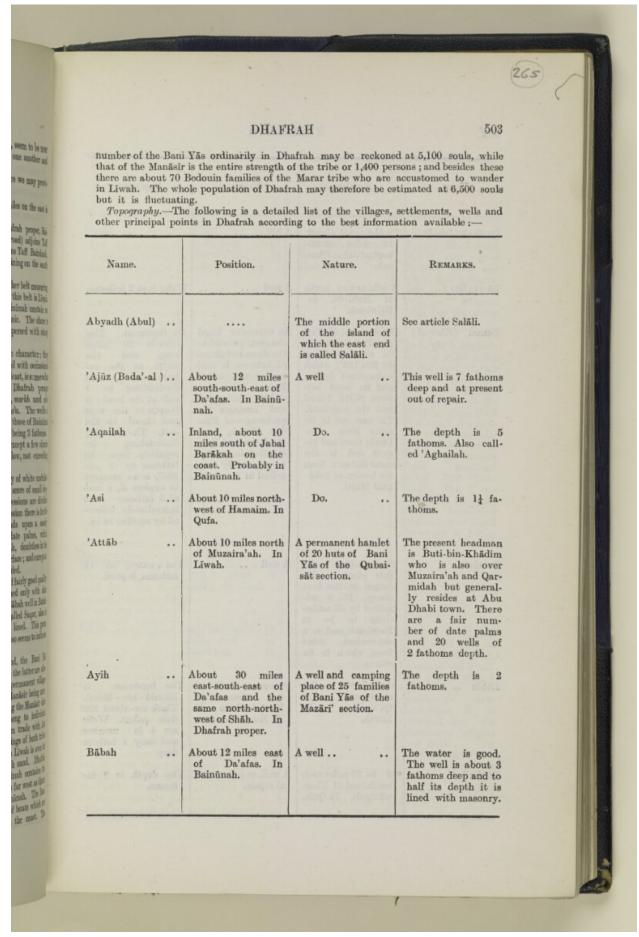
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [502] (533/1050)















504	D	HAFRAH	
Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.
Barākah (Jabal)	On the coast about 16 miles south- west of Jabal Dhan- nah.	A hill	
Bārid (Bū)	A mile or two north of Muhibbi. In Bainūnah.	A well	Water is at 2 fathoms
Bazam (Khor-al-)	Off the coast of Taff and Taff Bainūnah, its entrance being off Rās Ijlā', which is described below, and its head between Salāli Island and the mainland. The east end is 50 miles from Abu Dhabi town and the west end is the same distance from the border of Sabákhat Matti.	An extensive blind channel, parallel to the shore and situated between it and a great reef called Bazam; it is accessible to small vessels and contains the anchorages of Bandar Mirfah, Khor Mughaira and Bandar Radaim which are separately described in this table.	width at the entrance is 5 miles diminishing to 1 mile at the head; it is open to the west and closed to the east. The sounding diminishing irregularly from 10 fathows to 1 miles.
Da'afas	The position of this place is discussed in the text above. It is admitted by all authorities to be in Bainūnah and is a convenient point from which to fix others.	A well	The water, at 11 fathoms, is good.
Dāhin	About 19 miles north-west of Qa'aisah. In Liwah.	A summer hamlet of 6 houses of Manāsīr of the Āl Bū Mindhir section.	The headman is Rāshid - bin - Māni'. There are about 250 date palms. Wells are 4 in number and only 1 fathom deep.
Dhabaibah	15 to 20 miles east- north-east of Thar- wānīyah. In Qufa.	A well, at present out of repair.	The depth is 2 fa- thoms.





	DH.	AFRAH	505	
Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.	
Dhafir	About 10 miles south-west of Muzaira'ah. In Liwah.	A permanent village of 30 huts of Bāni Yās of the Mahā- ribah section.	The chief man is Hamad - bin-Aghtail who is also over Taraq. There are large date planta- tions and about 30 wells 4 fathoms deep, but the water is brackish.	
Dhannah (Jabal)	On the Taff Bai- nūnah coast, on the promontory which runs out towards Yās island.	A hill	The height is 350 feet. Two or three miles to the east of this hill is a small inlet known as Barqah Hāiz: 3 miles to the east of Barqah Hāiz is a small promontory called Ruwais; and 4 miles east of Ruwais is another slight headland styled Rās Dhubai'ah. The sea from Jabal Dhannah to Rās Dhubai'ah forms a bay of which the name is Dōhat Dhannah.	
Dhawaihir	About 25 miles west by south of Shāh. In Līwah.	A village of 30 huts of Bani Yās of the Āl Falāh and Qubaisāt sections.		
Hādhi	Some 10 or 12 miles east of Subakhah. In Līwah.	A permanent ham- let of 15 huts of Bani Yās of the Hawāmil section.	Rāshid - bin - Humaid is the chief man, as he is also of Shāh, Subakhah and Wazīl. Here are 25 wells I fathom deep and considerable date plantations. It is remarked that the inhabitants irrigate their fields by manual labour instead of employing animals and that they are purely Hadhar.	
C52(w)GSB			31	





506	DHA		
Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.
Hafif	About 12 miles east-north-east of Khannūr. In Līwah.	A permanent vilage of 50 huts of Bani Yās, of the Mazārī' section.	The date groves are extensive and there are about 30 wells 3 fathoms deep. The place is under Fārisbin-'Ali of Khannūr and Mārīyah.
Halib	25 or 30 miles north- east of Qa'aisah. On the border of Khatam.	A well	The depth is about 2 ¹ fathoms.
Hamaim	Between 85 and 90 miles east of Shāh. The easternmost village in Līwah.	A summer village of 30 huts of Manāsīr of the Al Taraif sub-section.	There are 5 wells about 1½ fathoms deep, and a good many date trees. The present headman in Suwid-bin Ghadaiyar, under whom also is Qa'aisah.
Hamrah (Bada'-al-)	15 to 20 miles north of 'Attāb. Prob- ably in Dhafrah proper.	A well	One fathom deep.
Hawāya	About 15 miles north-east of Bada'- al-Hamrah.	Do	The water is at less than I fathom.
Huwailah	In the extreme west of Liwah.	A permanent village of 40 huts of Bani Yās of the Mazārī' section.	The depth of the well is $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.
'Idd	About 12 miles west of Khannūr. In- Līwah.	A summer village of 50 huts of Manāsīr of the Āl Bū Mindhir section.	There are some 60 wells with an average depth of a fathoms. The date plantations are fair ly extensive. The place is under Räshid-bin-Māni' who generally lives a Sarait and is over that place and Thar wānīyah also.





1	DH	AFRAH	507
Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.
Ijlā' (Rās)	On the coast 20 miles east of Jabal Dhan- nah: it marks the entrance of Khor-al Bazam.	A headland shaped like a fort with tow- ers.	To the west of this cape at 4 or 5 miles is a small inlet called Khor Manāif; and to the east, at about 2½ and 5 miles respectively, are a small inlet known as Khor Thumairīyah and a rock which goes by the name of Qassār Bū Khinn.
arairah	About 2 miles south of Jarrah. In Liwah.	A summer haml t of 6 huts of Manāsīr of the Āl Bū Sha'ar section.	There are some date palms and 4 wells 1 fathom deep. The headman of this place and of Jarrah and Mōsal is Muhammad-bin-Jaraiw.
Jarash (Bada')	About 25 miles southwest of Bandar Mirfah. In Taff Bainūnah.	A well	1½ fathoms deep.
Jarrah	About 20 miles southwest of Hamaim. In Līwah.	A summer hamlet of 10 huts of Manāsīr of the Āl Bū Sha'ar section.	Or Yarrah. Wells number 8 and are 1 fathom deep: there are a good many date palms. Three horses are owned here. Muhammad- bin-Jaraiw is chief m n of this place and of Jarairah and Mōsal.
Kafaifah	About 16 miles southwest of Khor Mughairah on the coast. It appears to be in Taff, but it is sometimes said to be in Bainūnah or Dhafrah proper; from this it may be inferred that it is near the meeting place of the 3 tracts.	A well	Often pronounced Chifaifah. The water, at 1½ fathoms, is good.





508	DHAFRAH		
Name.	Position.	Natute.	Remarks.
Kaiwrāh	15 to 20 miles east of Hamaim. In Li- wah.	A spot, marked by 10 Ghāf trees, which is a rendezvous for parties of maraud- ing Manāsīr when about to enter Omān.	There are 8 wells less than a fathom deep; the water is brack- ish.
Kaiyih	About 8 miles north of Khannūr. In Līwah.	A settlement of 20 huts of Bani Yās of the Āl Bū Falāh, Āl Falāh and Āl Sultān sections.	Ditto.
Khannūr	About 55 miles west by south of Shāh. In Līwah.	A permanent village of 100 huts of Bani Yās of the Mazārī' section.	There are about 80 wells here, 2 fathoms in depth; and the date groves are extensive for Liwah, including according to one account as many as 14,000 palms. Färis-bin-'Ali, who lives here is headman of Hafi and Mārīyah as well as of this place. A fort which once existed at Khannūr was destroyed by Shaikh Jāsim-bin-Thāni of Qatar in one of his invasions of Līwah.
Lashtān (Umm)	About 30 miles west of Da'afas. In Bainūnah, at its western extremity.	A well	The water is brack- ish and the depth 2 fathoms or more. This halting place is much frequented by Bedouins passing be- tween Dhafrah and Qatar, Hasa on Jabrīn.
Latīr (I)	30 or 35 miles west- south-west of Shāh. In Līwah.	A permanent village of 15 huts of Bani Yās of the Qanaisāt section.	The depth of the wells is 3 fathoms.





	DHAF	RAH	509	
Name.	Position.	Nature.	REMARKS.	
Latīr (II)	About 35 miles south-east of Bandar Radaim on the coast. In the centre of	A well and camping place of 30 families of Bani Yās of the Mazārī' section.	The depth is 1 to 2 fathoms.	
Lidāmah]	Dhafrah proper.	A camping ground of 20 families of Bani Yās of the Mazārī' section.		
Ma'asār	15 to 20 miles north and somewhat west of Qa'aisah. In Dhafrah proper.	A well	The depth is 1 to 2 fathoms.	
Mārīyah	About 7 miles northwest of Khannūr. In Līwah.	A permanent village of 70 huts of Bani Yās of the Mazārī' and Qubaisāt sec- tions.	There are about 30 wells, 2 fathoms deep, and dates are cultivated on a considerable scale. With Hafif this place is under Fāris-bin-'Ali of Khannūr.	
Miqaishit		The western part of the island of Salāli.	See article Salāli. The western tip of Miquaishit is called Rās Miquaishit.	
Mirfah (Bandar)	On the coast of Taff, in Khor-al-Bazam, about 7 miles east- south-east of Rās Ruwaisīyah.	An anchorage where some of the pearl divers of Dhafrah keep their boats.	Bani Yās of the Bani Shikr section make this place a base of pearling operations.	
Mōsal	About 20 miles west of Jarrah. In Liwah.	A summer hamlet of 10 huts of Manāsīr of the Āl Bū Sha'ar section.	There are 5 wells of 1 fathom deep and some dates. The inhabitants own 3 horses with Jarrah and Jarairah this place is under Muhammad - bin-Jaraiw.	
Mughairah (Khor)	On the coast of Taff, in Khor-al-Bazam, midway between Bandars Mirfah and Radaim, and about 8 miles from either.	An inlet and anchorage where some of the boats of the pearl fishers of Dhafrah are kept.	Bani Yās of the Mahā- ribah, Qanaisāt, Qu- baisāt and Ål Sultān sections make this a base for their pearl- ing operations.	





510	DHA	AFRAH	
Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.
Muhibbi	About 8 miles southeast of Rakaiyah. In Bainūnah.	A well	The depth is 2 fathoms.
Mulaisah	About 12 miles inland, south-eastwards, from the coast at Jabal Barākah. In Taff Bainūnah.	Do	Do.
Mūqab	About 12 miles east by north of Khan- nūr. In Līwah.	A permanent village of 80 huts of Bani Yās of the Bani Shikr section.	The people are peari fishers in the season, working chiefly from Bandar Mirfah. The wells at Müqab are 3 fathoms deep.
Mutawwa¹ (Bada'- al-).	About 15 miles west of Da'afas. In Bainūnah.	Ditto	The well is 5 fathoms deep, but the water is good.
Muzaira'ah	About 12 miles south-south-west of Shāh. In Līwah.	A permanent village of 80 huts of Bani Yās of the Maharibāh and Qubaisāt sections.	There are over 100 wells of an average depth of 4 fathoms; the water is said to be very pure and transparent. The date groves are the most extensive in Līwah. There are some store-rooms or makhāzin at which the villagers and Bedouins of the neighbourhood buy what they require. The headman is Buti-bin-K hā dim, who generally resides at Abu Dhabi town and under whom are also the villages of 'Attāb and Qarmidah.
Nimairiyah	About 33 miles south from the eastern- most foot of Khor- al-Batīn which is near Abu Dhabi town. In Dahfrah proper.	A well	The dept is between 1 to 2 fathoms.





	DHA	FRAH	511	
Name.	Position.	Nature.	REMARKS.	
Nishāsh	About 8 miles northwest of Jarrah. In Līwah.	A locality with water	Frequented by Bani Yas. The wells are 2 fathoms deep.	
Qa'aisah	About 12 miles west-south-west of Hamaim. In Liwah.	A summer hamlet of 15 huts of Manāsīr of the Al Bū Raha- mah section.	There are 6 wells: about 2 fathoms deep and a few date trees. The inhabitants have 5 horses. The chief man is Suwid-bin- Ghadaiyar, to whom Hamaim also is sub- ject.	
Qarmidah	About 9 miles east by north of Muzaira'ah. In Līwah.	A permanent village of 40 huts of Bani Yās of the Mahāri- bah, Qubasāt and Āl Sultān sections.	There are about 10 wells of a fathom depth, also a few date Falms. This village, with Muzaira'ah and 'Attāb is under Buti-bin Khādim who usually lives at Abu Dhabi town.	
Qumzān (Bada'al-)	About 20 miles south-west by west of Da'afas. In Bainūnah.	A well, at present out of repair.	Water is at 3 fathoms.	-
Outuf	About 25 miles east and somewhat south of Khannūr. The southernmost village in Līwah.	A village of 25 huts of Bani Yās of the Qubaisāt section.		
Radaim (Bandar)	On the coast of Taff, in Khor-al- Bazam near its head and about 14 miles east of Bandar Mirfah.	An anchorage where some of the boats of the pearl diving inhabitant of Dhaf- rah are kept.	This is a base of pearling operations to the Hawāmil, Mazārī¹, Qasal and Āl Sultān sections of the Bani Yās. Some, of the Āl Falāh and Āl Bū Falāh who have no boats of their own also go pearling from this place.	
Rakaiyah	About 12 miles south of 'Aqailah. In Bainūnah.	A well	The depth is 2 fa- thoms.	





	512	DHAF	RAH	
	Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.
	Rakaiz (Ghait-ar-)	Between Mughilat- ar-Rakaiz and Su- bakhah. Perhaps in Liwah.	Do	One fathom deep.
	Rakaiz (Mughilat- ar-).	About 12 miles north-north-east of Subakhah. In Qufa.	Do	Between 1 and 2 fathoms in depth.
	Ramrāmah	Inland, about 25 miles south of Bandar Radaim on the coast. In Dhafrah proper.	A well	The depth is 2 fathoms.
	Riksah	15 to 20 miles west of 'Idd. In Li- wah, at its ex- treme western end.	Do	Water is at 1 fathom. There is a small date plantation here belonging to the villagers of 'Idd.
	Ruwaisiyah (Rās)	On the coast about half way up Khor- al-Bazam and 13 miles west of Rās Miqaishit.	A small cape	
	Salāli Island			See article Salāli.
	Sālimi	Nearly 10 miles north-north-east of Muzaira-'ah. In Līwah.	A village of 30 huts of Bani Yās of the Mahāribah section.	
	Sarait	About 15 miles east- south-east of Shāh. In Līwah.	A summer village of 20 huts of Manāsīr of the Āl Bū Mindhir section.	There are 5 wells 2 fathoms deep, and a few date palms. The headman is Rāsh id-b in-Mān i' who generally lives here but is also over the villages of 'idd and Tharwānīyah. He has 10 horses and in winter goes as far as Qatar.





		DHA	FRAH	513	
Name		Position.	Nature.	REMARKS.	
Swāmi' (Rās)	On the coast midway between the nearest parts of the islands of Salāli and Yās, about 30 miles from either.	A bluff headland	About 4 miles west of Rās Sawāmi' is a small cape known as Rās Qurain-al-'Aish to the east at 4 and 8 miles are Khor Khasaifah and Khor Haramiyah between which at a short distance inland is a small hill called Jabal Khasaifah.	
Shāh		The position of this place, which is universally admitted to be central in Līwah, is discussed in the text above.	A permanent village of 60 huts of Bani Yās of the Āl Bū Falāh, Hawāmil and Qasal sections.	Wells number about 30 and are 1 to 2 fathoms deep; there are extensive plantations of dates. The headman is Rāshid-b in-Humaid who is also over Hādhi, Subakhah and Wazīl.	
Shawaibir ash-).	(Bida'-	About 40 miles south-east of Abū Dhabi town. In the north-eastern corner of Dhafrah proper.	A well	Depth is 1½ fathoms.	
Shidaq-al-Ka	alb	About 10 miles west of Muzaira'ah. In Liwah.	A village of 40 huts of Bani Yās of the Āl Falāh, Qubaisāt and Āl Sultān sec-	The name means "Corner of the Dog's Mouth."	
Shwaihāt		On the coast of Taff Bainūnah, about midway between Jabal Barakah and Jabal Dhannah.	tions. A locality where water is not obtainable except after rain.	This place has been used by the Shaikh of Abu Dhabi as an advanced base for military operations against Qatar.	
Subakhah		About 15 miles east of Shāh. In Līwah.	A permanent village of 30 huts of Bani Yās of the Hawā- mil section.	There are 30 wells of about 2 fathoms depth and the date plantations are extensive. The headman is Rāshid-bin-Humaid, to whom also Hādhi, Shāh and Wazīl are subject.	
C52(w)GSB	-			3u	





514	DHA	FRAH	
Name.	Position.	Nature.	REMARKS.
Suhail	About 25 miles north of Hādhi. In Dhafrah proper.	A camping ground of 15 families of Bani Yās of the Mazārī' section.	
Taraif	About 6 miles in- land from Bandar Radaim, south- ward. In Taff.	A well, at present dis- used.	Water, when obtainable, is at 1 fathom.
Taraq	About 5 miles northeast of Muzaira'ah. In Lïwah.	A permanent village of about 40 huts of Bani Yās of the Maharibah section.	There are 40 wells about 2 fathoms deep, and extensive plantations. Two store-keepers sell rice and coffee. The headman is Harmad-bin-Aghtail who is also over Dhafir.
Thāmir (Kharaij-at)	About I0 miles southeast of 'Aqailah. In Bainūnah.	A well	The depth is 2 fathoms.
Tharwānīyah	About midway between Shāh and Hamaim in a straight line tetween the two. In Līwah.	A summer village of 30 huts of Manāsīr of the Āl Bū Mindhir section. There are also permanent Bani Yās of the Hawāmil section, about 25 households.	The wells, about 30 in number, are 6 fathoms deep and the date groves are extensive. There are 4 horses. Rāshidbin-Māni' is over this settlement as well as over Sarait (where he generally lives) and 'Idd.
Thãih	About 15 miles inland, southwards from the sea; and 50 miles west by south from Shawaibir. In Dhafrah proper.	A well	Water is at 2 fathoms
Wahaidah	6 or 7 miles south- east of Sarait. In Līwah.	A village of 25 huts of Bani Yās of the Hawāmil section.	Depth of wells is a fathoms.
Waralah	About 20 miles east of Ghait-ar-Rakaiz.	Ditto	Water is at 1 fathom The place is much frequented by Mana- sir.

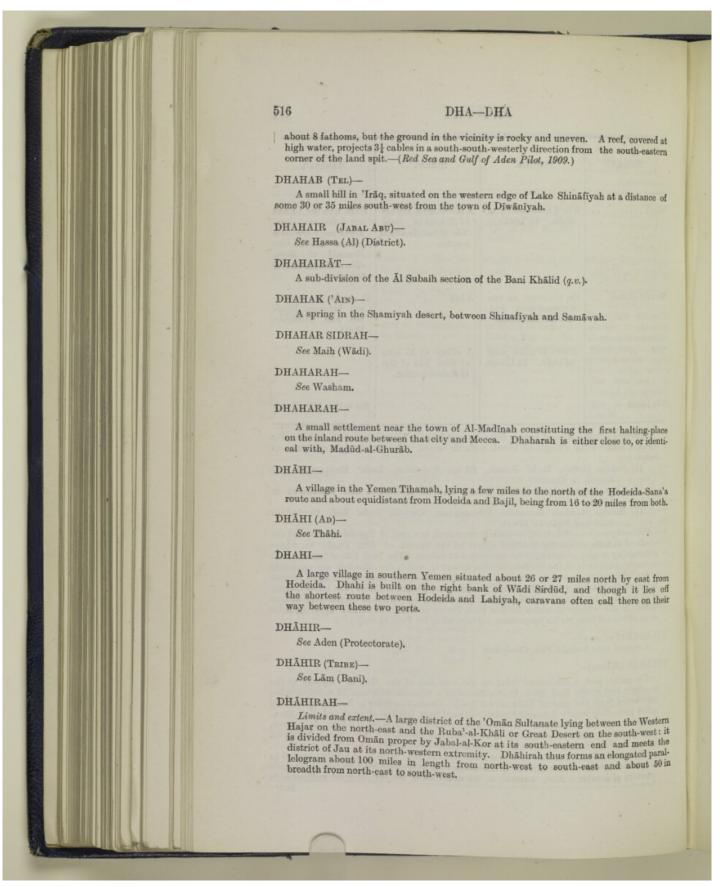
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	DHA	— DHA	515	
Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.	
Wazil	3 or 4 miles south of Shāh. In Līwah.	A permanent village of 20 huts of Bani Yās of the Hawāmil section.	Wells number 10 and are 1 fathom deep. There are a few date palms. Rāshid-bin-Humaid of Shāh, etc., is Shaikh also of this place.	
Wutaid (Jabal)	On the coast, at the extreme west end of Taff Bainūnah.	A hill	It marks the bound- ary between Dhaf- rah and Sabākhat Matti.	
Yaif	About 35 miles west of Shāh. In Liwah.	A village of 25 huts of Bani Yās of the Qubaisat section.	****	
Yās Island	****		See article Yās Island.	
follows:— (1) Bandar M Kaiyih (2) Khor Mag Līwah. (3) Bandar R Istāl ar Political position. whole of it falls w principality it may themselves subject to his influence is of between the Shaikl raids into the Līwah Qatar, in the coun as an advanced base DHAHAB (Tel-Adh) A mound near Sa	irfah, Bada' Jarash, in Līwah. ghairah, Kafaifah, Bāl adaim, Bazummi, Dhad Shāh in Līwah. —Dhafrah, as already ithin the political sphe accordingly be conside sof the Shaikh, but the doubtful. Dhafrah has nof Abu Dhabi and the tract, and the former ree of which he has be for his operations.—(6	Bandar Mirfah, Khor Mith the coast. The use Bādah Majmūlah, Badah, Badi'ah 'Mashairil uwannain, Qaryān, Baremarked, is a part of fire of the Shaikh of Arced to belong. The Bate extent to which the abeen at times the scene principal Shaikh of Qaretaliating by means en known to utilise Shazetteer of the Persian Gazetteer	da' Muhammad and b, and Muzaira'ah in ada' Saif, Mughailah, Trucial 'Omān, and the abū Dhabi to whose ni Yās of Līwah count Manāsīr are amenable ae of prolonged contest atar, the latter making of expeditions against	
northward from the point projecting neing southward and and indifferent wat during the fruit sea. The inlet is about 12 fathoms with the point of the project of the point of the project of the point of the project of the point	a settlement lying on the Red Sea. It is situated to peak of Tirān island (harly 2 nautical miles eastward. On the outer may be found in well son by the Turwari Arritz 2 cables wide and 7 catth the extreme of the special peaks.	the west side of the Goted at a distance of al q.v.). Dhahab harbour stward from the line of the point of the	out 32 nautical miles is formed by a sandy coast and then turnis a large date grove, this grove is inhabited the winter months, ood holding ground in	

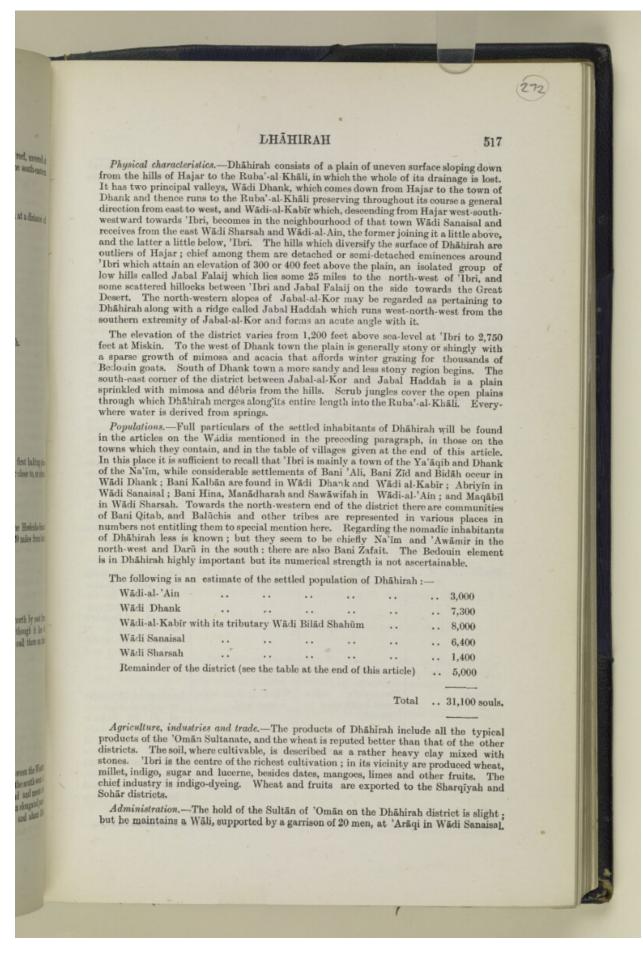
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518	DH	HIRAH	
exclusive of those	, among which are the	abetical list of the prine most important, that a Sharsah, 'Ain and Di	re described alcout.
Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.
Aflāj Bani Qitab	Twenty-five miles north-west of 'Ibri and 15 miles south of Dhank town.	A cluster of 7 hamlets of the Bani Qitab, situated on the plain immediately south of Jabal Falaij and comprising some 600 houses altogether. Two hamlets, that of Māzim, which is walled and fortified, and that of Subaikhi are inhabited by a Balūchi colony. Each hamlet is within shouting distance of the next.	The names of the hamlets are Falajal-Faranji, Falajal-Māzim, Falaj-al-Ma'mūr, Falaj-al-Ma'mūr, Falaj-al-Qafaiqif and Falaj Abu Khābi. The road from Dhank to 'Ibri, descending from Jabal Falaij passes through the village of Māzim. The external trade of the place is mainly with Trucial 'Omān. Livestock are 15 horses, 400 camels, 150 donkeys, 250 cattle, and 4,000 sheep and goats.
Bizaili	Ten miles west of Dhank.	40 houses of Ål Bū Shāmis Na im.	There are some wells at which Bedouins encamp and the village itself is not permanent. Livestock are 25 camels, 20 donkeys, 20 cattle and 500 sheep and goats.
Mūfiyah	Twenty-six miles west-north-west of Dhank.	Watering place with a large well.	A village of 30 blanket and mat wigwams of Ål Bū Shāmis Na'im is generally pitched here in winter. They have 150 camels, 20 donkeys, 20 cattle, and 400 sheep and goats.

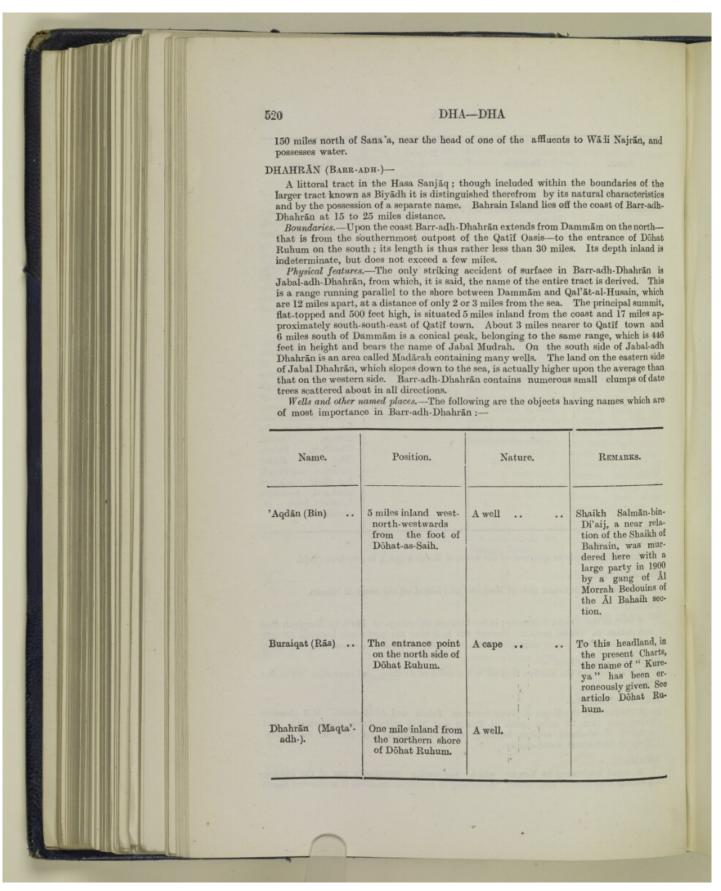




				(273)
	DHA	—ДНА	519	
Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabitant.	Remarks.	
Sanainah	Four miles south of Bizaili.	200 houses of Ål Bū Shāmis Na'im.	Stands on a plain which has much mimosa vegetation but merges, at no great distance, into the Ruba'-al-Khāli. Livestock are 10 horses, 200 camels, 30 donkeys, 50 cattle and 1,200 sheep and goats.	
Tana'am	About 3 miles south of Dabaishi on Wādi Sanaisal	Tract or group of villages, the headquarters of the Darū' tribe, with a population of perhaps 1,000 souls. The settlement is said to extend 7 miles.	Seen from a distance the Tana'am oasis resembles that of 'Ibri. The houses are scattered through the plantations in the same manner. The principal hamlets are said to be Daraiz, 'Arāqi, Ghabbah, Salmi, 'Ibri Naqis, Hijār, Akhdhar and Salaif, but their relative sizes and positions have not been ascertained.	
DHĀHIRĪYAH— The eastern or or DHAHR— A tract in the 'O and Adam, in 'On and 'Omān proper DHAHR-AL-BAIDH A pearl-bank in t (q.v.). DHAHR-AL-HAJJ— A station on th rather less than 3 consists of a sing There is no natura DHAHRĀN— A small settlem	the Persian Gulf off of the Hejaz Railway between 3 miles south of Tabigle station building a water-supply.	etween the village of John fact that the land in details are available the coast of Al-Hasa, and een Tabūk and Al-Maūk and 345½ miles froof the defensible typ	st of 'Omān. Jāzir, in 'Sauqirah Bay route between Dhufār concerning this tract. d near Abu 'Ali island adīnah. It is situated om Al-Madīnah, and e and has one siding.	

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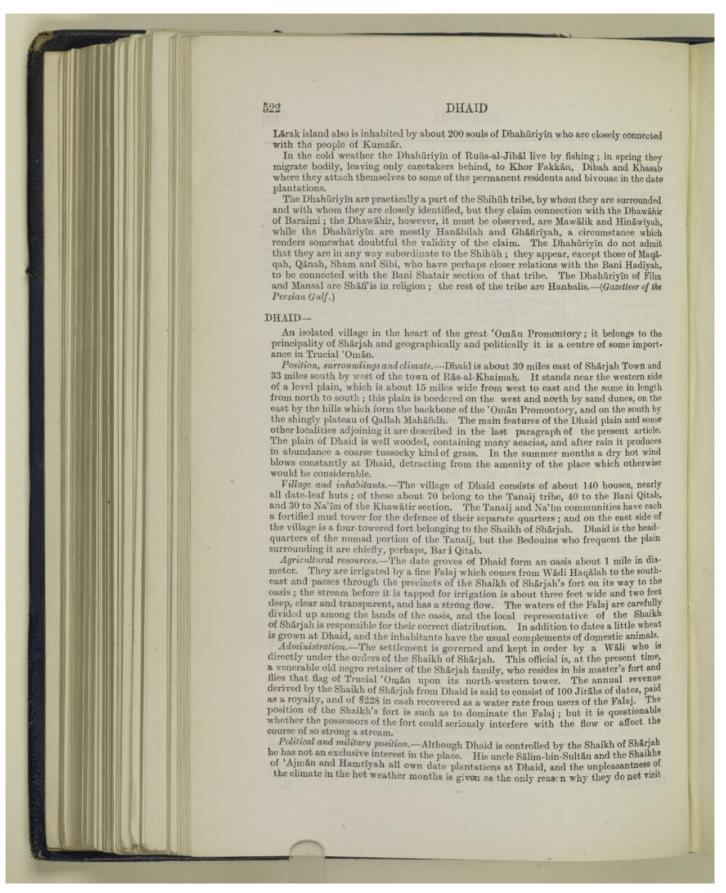




	DHA	A—DHA	521
Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.
Husain(Qal'āt-al-)	Near the coast 12 miles south-east of Dammām and the same distance north of Dihat 'Ain-as- Saih.	Some wells of good water and a number of date plantations.	This place is separated from the sea only by a narrow line of sandhills. There is a small ruined fort. The dates belong to
Khashaibiyah	Two miles inland north-westwards from the foot of Dōhat 'Ain-as-Saih.	A well.	the Bani Hājir.
Lalyah	On the coast 3 miles north-north-cast of the entrance of Dōhat 'Ain-as- Saih.	A well and date plan- tation.	
Mudhbā	Several miles west or north-west of Bin- 'Aqdān; possibly in Dabaisī.	A well.	
Rākah	On the coast 1 mile north-west of Qal'āt-al-Husain,	Do.	
Saih (Dōhat 'Ain- as-)	About 28 miles south- south-east of Katif town and 36 miles north of 'Oqair Port,	A shallow bay of no great extent.	
Inhabitants.—Th	e date groves of Barrat	adh-Dhahrān are owned r in the tract.—(Gazetteer	and tended by Bani
DHAHRĀN (Jabal- See Dhahrān (Bai	ADH)—	m the track—(Gazettees	of the Persian Gulf.)
DHAHRÂN (Maqta' See Dhahrân (Bar			
DHAHŪL (TRIBE)—	nate) ; Ghäfiri Tribes.		
A tribe of the Ru souls, to whom belo (6 houses) and Maq (40 houses), Sham (5	aqah (100 houses) in (25 houses) and Sībi (7 h	he 'Omân Sultanate, nun n (60 houses), Habalain Shubbat Ghazīrah; Mida ouses) in Khor-ash-Sham) and Shīsah (15 houses)	(25 houses), Mansa h (1 house), Qānah

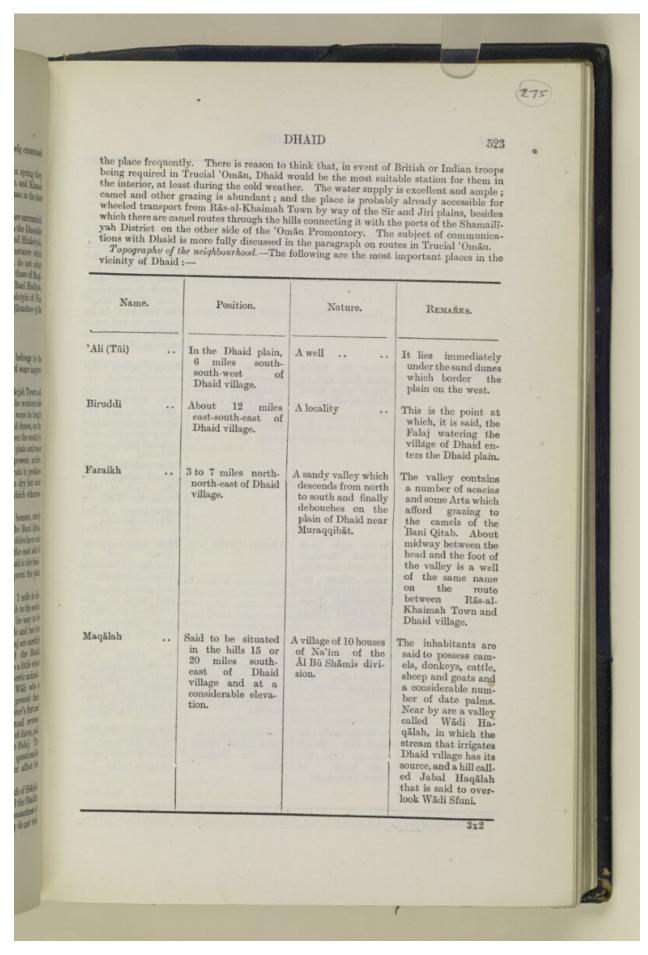
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [522] (553/1050)









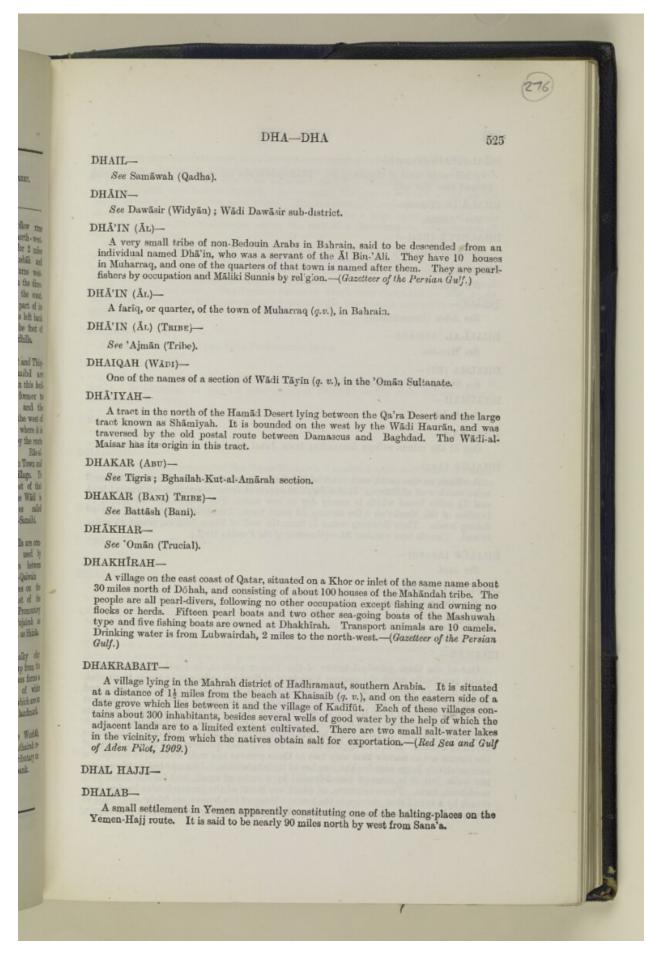




524	DI	HATD	
Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.
Kathairah (Wādi)	In the Dhaid plain south of Dhaid village.	A valley or water scour.	This hollow runs north - north - west-wards for 2 miles from Wushāh and then turns west-
		And heart oil one	wards in the direc- tion of the coast. In this part of its course its left bank skirts the foot of some sandhills.
Manghōl (Wādi)	Crosses the Dhaid plain from east to west 3 miles north of Dhaid village.	A Bat-ha or water scour in the sand, running out of the Dhaid plain in the direction of the coast.	Muraqqibāt and Thiq- bat-as-Sanaibil are situated on this hol- low, the former to the east and the latter to the west of the point where it is crossed by the route between Rās-al- Khaimah Town and Dhaid village. To the west of that route the Wādi is
Muraqqibāt	On the right bank of Wādi Manghōl, half a mile east of the place where the route between Rās- al-Khaimah Town and Dhaid village crosses it.	A group of wells	sometimes called Wādi-as-Sanaibi. These wells are commonly used by travellers between Umm-al-Qaiwain and places on the east coast of the 'Omān Promontory from Fujairah as far south as Shinās.
Sanaibil (Thiqbāt- as-).	On the left bank of Wädi Manghöl, I mile below Mu- raqqibät.	A group of borings which are the head of the Falaj water- ing Falai in the Umm-al - Qaiwain district.	The chalky clay thrown up from the excavations forms a cluster of white mounds which are an excellent landmark.
Wushāh	3½ miles south by east of Dhaid village, on the right bank of Wādi Kathairah.	A well on the route from Dhaid village to the Baraimi Oasis.	Just above Wushāb, Wādi Kathairah re- ceives a tributary on its right bank.
(Gazetteer of the	Persian Gulf.)		

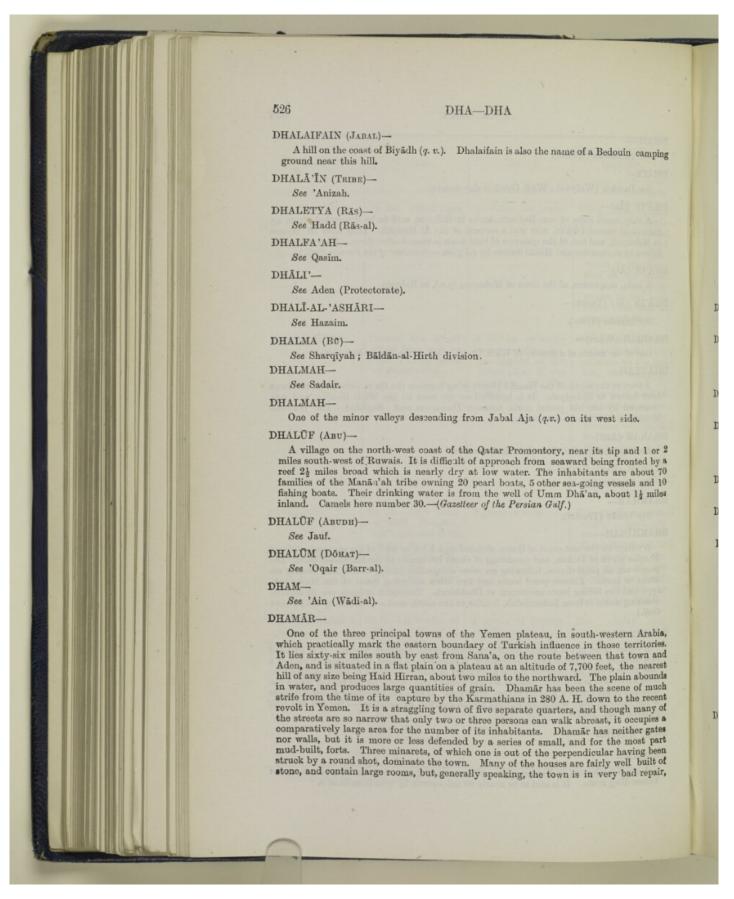
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [525] (556/1050)





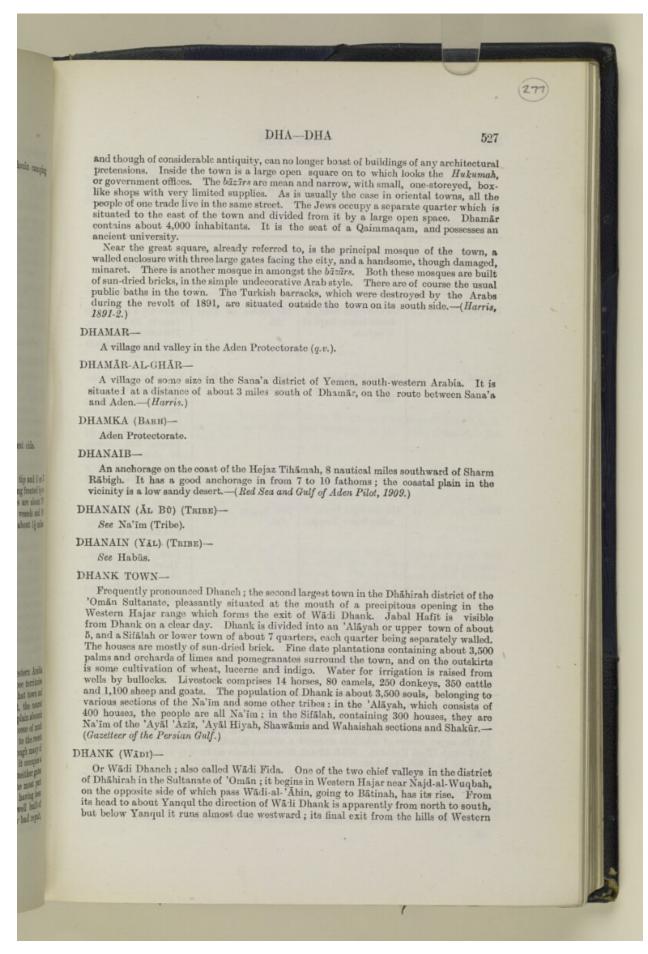






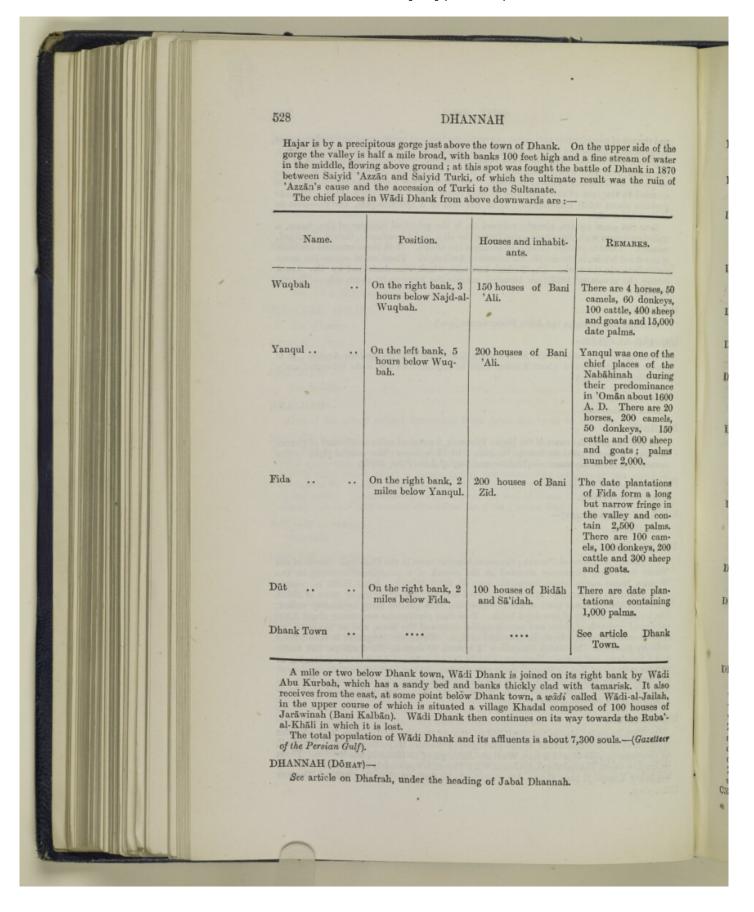
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [527] (558/1050)





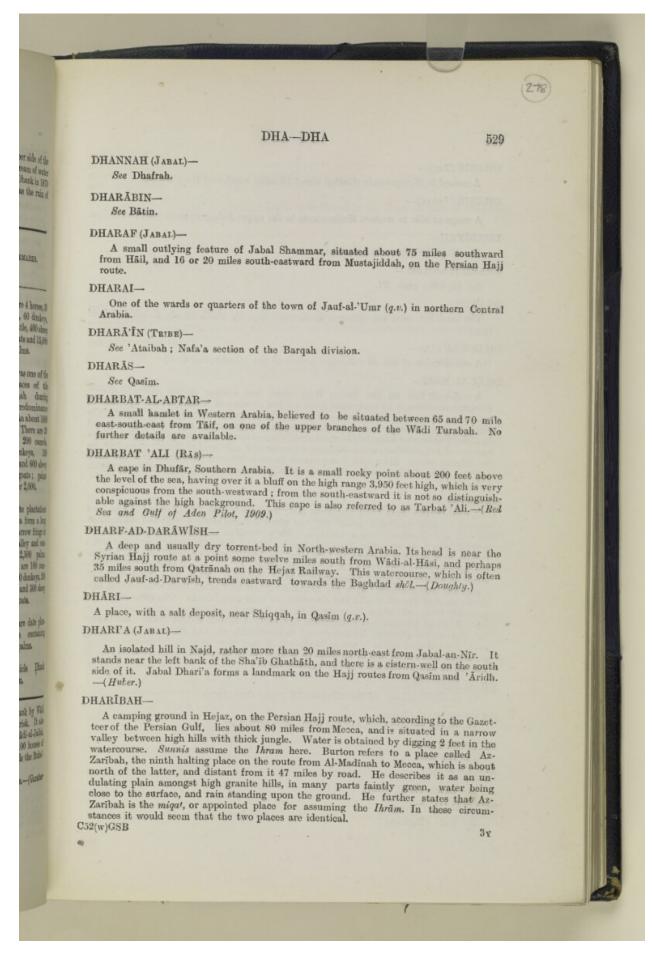






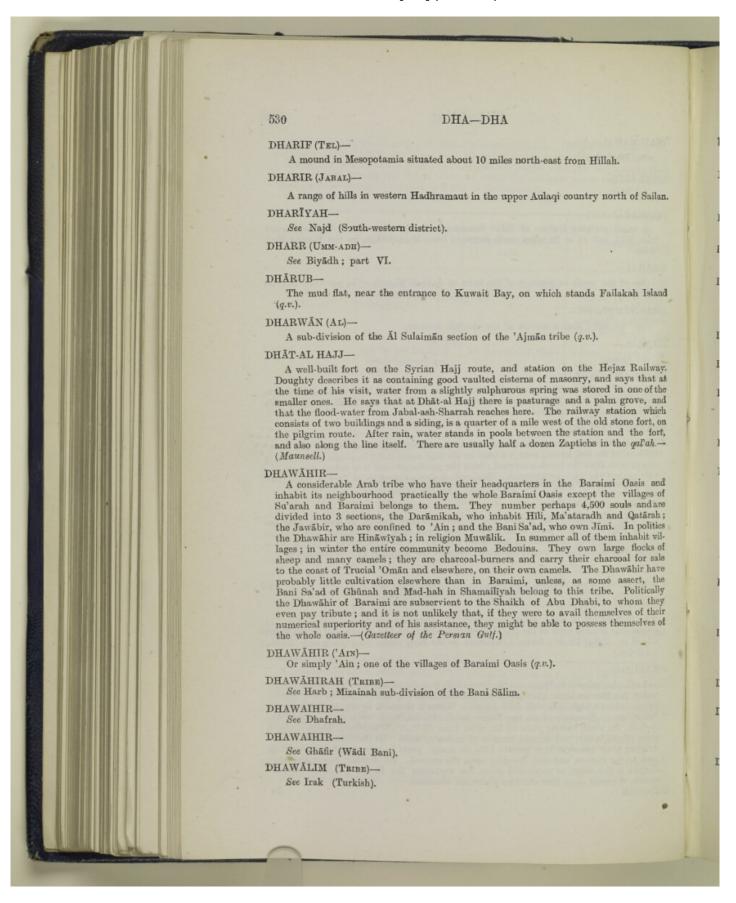
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [529] (560/1050)





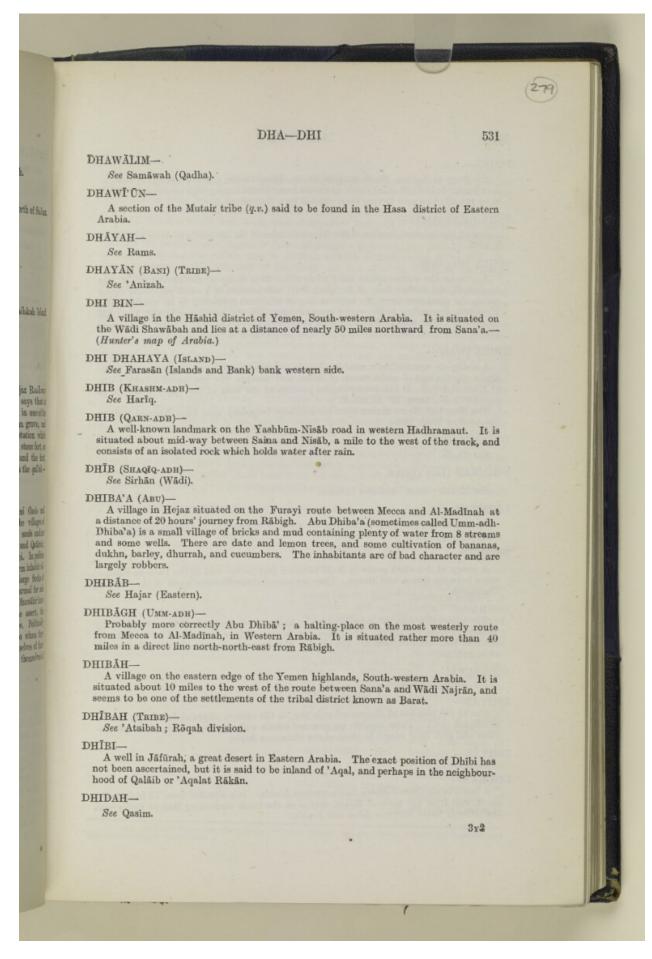
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [530] (561/1050)





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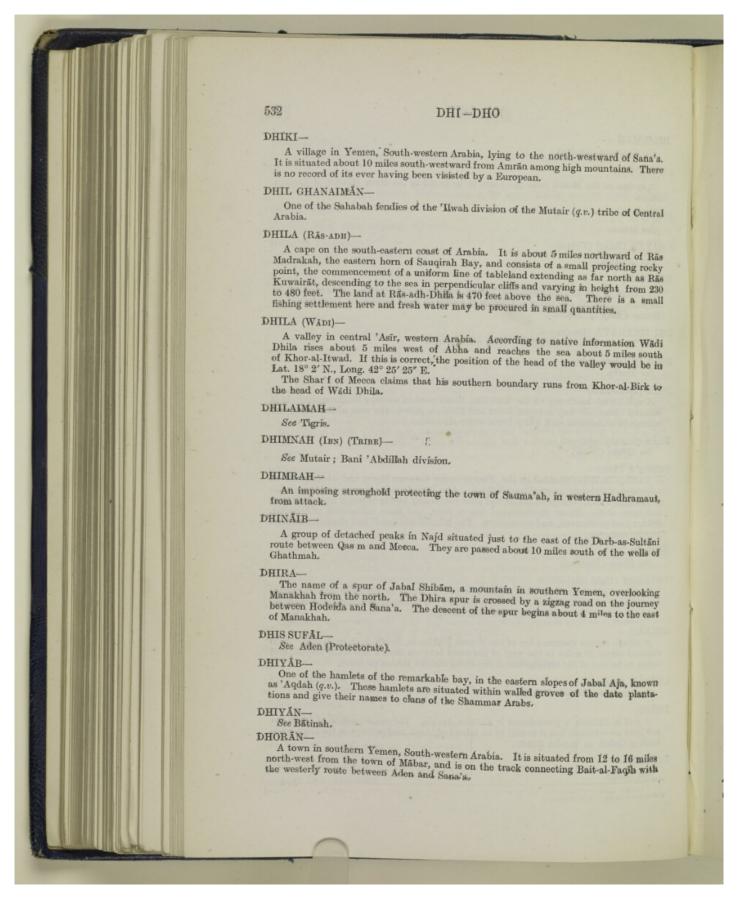




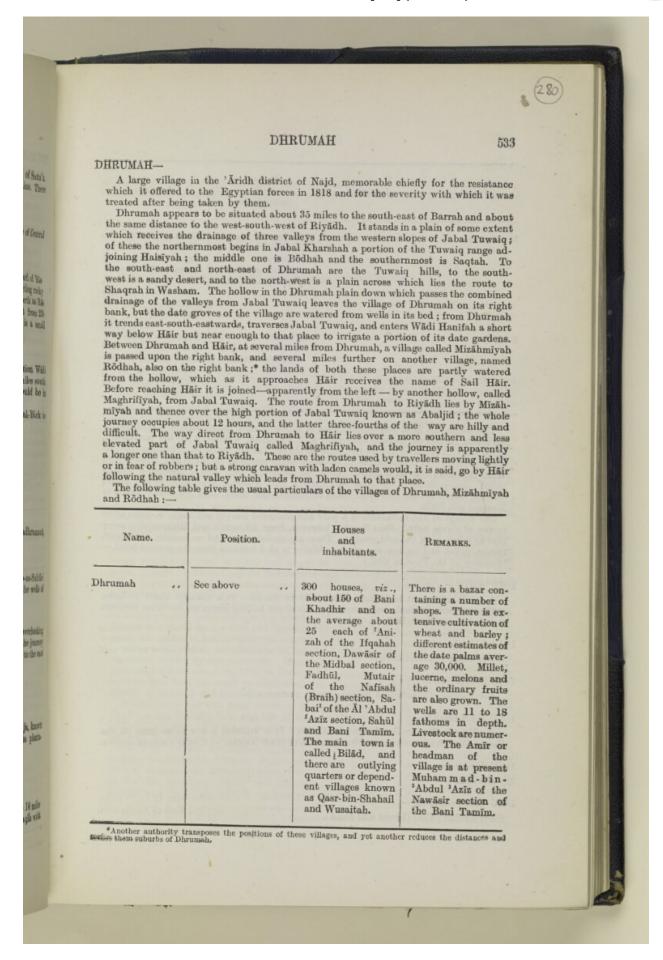
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'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [532] (563/1050)









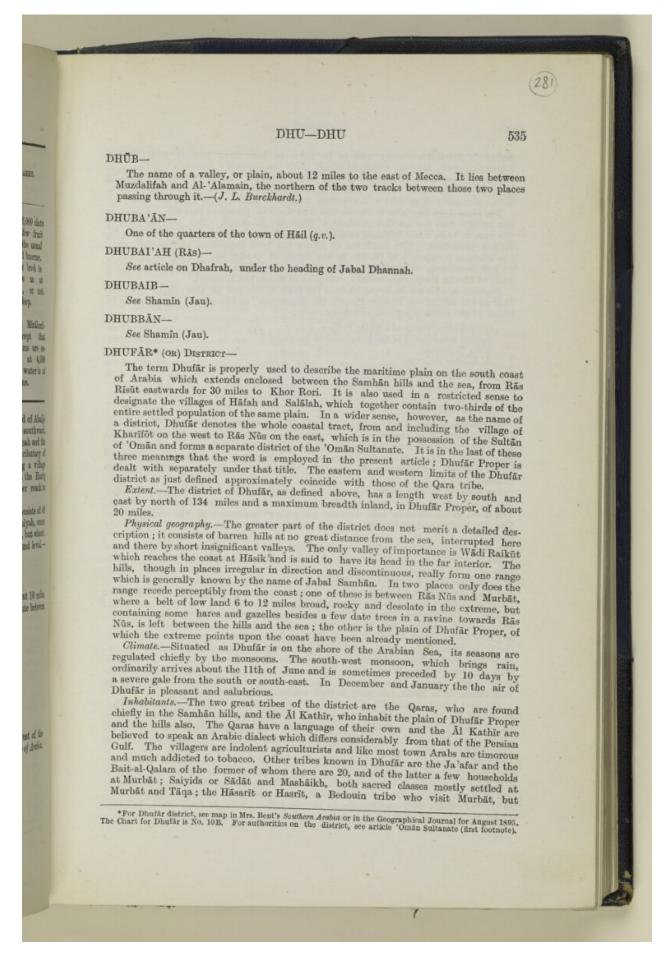




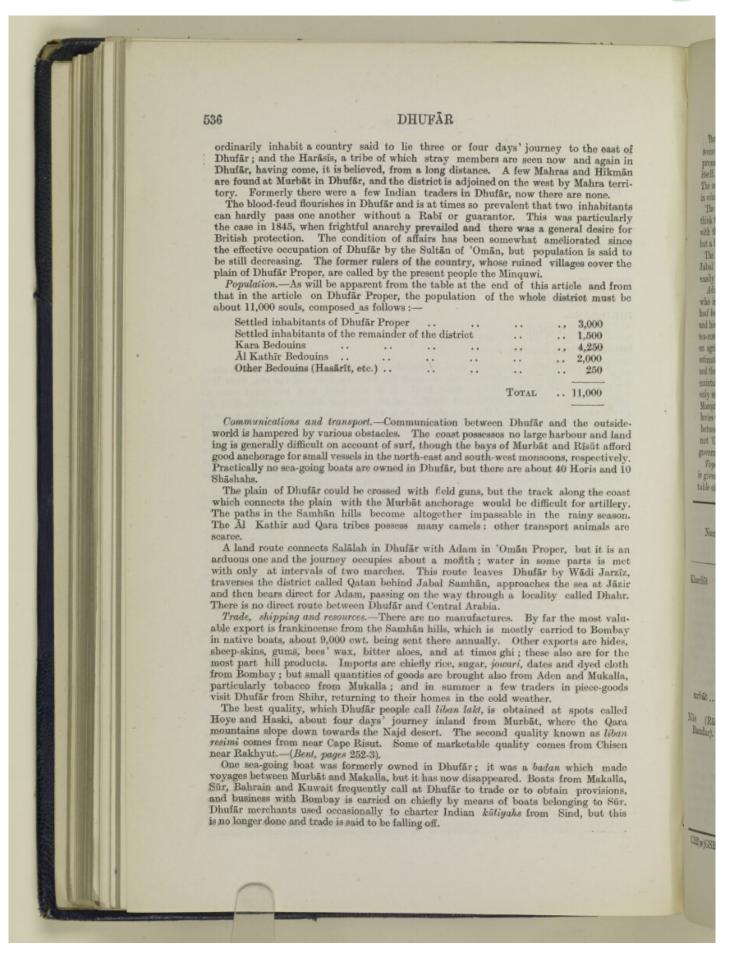
534	DHU	J-DHU	
Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.
Mizāhmīyah	See above	100 houses, viz., 40 of Bani Tamīm, 40 of inferior tribes, and the remainder 'Anizah and Dawāsir.'	There are 6,000 date palms a few fruit trees and the usual cereals and lucerne. The water level is the same as at Dhrumah, or not quite so deep.
Rōdhah	Do	45 houses, viz.; 30 of 'Anizah and 15 of inferior tribes.	Resembles Mizāhmī- yah, except that date palms are es- timated at 4,000 and that water is at 10 fathoms.
being situated (ap Harīq district. It Wādi Hanīfah; b	not directly connected parently) in the hills t is said to rise in the sa out its direction must	with Dhrumah, adjoins of Jabal Tuwaiq betw ame neighbourhood as t be different, for, af	the Nisāh tributary of ter passing a village
being situated (ap Hariq district. It Wādi Hanīfah; b called Jau-as-Sai district, where it Khashm-adh-Dhīh The village of J houses of slaves o here to cultivate in barely, millet and (Gazetteer of the F	not directly connected parently) in the hills tis said to rise in the saturt its direction must libani, it runs southwends. Only in times of au-as-Saibāni is a poor mly. Bani Tamīm, how in the cold weather. The melons are grown.	with Dhrumah, adjoins of Jabal Tuwaiq betw me neighbourhood as to be different, for, affwards to Khashm-adf exceptional flood do and scattered one; it o wever, from Dhrumah are are no date trees and Vater is at 4 fathoms from	tie on the southward, een Dhrumah and the he Nisāh tributary of ter passing a village h-Dhīb in the Harīq es its water reach to rdinarily consists of 40 and Mizāhmīyah, come no lucerne, but wheat, om the ground level.—
being situated (ap Hariq district. It Wādi Hanīfah; b called Jau-as-Sai district, where it Khashm-adh-Dhīh The village of J houses of slaves o here to cultivate it barely, millet and (Gazetteer of the F DHŪ 'AMĨR— A small settlem south-east from Sa that settlement at	not directly connected parently) in the hills to is said to rise in the saturation of the saturation in the saturation in the saturation in the cold weather. The melons are grown. We resian Gulf.)	with Dhrumah, adjoins of Jabal Tuwaiq betw me neighbourhood as to different, for, affivards to Khashm-adf exceptional flood do and scattered one; it of wever, from Dhrumah are are no date trees and fater is at 4 fathoms from the section of the se	ti on the southward, een Dhrumah and the hie Nisāh tributary of ter passing a village h-Dhib in the Harīq es its water reach to rdinarily consists of 40 and Mizāhmīyah, come no lucerne, but wheat, om the ground level.—
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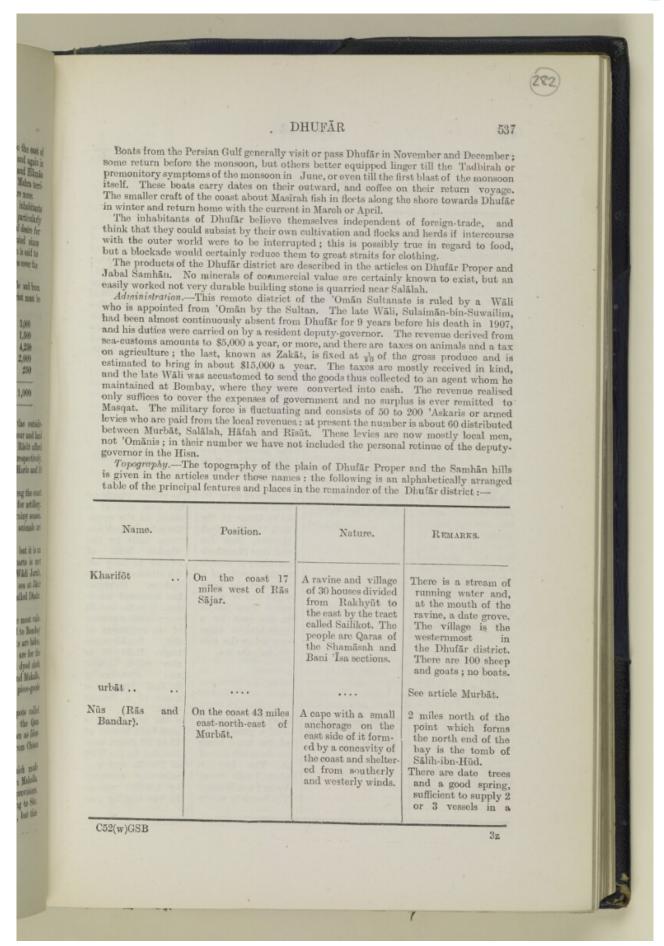














538	DHUFÄR		
Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.
			day. The population, consisting of 20 households of Jannabah, is poor and nearly naked; they inhabit low circular huts, built of stone, date branches and sea-weed, upon the cape. They have 60 sheep and goats, but no boats.
Qinqari	On the coast 22 miles east of Murbāt.	A small sandy bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at the entrance and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles deep; it is sheltered from the north and east but open to the south; the soundings are irregular from 8 to 26 fathoms.	A limestone hill called Jabal Qinqari with veins of chalk and gypsum overlooks the bay; it is 1,300 feet high.
Rakhyūt	On the coast 13 miles west of Rās Sajar.	A village of 60 or 70 mud houses inhabited by Qaras of the Bait 'Ak'āk, Bait Hardān, Bait 'Īsa and Bait Shamāsah sections; it stands at the mouth of a ravine of the same name and is separated from Safqōt to the east by a mountainous ridge scarped on the side towards the sea.	The village stands on the west side of a creek, on the opposite side of which is a tower built by the 'Omāni Wāli of Dhufār to keep off the attacks of hostile Mahras. Rakhyūt has increased considerably in the last 20 years in consequence of the expansion of the frankincense trade. Rakhyūt is also called Qamar and occasionally Sa'dūni from the name of a former chief.
Rīsūt	At the western ex- tremity of Dhufar Proper.	A bay facing the east with a promontory of the same name on the south side of it. The bay is about 1 mile broad by half a mile deep. The beach is sandy	chief. In the bay stands a mud-built bazaar of 15 or 20 shops, constructed by the Wāli of Dhufār and permanently occupied by Dhufār traders. In the trading sea-
-			





	DI	HUFĀR	539	
Name.	Position.	Position. Nature.		
			•	
		and is divided from the plain of Dhufar Proper by some hundred yards of low sea cliff. The promontory is 200 feet high and 1 mile broad at its base; it is covered with traces of human occupation, includ- ing a cemetery, 3 acres in extent.	son, between March and September, the number of shops increases to 40 or 50. A guard of 10 or 15 'askaris' is always posted here. A torrent bed reaches the bay through a small lagoon: 1½ miles up this ravine is a fresh water spring. Boats from Sūr and Masqat town call here, but none belong to the place. There are 300 cattle and 200 sheep and goats.	
Rori (Khor)	At the eastern extremity of Dhufar Proper.	A remarkable lake or inlet of the sea running a mile or more inland; it is the estuary of Wādi Dirbāt from Jabal Samhān.	The inlet is divided from the sea by a sand bar over which the water flows at high tide. A peninsula, once fortified, adjoins the east side of the entrance. Remains of ancient buildings surround the lake. There is a fortified rock at the entrance to the inlet, which is called Khatiyah. This harbour is the ancient Moscha, or Abyss Apolis.	
Sadah	On the coast east of Murbāt, apparently 20 miles or more from that place by land.	A small village on the sea at the mouth of a wādi of the same name. There are 1 or 2 houses and about 20 caves, on both sides of the valley, inhabited by Qaras of the Ahl 'Umr section.	The Wāli of Dhufār formerly maintained a post of 15 'Askaris here, but it bas been abolished; there are a few store-houses. The place depends on the frankincense trade. Thre are no boats except from other places. Cattle number 600 and goats and sheep 1,000.	



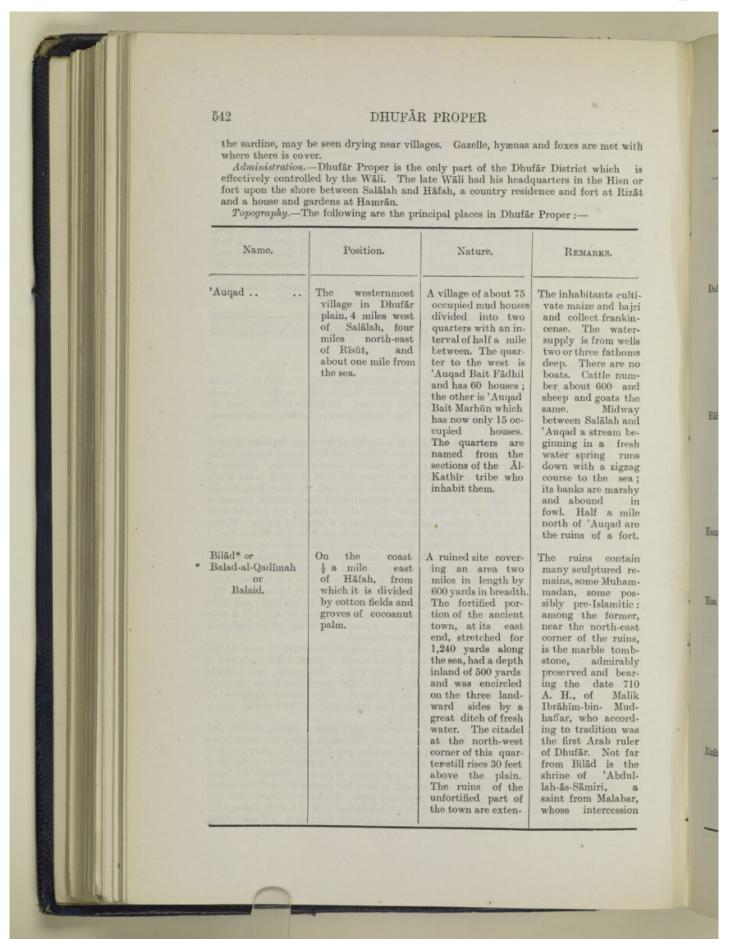
540	DHUFÅR .			
Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.	
Safqōt	On the coast 9 miles west of Rās Sājar.	A small village said to consist of 10 houses of Jannabah; it is at the mouth of a deep ravine which here comes down to the sea.	The people inhabit caves in the sides of the valley. They do not recognise the authority of the Wäli of Dhufār, but they give no trouble.	
Sājar (Rās) (Also pronounced Sāgar and Sāyir).	On the coast 32 miles west-southwest of Rīsūt.	The largest, but not the most striking cape on the southern coast of Arabia. The sea around it is very deep. The summit is 3,380 feet above the sea, and the bluff extremity 2,770 feet, but the cape does not project much from the main land. The eastern side is not so high as the western, owing to the strata dipping to the east, but it is perpendicularly scarped. The south south-west side descends in 3 or 4 grand steps to the sea.	Rās Sādar is a part of the Samhān mountains; it consists of white and grey limestone. Its sides, where not perpendicular, are covered with trees, and the plains at the top with long grass. There are caverns inhabited by Jannabah on both sides, but chiefly on the eastern. The people are poor fishermen, about 20 in number, owning a few small, roughly made horis. The Government of India in 1879 fixed this cape as the boundary between the political jurisdictions of its	
which below a control of the control			officers at Masqat and Aden: the convenience of the arrangement is now open to question as the Wäli of Dhufar has established his control at Rakhyūt 13 miles to the westward.	
Sailikőt	Between Rakhyūt and Kharīföt.	A stretch of coast	Here the highlands fall back somewhat from the sea and the ground descends to the coast in long shelves covered with grass and trees.	





				4	
	DHUFĀR PROPER 541				
Name.	Position.	- Nature	REMARKS.		
Salah	In the hills eastwards of Murbāt, from which it is said to be distant two days' journey.	A valley	This valley can only be reached on foot. It contains 12 huts of Qaras who own 150 cattle and 200 sheep and goats and import maize from Murbāt.		
Boundaries.—Al name; it is boundextends from Risut miles, and its great between Aden and Physical characte by a rich alluvium as the most fertile watercourses from Gharzid (or Jarziz), of which the water are densely grown a coarse grass which is found everywher and for three month At its west end the range of which the with Murbāt by a rich alluvium as far as deep. There is gen in catamarans, is on Population.—Fro deduced that the fivil be seen that no and non-nomads, we however, and the point as far as a little wheat and surplus for export. The mulberries. Some consumption. Veg but only in the Wä or hoe. The people donkeys; the goat	ow-lying maritime plaied by the sea on the set on the west to Khor I seat depth about 9 miles Masqat. ristics.—The plain com; its elevation above the and favoured district the hills traverse the plain about a dozen of is partially fresh; some with mangroves at the hires up in winter, and a few feet from the his in the year the district plain ends in a cul-de Rīsūt promontory is a harrow maritime platea at 100 feet above the sea 5 miles to the westwards Dahār'z it is low and herally a heavy surfupordinarily difficult or at the topographical travel population of Dhuearly all belong to the ear their hair long and coorest classes have the garment, a dark-blu and is his only bedding minals.—The principal sugar-cane. There are Fruits are water and tobacco is produced, letables include bindis, li's garden. Ploughs a e own camels, cattle, s s are of a peculiar and	in in the Dhufār Distriction outh and the Samhān learn on the east. Its learn is set in the sea is trifling, and it on the southern coast lain to the sea the chie these, where they reach eare well-wooded and ground in places there is a justification of the sea is trifling. Parts of the coast. Parts of the coast. Parts of the coast in places there is a justification of the wells are interested to find the sea 100 feet above se prolongation. At the custom is skirted by a manger in the beach; and the latest unpleasant, able at the end of this if ar Proper numbers al Al Kathīr tribe. The collect it by a fillet roune ir heads shaved. The ie sheet six cubits long	article it may be de- cout 3,000 souls and it e people, both nomads d their heads; Saiyids, ordinary inhabitant of by three broad, which e, millet, cotton, and grow, but there is no ad a few plantains and sufficient even for local wn; brinjals are seen, and is tilled with spade ave no horses and few ety known throughout		







	DHUFÄI	R PROPER	543	-
Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.	
		sive but insignifi-	is sought in the time of drought. To the north and east of Bilād is an accacia jungle containing gazelle and foxes.	
Dahārīz .	. On the coast, 4 miles east of Hāfah.	Village of 100 mud and stone houses of the Ål Fādhil and other sections of the Ål Kathīr. The place is in a ruinous condition. On the west side are cotton fields and a grove of cocoanut palms.	The people are fishermen and cultivators; there are 10 small fishing boats, 1,000 cattle and 300 sheep and goats. Dahārīz was once the capital of Dhufār.	
Hāfah	About 2 miles east of Salālah on the coast, along which it extends quarter of a mile.	Village of 150 houses of stone and mud; some however are uninhabited. About 25 families are low caste fishermen; the rest are Ål Kathīr Arabs of the Shanāfirah section.	There are a few co- coanut gardens. There are no manu- factures.	
Hamrān .	. About 12 miles east of Salālah and two miles from the sea.	House and gardens, with a spring and watercourse, which belonged to the late Wäli of Dhufār.	Fruit, tobacco and vegetables are grown here by Bayāsirah cultivators, immigrants from 'Omāṇ.	
Hisn	About 100 yards from the beach at a point half a mile west of Hāfah and 1½ south-east of Salālah.	The principal fort in Dhufar of the Sultan of 'Omān: it was built several years ago by the Wāli Sulaimān, covers about an acre of ground, and contains a substantial there-storeyed building. The entrance is on the east side.	Outside the fort is a small enclosed ba- zaar of 6 shops, near which are a few huts.	
Rizāt	About eight miles east of Salalah and one and a half miles from the sea.	A fort built by the late Wāli of Dhūfar and garrisoned by 10 levies. Near by are some 10 mud houses inhabited by	The lands are irrigated by a water-course from a Wādi of the same name.	





	514	DHU	J—DHU	
	Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.
			cultivators of the late Wāli's gardens, who are Āl Kathīr.	
	Rubāt	Two miles north-east of Salālah and one and-a-half miles from the sea.	A deserted site with standing columns, etc. The remains cover many acres, but are not apparently very ancient.	There was a small village here as lately as 1844, but it has since been abandoned on account of the depredations of the hill Qaras.
10011	Salālah			See article Salālah.
	Tāga	The easternmost village in the Dhufār Proper two miles west of Khor Rori and 20 miles west of Murbāt.	A village of about 20 mud huts and one stone building, chiefly inhabited by Ma'ashani Qaras. There are three or four families of Sharīfs and a few of Mashāikh; these latter classes act as mediators and gobetweens to the Bedouins, among whom their persons are sacred, and they take charge of the flocks and herds of Bedouins while in the plains.	The mountains here come down close to the sea and make a pleasing background. There are many ancient remains, standing columns, stone sarcophagi, etc. There was formerly a good harbour here, but it has now become silted up. This, with a little outlay, could be re-opened.—(Bent, page 240.)
	DHUHAH—			
	A small village it tance of 34 miles free wells. DHUHRAH— See Aden (Protes		is situated on the Mod d consists of a cluster o	sha-Ta'iz road at a dis- f huts and two or three
	DHUHŪR (Wādi-A A watercourse Rashah (q.v.), imn	DH)— in Hadhramaut, south nediately to the west of	ern Arabia, draining the village of Sahwah.	northward into Wādi
	DHUHYĀN— A halting-place situated at a dista: DHULA'—	in Yemen, south-weste	rn Arabia, on the Yenorth-north-westward i	men Hajj route. It is from Sa'dhah.
	A village in Had in a neighbourhoo	hramaut, southern Arab d where villages and w of a petty Sultān.—(v		ne Wādi Raidat-ad-Dīn pus and close together.

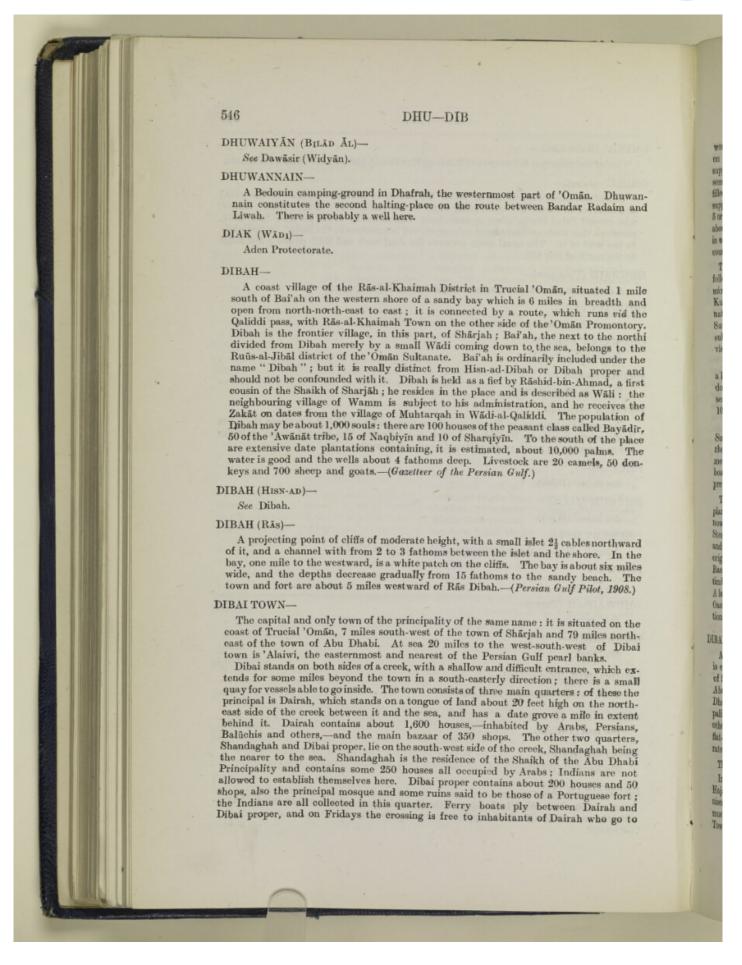
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	286	
DHU—DHU	545	
	010	
DHULA' (Wādi-adh)—		
One of the principal tributaries of Wādi-al-Hawāsinah (q.v.) in the 'O	mān Sultanate.	
DHULÜ' (Jabal)— One of the numerous features of Jabal Shammar, in central Arabia at a distance of about five-and-twenty miles west-north-west from who crossed Jabal Dhulu' when en route from Tayma to the latter town mentions that there are three large qa'a, or curved depressions in the Nafit to the west of it. The usual route between the Jauf oasis and Hāil pato the north of this hill.	Hāil. Huber, n in April 1884, id, immediately	
DHUMAID (UMM-ADH)—		
A strip of the Nuwâdhir tract of the great Nafūd desert $(q.v.)$.		
DHUMAIN (ĀL)—		
One of the $\overline{\text{Al}}$ Muhammad families of the Bani H $\overline{\text{a}}$ jir $(q.v.)$.		
DHUMAIN ('A QALAT)—		
See Biyādh ; Part II.		
DHURA (Wādī)— See Aden (Protectorate).		
DHŪRĀN (Jabal)—		
A range of mountains in Yemen, south-western Arabia, which lies be leading from Sana'a to Hodeida and Aden, respectively. The general range seems to be north-north-east and south-south-west.		
DHURUM—		
See Sabai' (Wādi).		
DHURUM (JABAL)— See Sabai' (Wādi).		
DHURŪS (ABU)—		
A small village in the sub-wilayat of Saham (q.v.) in 'Oman.		
DHUWÅ—		
See Tigris.		
DHUWAIDAH (TRIBE)— See 'Anizah.		
DHUWAIHIN— See 'Aqal.		
DHUWAIHIN (Döнат-адн)— Or Khor-adh-Dhuwaihin ; see 'Aqal.		
DHUWAIHĪR (Tribe)— See Irak (Turkish).		
DHUWAIHIRAH— See Sarrāmi (Wādi).	datument	
DHUWAIYĀN (AL)— A section of the Widā'in division of the Dawāsir (q.v.) tribe found a waiyān and Khataijān in Salaiyil. C52(w)GSB	Bilād Āl Dhu-	

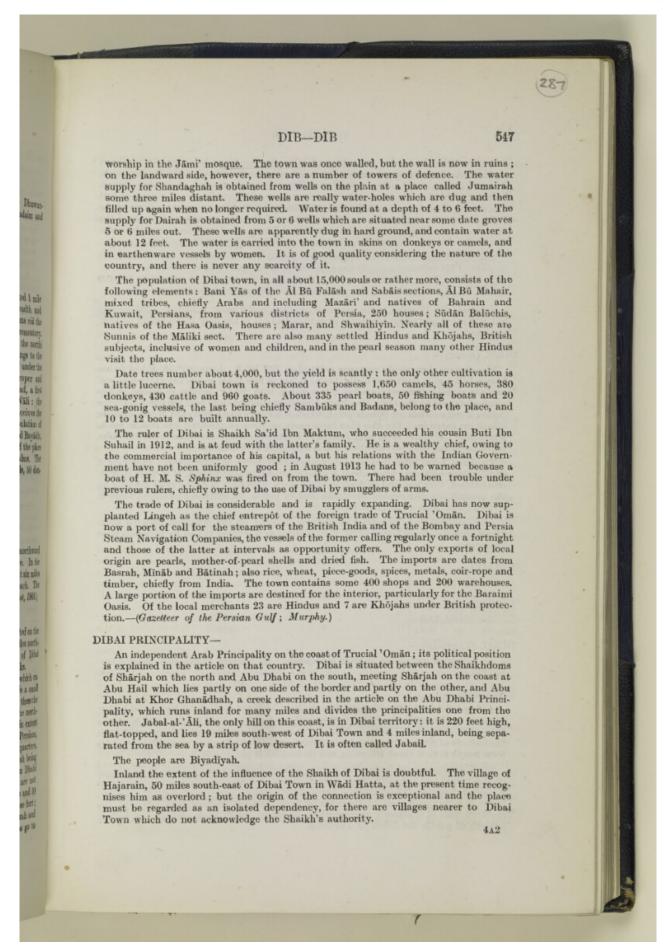
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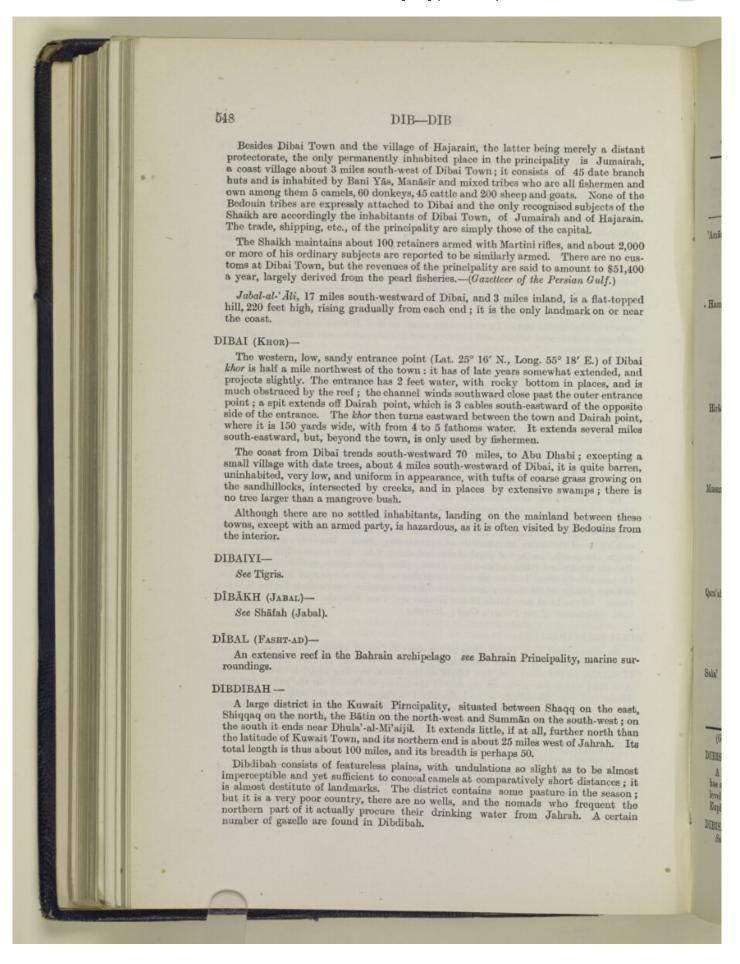






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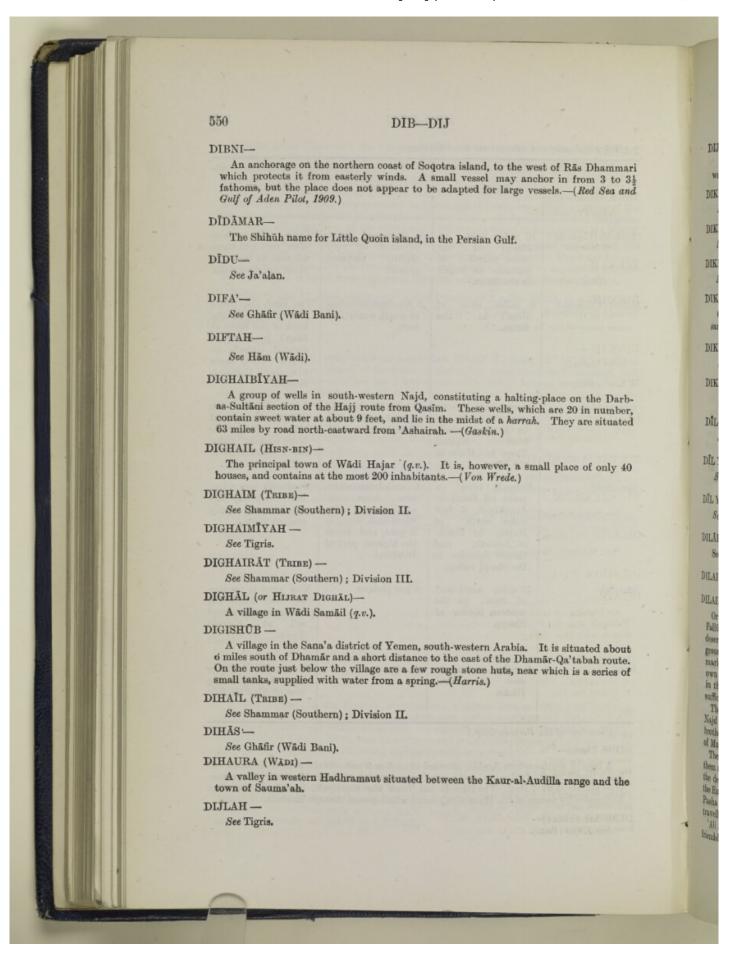




		B—DIB	549
The chief points	s of interest are the foll	owing ;—	The state of the s
Name.	Position.	Nuture.	Remarks.
'Amārah (Umm-al-)	10 miles west of Shaqq on the same parrallel of latitude as Riqa'i in the Bātin.	A depressed tract adjoined by very slightly elevated ground.	Water collects here after, rain and there are said to be traces of old and deep wells.
• Hamir (Umm-al-)	6 miles east of Riqa'i in the Bātin.	A Khabrah or hollow in which water col- lects.	The land rises from this place to the bank of the Bātin at Riqa'i in 5 or 6 distinct terraces or ridges. These drain towards Umm-al- Hamīr.
Hīrān (Abul)	About 22 miles west of Shaqq, on the direct route from Kuwait Town to Hafar in the Bātin.	Al large Khabrah fed by at least one line of drainage.	It is enclosed on the east by a natural ridge. The water holes contain water for a month after ordinary rain.
Musannāh	Extends from a point on Falaij-al-Janūbīyah, a few miles south of Hafar, to Umm-al-'Amarāh, and thence subsides to the Shaqq valley.	An undulation which runs from west- south-west to east- north-east, rising as it goes, and forms the highest part of Dibdibah.	Musannāh is a ridge, but it is barely per- ceptible and easily escapes notice.
Qara'ah	15 miles south-east of Sala', on the western border of Shaqq.	A low plateau	Nasi grass is produced here which the Bedouins collect and sell at Kuwait Town.
Sala'	8 miles east-north- east of Abul Hīrān.	A ridge	It is rather higher than the ridge to the east of Abul Hīrān.
level stands at 61.	eastern Arabia, situated arly 5 miles, and a max 7 feet. The lake is fe ns of the Husainiyah ca	mum breadth of about	he west of Karbala. It to 13 miles. The water- t, branch of the river gh Karbala.

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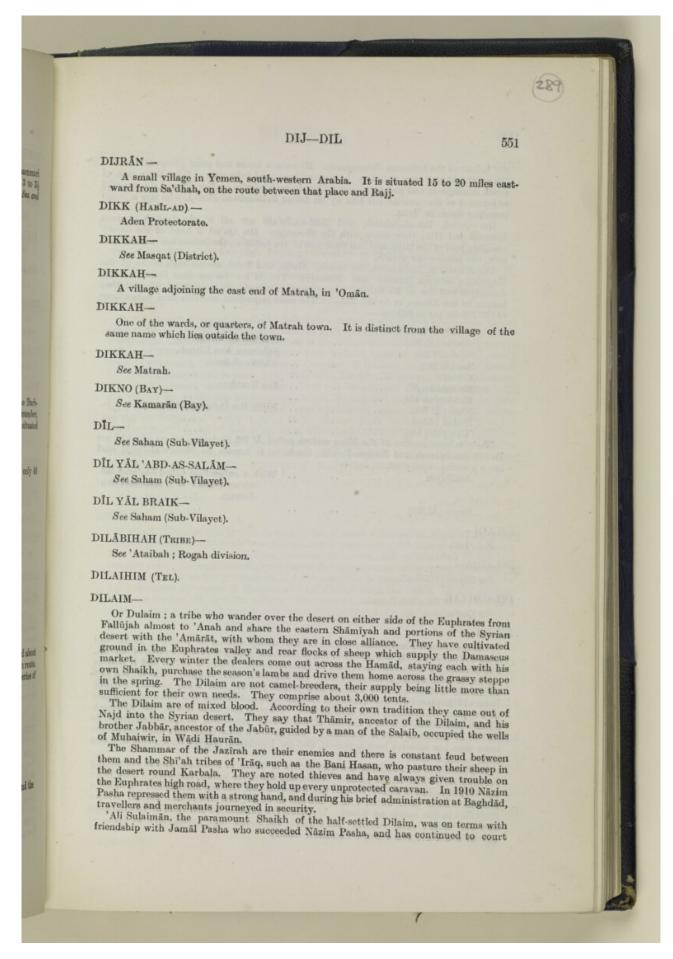


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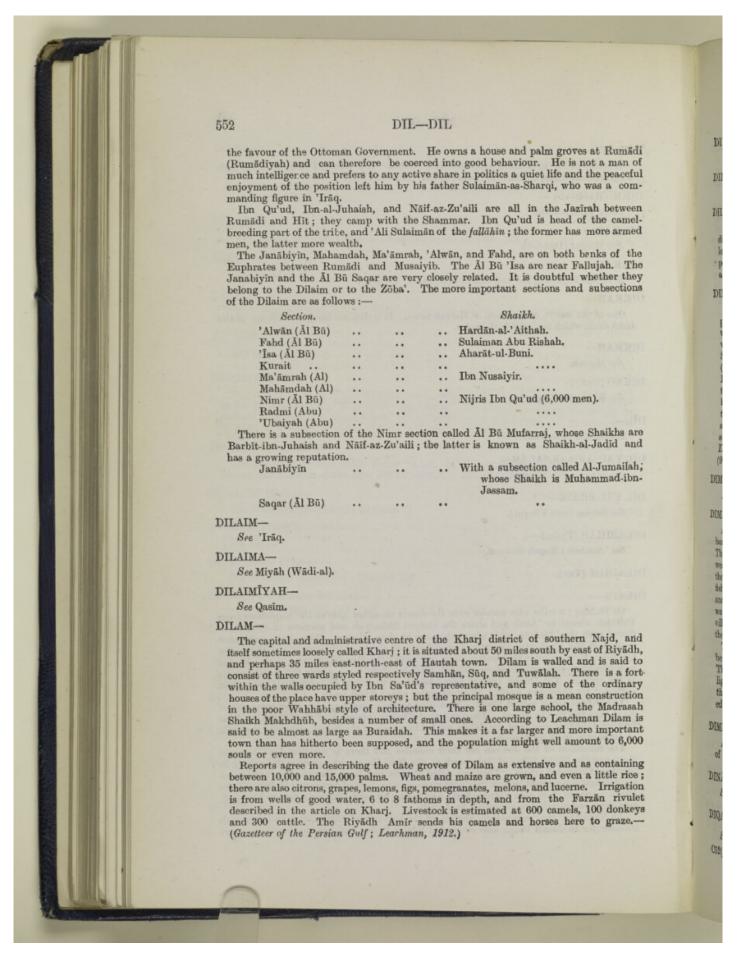
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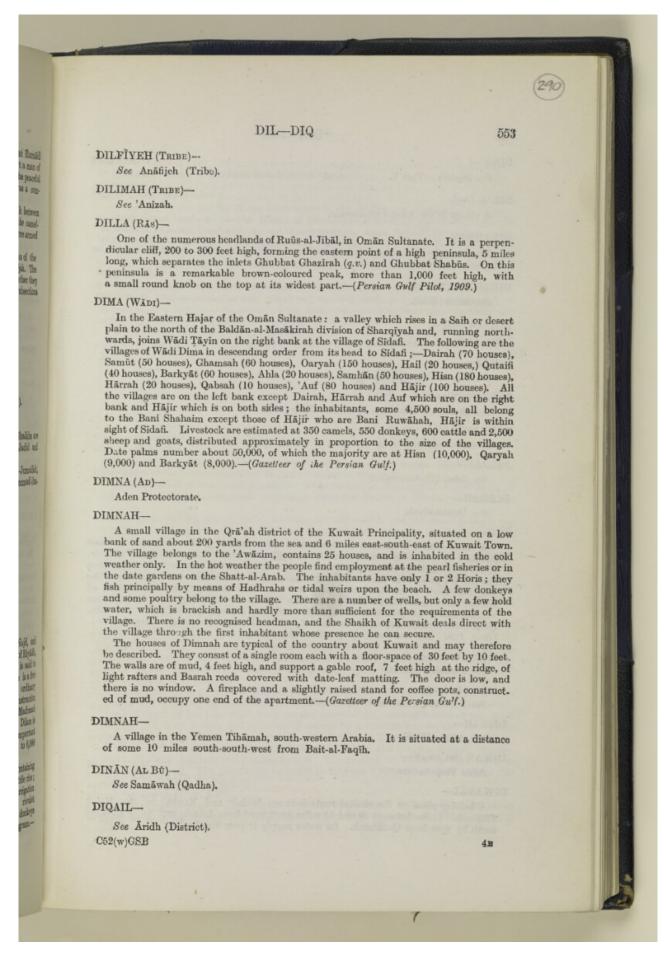






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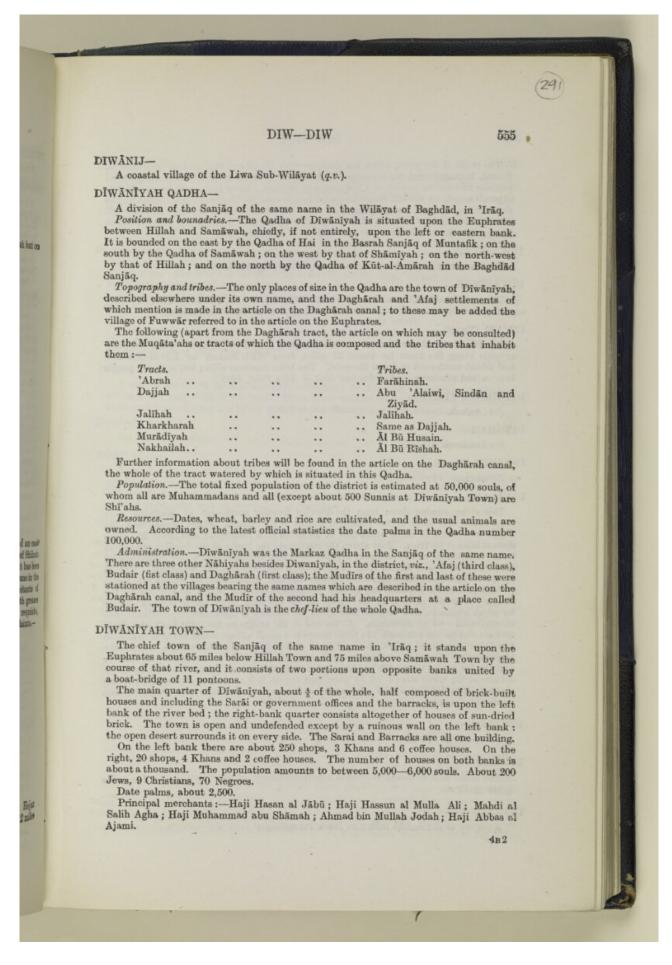
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554	DIR—DIW	
	Ä'— See Biyādh; Part V.	
	A village in the Aden Protectorate.	
	AIDIR— The name of a left-bank tract along the Tigris $(q.x.)$ a little above Zunbārānīyah but on e opposite bank.	
	AIRĀT (Tribe)— See Sāleh (Bani).	
	AIWĪSHI— te Tigris.	
DIR	$egin{align*} ar{ ext{AZ}} \ & ext{A village in Bahrain Island } (q.v.). \end{aligned}$	
DIR	BAT (WADI)— Rough draft sent to Mrs. Bent, 21st June 1914.	
DIR	HAMÏYAH— A cultivated tract near the town of Zubair (q.v.).	
DIR	JĀJ— See Aden (Protectorate).	
DIR	RAH— See 'Ajairāwīyah.	
DIS	A small coastal settlement in Southern Arabia, consisting of a town and an oasis	
fei It an ne Di we Di	rtilised by a running stream, situated about 31 miles to the east-north-east of Shihair- lies in the midst of a fairly populous district, and though not large in itself it has been destill is a prosperous place. There is some cultivation of cereals and sugarcane in the sighbourhood, where there are also a few old forts. Amongst the inhabitants of its are some light-skinned Arabs, with long black hair which they dress with greases earing round the neck a cocoanut-shell containing a supply of this toilet requisite, is is noted for its hot springs, which are of peculiar efficacy in rheumatic complaints.— sent, 1894; Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1908.)	
	ĀN (Jabal)— See Farasān (Islands).	
	ÄN (Jazīrat)— See Farasān (Islands and Bank) ; bank, western side.	
	BAH— See Adīm (Wādi),	
	VAN (SH'AB-AD)— Aden Protectorate.	
Til	ANĀT— A halting-place on the coastal route between Jiddah and Yanbo', in the Hejaz hāmah. It lies between 60 and 65 miles northward from Jiddah, and 10 or 12 miles rth by west from Qadhīmah. Its water supply is poor and limited.	
- 14	GEOLUSED.	

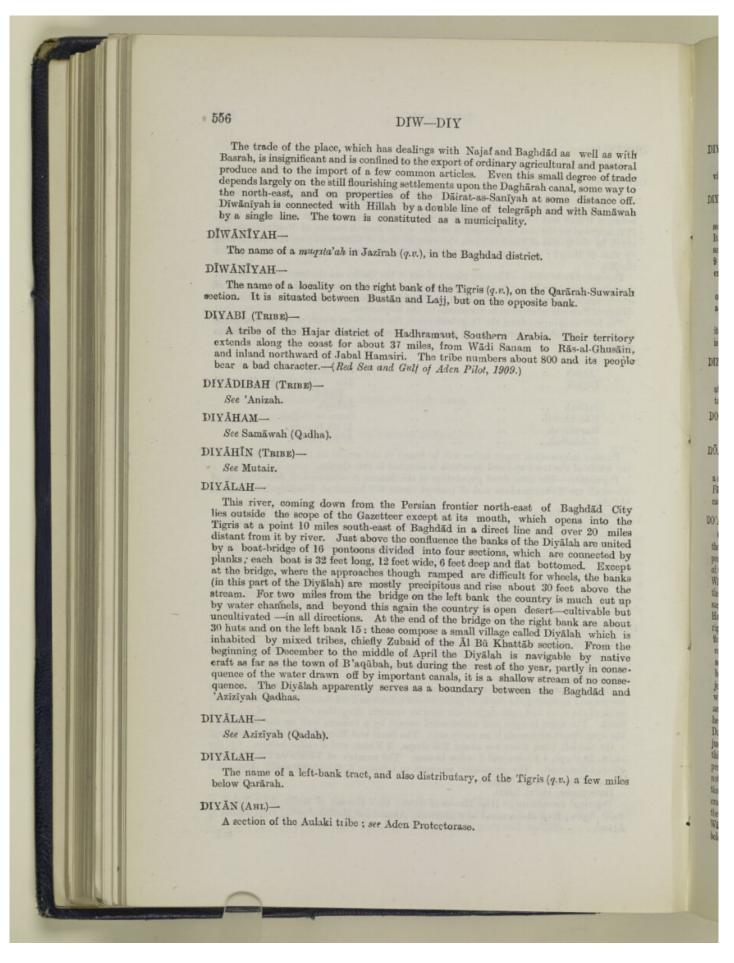
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [555] (586/1050)





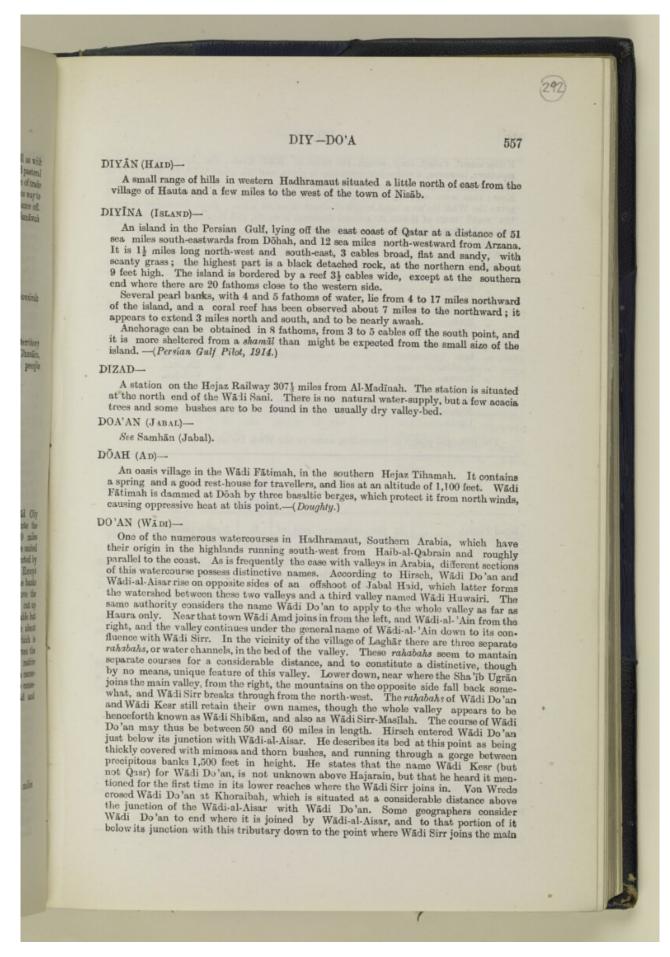
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [556] (587/1050)



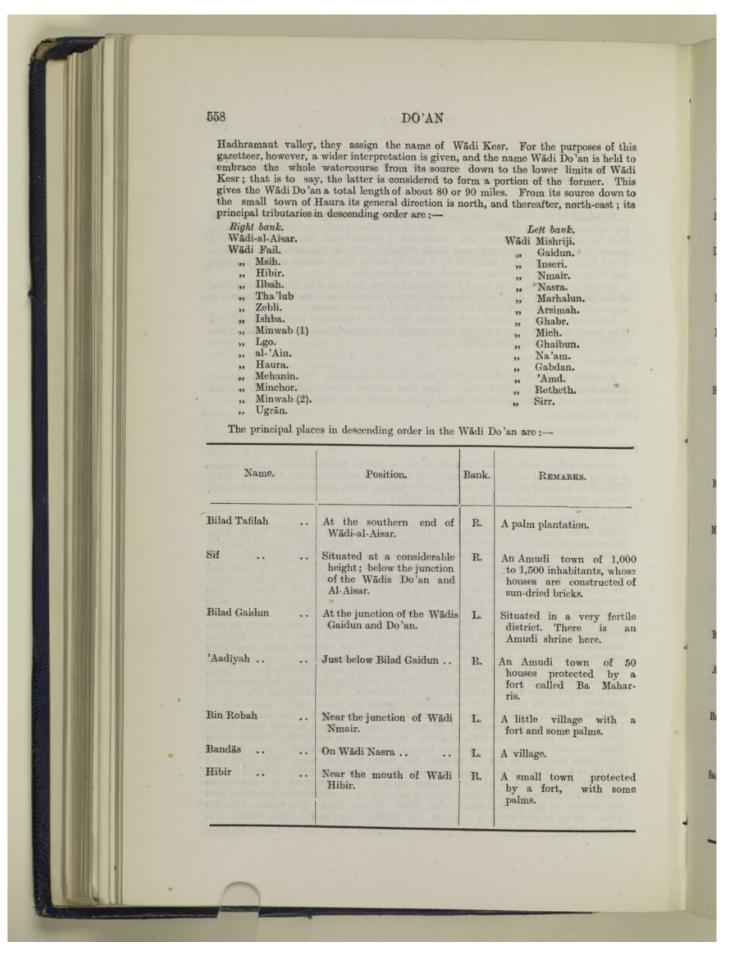
















	DO'AN		559	
Name.	Position.	Bank.	Remarks.	
Bilad Arsimah	At junction of Wadi Arsimah.	L.	A palm village.	
Laghar	Half an hour below Wādi Arsimah.	L	A village surrounded by plantations of palms and dom trees,	
Husn-al-Ma'alah	At the junction of Wādi Zebli.	R.	An Amudi village with palm plantations,	
Balad Sala	About halfway between Laghar and Hajarain.	L.	A small settlement by a projecting cliff on which are two fairly large forts.	
Hajarain	About 2 or 3 miles below Sala, built on a lofty rock in the middle of the wādi.	L.	A Kalaiti town of 1,500 souls; streets very dirty and badly kept. A small commercial centre in a well cultivated district. Governed by a vice-Sultan.	
Munaidarah	Situated some good distance up the slope of the hill called Munaisar.	R.	A village.	
Mashhad 'Ali	Situated along the slope of the mountain known as Jabal Haqq Mashhad 'Ali.	R.	A town of mud houses and mosques. Here is the shrine of Sayyid 'Alibin-Hassan after whom the place is named. Close by are some extensive ruins in the Wādi Ghaibun.	
Balad Gabdain	About 4 miles below Mashhad 'Ali.	L.	Extensive plantations.	
Adib	Almost opposite Balad Gabdain.	R.	Twenty-five wretched houses with a small mosque.	
Raudhah	Junction of Wādi Jamali and Wādi-al-'Ain.	R.	A small number of houses and a mosque in the midst of fairly large plantations.	
Sadbah	About 1 mile from Raudhah	R.	A village situated on the slope of the hills and surrounded by large plantations which are protected by a fort.	



560		DO'AN	
Nam	Posit	tion. Bank	c. Remarks.
Kar'ani	About 1½ miles fr	om Sadbah R.	on the slope of a hill con- taining a watch-tower
	and the same of th	Hamiled May a	and surrounded by plan- tations.
Ardh Bu Zaid as Sadbah.	A short distance town of Badr the opposite b Wādi-al'Ain.	a but on	A village with a planta- tion lying on the slope above it.
Badra	On the left bank al-'Ain, about below Kar'ani.	of Wādi- l½ miles	A fairly large town with a large garveyard.
Balad-as-Siraj	At the junction al-Bilad and Al'		A settlement situated amongst thick palm and dom plantations.
Diyar-an-Nasii	r Almost opposite as-Siraj.	to Balad- L.	A fairly large village.
Lagran-al-Basa	ari No details .	L	A small village.
As-Sidaif	On a projection Jabal Arkah.	close to L	A fort belonging to the Ka'aiti tribe.
Haura	On the slope of Ja 4½ miles from B close to the ju Wādi 'Amd.	adra, and	A fairly clean and pros- perous town of about 2,000 inhabitants.
Nag'a He Mashaish.	About 2 miles from on the right Wadi-al-'Ain.		A village and fort sur- rounded by plantations.
Balad Ghanima	About 23 miles from the left bank al-'Ain.		A large village surrounded by plantations and pro-
Mahanin	On the slopes of Mahanin.	of Jabal R.	tected by several kuts. Ruins of a deserted village, which extend up to the summit of the
Ajlānīyah	About 7 miles from	n Haura. R.	jabal. A town situated in a very fertile district and belonging to the Kathiri tribe. Although surrounded by land belonging to the hostile Ka'aiti tribe, Ajlānīyah is immune from attack as it has been declared neutral ground.





	DO'AN		561	
Name.	Position.	Bank	. Remarks.	
Hanain	On the right bank of Wādi Do'an.	L	A small village.	
Safujah	On the left bank of Wādi-al-	L	A small village,	
Al-Kuwair	0 1 1 1 1 1 1	R.	A fort belonging to a Nehdi Shaikh.	
Minchor	On Wādi Minchor close to its junction with Wādi-al-'Ain.	R.	A small village consisting of a number of houses built of twigs and dried grass. Sheep, goats and chicken can be procured.	
Bir-ash-Shaikh	Left bank of the Wādi-al- 'Ain,	R.	A well surrounded by a few houses.	
Midhur	At the junction of Wādi Minwab (2).	L	A village with a fort and palm plantations.	
Batinah	About 3 miles from Midhur, and built in the middle of the wādi.		A village consisting of a mosque, 50 houses, and a fort, surrounded by palm plantations.	
Tab'an	About 3 miles from Batinah.	R.	A small village of a few houses surrounded by ex- tensive palm plantations that stretch along the hill- side.	
Kut Ahmad Amir	On the slope of the hills close to Tab'an.	R.	A large fort.	
Farudh, or Al-Fard	Rather more than a mile from Tab'ah,	R.	A small settlement belong- ing to the Bin Yard tribe.	
Al-Hautah	About 20 miles from Haura	R.	A town consisting of mud built houses and about 1,500 inhabitants, sur- rounded by a mud wall and protected by a fort.	
Khibbah	Situated at the foot of Jabal Khibbah.	R.	A village and fort surrounded by palm plantations and considered to belong to Al-	
Zōa'	About ½ mile from Al- Hautah.	L.	Hautah. A small settlement possessing numerous palms and te'am fields.	
C52(w)GSB		- 1	40	





562	DOB-DOH		
Name.	Position.	Bank.	Remarks.
Bilād-al-Amīn	About 2½ miles below Al- Hautah.	L.	A settlement.
Hazyah	Half way between Al- Hautah and Shibām.	R.	One of the boundary villages of Al-Katan. It consists of a small hamlet built on the slopes of an unimpor- tant range of hills of the same name, and surrounded by plantations.
Ugrān	About 2½ miles from Haz- yah.	R.	A wretched little settlement consisting of a few fallen-down houses, some of which are scattered in the valley, others fairly high up on the slope of the hill, and a fort surrounded by a few date plantations. Several Aditic ruins are to be found here.
'Aqād	About 3 miles from Urgān and near the junction of Wādi Sirr.	L	A small town consisting of a few houses and palm plantations.
DÕB— The spit of land be DOBĀLAH— A small tribe in Y just south of Rās Mu (or Kurāshīyah), and and Rās Mutaina. Neven in peace time the DOGMAN—	the Bents, 1893-4; Von Wrede tween the 'Ashār and Khand Temen occupying the Tihamah utaina. Their territory lies below with the Saiyidā they own liveither the Dobālah nor the Kne Turks could not pass through the could not pass through th	between Kitaba, urashi e	ks, in Basrah (q.v.). en Hodaidah and Mokha, and the Hasāsin and the Kurāshi Haimah, Ghuwairigh, Būk'a over pay taxes to the Turks
Generally so styled and it seems to have is the chief town of Q miles south of its extra Harbour.—Dōhah so f a natural harbour east and south-east si the east between the vessels of more than 1	at the present day, but Bedou e been formerly better known gatar and is situated on the east remity at Ras Rakan and 45 m stands on the south side of a de which is about 3 miles in ed des by natural reefs. The en- depoints of the reefs; it is s 1.5 feet draught cannot pass. The and are regular: the bottom is	tern siduiles nor sep bay, tent ar trance, hallow	ida' (Anglice "Bidder"): it le of that peninsula, about 63 th of Khor-al-'Odaid. , at the south-western corner and is protected on the north- less than a mile wide, is from and somewhat difficult, and indings within the basin vary





Town sile and guarters.—The south-eastern point of the bay is quite low; but the land on the western side is stony desert 40 or 50 feet above the level of the sea. The town is built up the alope of somewining ground between these two extremes and consists of 9 Farique or quarters, which are given below in their order from the east to the west and north; the total frontage of the place upon the sea is nearly 2 miles. Name of quarter. Position. Remarks. Al Bin-'AR On Rās-an Nisa'ah, a small promonfory at the extreme east end of the town. Ditto Named after the Sulutah, who are the principal occupants. There are also some Baqāqalah here. The people are mostly Ma'ādhid, Manāna'ah and Sulutah. Polhah Follows Murqāb-ash-Sharqi without an interval. Founded later than Bida' by Al Bin 'Ainain who afterwards removed to Wakrah. The present inhabitants are Hūwulah, Ma'ādhid and Persians; there are also Ali Bin 'Ali, Arabs from Najd, Bahārinah and Dawāsir. In this quarter is the main bazaar of about 50 shop; also a hereditary mamision of the Al Thāni, the most important Arab family in Qatar. Inhabited by Bahārinah, Hūwalah and other tribes. This quarter was formerly known as Dōhat-as-Saghirah. Qal'at-al-'Askar Stands inland of Duwailah, of which quarter it was originally part, upon somewhat higher ground. Qal'at-al-'Askar in the feet of Dōhah, by the Turks called Qasr Kunārah, which accommodates the Trukish military garnion and some Turkish officials. It was built originally about 1850 by Al Masallam whom the Shaikh of Bahrian brought in to counterbalance the Sidah of Bahrian brought in to counterbalance the Sid				
on the western side is stony desert 40 or 50 feet above the level of the sea. The town is built up the slope of some rising ground between these two extremes and consists of 9 Farigs or quarters, which are given below in their order from the east to the west and north: the total frontage of the place upon the sea is nearly 2 miles. Name of quarter. Position. Remarks. Al Bin-'Ali On Rās-an Nisa'ah, a small promonfory at the extreme east end of the town. Ditto Named after the Sulutah, who are the principal occupants. There are also some Baqāqalah here. Murqāb-ash-Sharqi Adjoins and is continuous with Fariq-as-Sulutah. Dōhah Follows Murqāb-ash-Sharqi without an interval. Founded later than Bida' by Al Bū 'Ainain who afterwards removed to Wakrah. The present inhabitants are Hūwalah, Ma'ādhid and Persians; there are also Al Bin-'Ali, Amb from Najd, Bahārinah and Dawāsir. In this quarter is the main bazzar of about 50 shops; also a hereditary manšion of the Al Thāni, the most important Arab family in Qatar. Duwaihah Stands inland of Duwailah, of which quarter it was originally part, upon somewhat higher ground. Qal'at-al-'Askar Stands inland of Duwailah, of which quarter it was originally part, upon somewhat higher ground. Here is the fort of Dōhah, by the Turks called Qaar Kunaīrah, which accommodates the Trukish military garzison and some Turkish noited about 1850 by Al Muşallam whom the Shaikh of Bahrain brought in to counterbalance the Sodām of Bida'. The accommodation of the troops is wretched. Murqāb-al-Gharbi Extends along the shore, forming a gap about 600 yards long in the town front.		DÕHAH	563	
Al Bin-'Ali On Rās-an Nisa'ah, a small promontory at the extreme east end of the town. Sulutah Ditto	on the western side is built up the slope Farigs or quarters,	is stony desert 40 or 50 feet a of some rising ground between which are given below in their	above the level of the sea. The town these two extremes and consists of 9 order from the east to the west and	
Al Bin-'Ali On Rās-an Nisa'ah, a small promontory at the extreme east end of the town. Sulutah Ditto	New your part of	selb all lines		
Sulutah Ditto	Name of quarter.	Position.	REMARKS.	
Sulutah Ditto	The state of the s			
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Murqāb-ash-Sharqi Adjoins and is continuous with Fariq-as-Sulutah. Dōhah Follows Murqāb-ash-Sharqi without an interval. Follows Murqāb-ash-Sharqi without an interval. Founded later than Bida' by Al Bū 'Ainain who afterwards removed to Wakrah. The present inhabitants are Hūwalah, Ma'ādhid and Persians; there are also Al Bin 'Ainain who afterwards removed to Wakrah. The present inhabitants are Hūwalah, Ma'ādhid and Persians; there are also Al Bin 'Ainain who afterwards removed to Wakrah. The present inhabitants are Hūwalah, Ma'ādhid and Persians; there are also have a sulutah. Founded later than Bida' by Al Bū 'Ainain who afterwards removed to Wakrah. The present inhabitants are Hūwalah, Ma'ādhid and Persians; there are also have a sulutah. Founded later than Bida' by Al Bū 'Ainain who afterwards removed to Wakrah. The present inhabitants are Hūwalah, Ma'ādhid and Persians; there are also have a sulutah. Founded later than Bida' by Al Bū 'Ainain who afterwards removed to Wakrah. The present inhabitants are Hūwalah, Ma'ādhid and Persians; there are also have also woulutah. Founded later than Bida' by Al Bū 'Ainain who afterwards removed to Wakrah. The present inhabitants are Hūwalah, Ma'ādhid and Persians; there are also have a sulutah. Founded later than Bida' by Al Bū 'Ainain who afterwards removed to Wakrah. Founded later than Bida' by Al Bū 'Ainain who afterwards removed to Wakrah. Founded later than Bida' by Al Bū 'Ainain who afterwards removed to Wakrah. Founded later than Bida' by Al Bū 'Ainain who afterwards removed to Wakrah. Founded later than Bida' by Al Bū 'Ainain who afterwards removed to Wakrah. Founded later than Bida' by Al Bū 'Ainain who afterwards removed to Wakrah. Inhabited pas a bereditary mansion of the Al Thāni, the most important Arab family in Qatar. Inhabited by Bahārinah, Hūwalah and other tribes. This quarter was formerly known as Dōhat-as-Saghīrah. Pers is the fort of Dōhah, by the Turks called Qasr Kunārah, which accommodates the Trukish military garjion and s	Sulutah	Ditto	Named after the Sulutah, who	
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without an interval. Al Bū 'Ainain who afterwards removed to Wakrah. The present inhabitants are Hūwalah, Ma'ādhid and Persians; there are also Āl Bū-'Ali, Arabs from Najd, Bahārinah and Dawāsir. In this quarter is the main bazaar of about 50 shops; also a hereditary manision of the Al Thāni, the most important Arab family in Qatar. Inhabited by Bahārinah, Hūwalah and other tribes. This quarter was formerly known as Dōhat-as-Saghīrah. Qal'at-al-'Askar Stands inland of Duwailah, of which quarter it was originally part, upon somewhat higher ground. Here is the fort of Dōhah, by the Turks called Qasr Kunārah, which accommodates the Trukish military gargison alsome Turkish officials. It was built originally about 1850 by Al Muşallam whom the Shaikh of Bahrain brought in to counterbalance the Sūdān of Bida'. The accommodation of the troops is wretched. Murqāb-al-Gharbi Extends along the shore, forming a gap about 600 yards long in the town front.	Murqāb-ash-Sharqi		The people are mostly Ma'ādhīd, Manāna'ah and Sulutah.	
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Murqāb-al-Gharbi Extends along the shore, forming a gap about 600 yards long in the town front. brought in to counterbalance the Sūdān of Bida'. The accommodation of the troops is wretched. At present deserted.	Qal'at-al-'Askar	of which quarter it was originally part, upon some-	the Turks called Qasr Kunārah, which accommodates the Trukish military garņison and some Trukish officials. It was built originally about 1850 by Al Musallam	,
forming a gap about 600 yards long in the town front.			brought in to counterbalance the Sūdān of Bida'. The accom-	
	Murqāb-al-Gharbi	forming a gap about 600 yards long in the town	At present deserted.	
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Name of quarter.	To call	Position.		Remarks.
Bida'	Divíded 'Askar Gharbi,	by Mu	al'at-al- rqāb-al-	The oldest of the quarters, sa to have been founded by Sūdi refugees from Abu Dhabi; it a compact settlement of son 150 houses and is still tenant chiefly by Sūdān (80 houses
				the remainder of the inhabitan being Ål Bū Kuwārah (20 houses 'Amāmarah, Baqāqalah, Hūwalal Bani Yās and negroes.
Rumailah	interval yards: (Rumaila Shūwa', which fo western as Rās-a	d from Bida of 200 or one mile th is R a small orms the limit of th n-Nisa'ah d	beyond ās-ash- cape north- e town	Contains about 100 houses, som of which are at present occupie by Khalīfah, eldest son o Jāsim, the Āl Thāni Shaikh, an his retainers. The inhabitant are Ma'ādhīd.
garden is a small on Population and tri	nd small. The fibes.—The in	There are a fort, kept unhabitants	tractive; no date; p by the	palms or other trees, and the only Turkish garrison.
garden is a small on Population and tri	arance of Do nd small. ' e near the f ibes.—The in population n	There are a fort, kept unhabitants	tractive; no date; p by the	palms or other trees, and the only
garden is a small on Population and tri 12,000 souls. The p	arance of Do nd small. ' e near the f ibes.—The in population n	There are a fort, kept unhabitants may be dist	tractive; no date p by the of Dohah ributed a	palms or other trees, and the only Turkish garrison. are estimated to amount to about s follows by tribes or classes: Where located.
garden is a small on Population and tri 12,000 souls. The p	rance of Dō nd small. 'ee near the fibes.—The in population n	There are a fort, kept unhabitants may be dist Number of souls.	tractive; no date p by the of Dohah ributed a	palms or other trees, and the only Turkish garrison. a are estimated to amount to about so follows by tribes or classes: Where located. All Bin-'Ali and Döhah quarters.
the houses dingy at garden is a small on Population and tri 12,000 souls. The p Name of 'Ali (Āl Bin-)	arance of Dō nd small. ? the near the fi libes.—The in population n	Number of souls.	In the ters	palms or other trees, and the only Turkish garrison. a are estimated to amount to about so follows by tribes or classes: Where located. Al Bin-'Ali and Dōhah quarts. The detection of the inland to both the description of the inland to both the inland
the houses dingy at garden is a small on Population and tri 12,000 souls. The part of 'Ali (Āl Bin-)	arance of Dō and small. The near the fibes.—The inpopulation in tribe.	There are a fort, kept u nhabitants nay be dist Number of souls. 1,750	In the ters Scatter In the side	palms or other trees, and the only Turkish garrison. a are estimated to amount to about s follows by tribes or classes: Where located. All Bin-'Ali and Dōhah quars. The determinant of the inland of the country of the coun
nthe houses dingy at garden is a small on Population and tri 12,000 souls. The part of 'Ali (Āl Bin-) 'Amāmarah	arance of Dō and small. The near the fibes.—The inpopulation in tribe.	Number of souls.	In the ters Scatter In the side Scatter	where located. Where located. Where located. All Bin-'Ali and Dōhah quars. The determinant of the town. Dōhah quarter, on the inland. The determinant of the town, especially in Dōhah quarter. The determinant of the town, especially in Dōhah quarter.
Name of 'Ali (Āl Bin-) 'Amāmarah	arance of Dō and small. the near the fi sibes.—The in population in tribe.	There are a fort, kept u inhabitants nay be dist Number of souls. 1,750 100 250 300	In the ters Scatter In the side Scatter the	palms or other trees, and the only Turkish garrison. a are estimated to amount to about s follows by tribes or classes: Where located. Al Bin-'Ali and Dōhah quars. The data distribution of the inland of through the town, especially in Dōhah quarter.
Name of 'Ali (Āl Bin-) 'Amāmarah	arance of Dō and small. The near the fibes.—The inpopulation in tribe.	Number of souls. 1,750 100 250 300	In the side Scatter the Scattered In the In the Scattered In the In t	palms or other trees, and the only Turkish garrison. are estimated to amount to about s follows by tribes or classes: Where located. Where located. e Al Bin-'Ali and Dōhah quars. red through the town. Dōhah quarter, on the inland. ed through the town, especially in Dōhah quarter. ed through the town, especially in Bida' and Sulutah quarters.

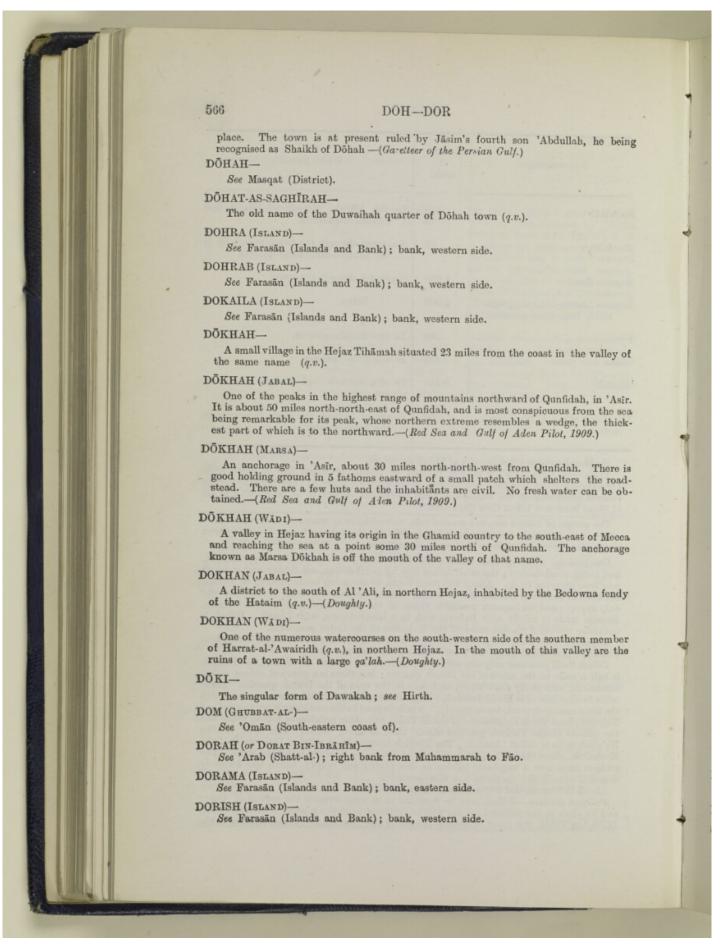




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	DŐH	TAH 565	
Name of tribe.	Number of souls.	Where located.	
Ma'ādhīd	500	In the Dōhah, Murqāh-ash-Sharqi and Rumailah quarters.	
Manāna'ah	50	Scattered through the town, especially in the Murqāb-ash-Sharqi quarter.	
Negroes (free)	1,000	Scattered through the town.	
Negroes (slaves, but living separately from their masters).	2,500	Ditto.	
Persians	300	In the Dōhah quarter.	
Sūdān	400	In the Bida' quarter.	
Sulutah	3,250	In the Sulutah and Murqāb-ash-Sharqi quarters.	
Yās (Bani) of the Āl Bū Falāsah section.	50	Scattered through the town, especially in the Bida' quarter.	
permanent settlers; but their occu- entered personally on the busine of them have now taken their de The people of Dōhah are, as a s	ish Indian ipations, in ss of pearl parture. general rule uity in pea	as at Dōhah of whom two or three were consequence of the Āl Thāni Shaikhs having merchants, ceased to be profitable and all and unhealthy in appearance—a circumstances rl-diving, this being a form of employment	
and petty pearl-dealers; the other maritime carrying trade. About the Persian coast and Basrah, and only export; and the imports rese Foreign trade is chiefly with Bal naturally the chief market town	ar tribes li 350 pearl-l 90 fishing emble thos rain and, of the Bed	Bahārinah are blacksmiths, coppersmiths, we by pearl-diving, sea-fishing and a small boats, 60 sea-going boats running to 'Omān, boats are owned at Dōhah. Pearls are the se of the coast towns of Trucial 'Omān. in a lesser degree, with Lingeh. Dōhah is louins of the Qatar peninsula. be obtained locally in the shape of supplies.	
Döhah itself possesses only one	nterior and well of brace	from Clarence Strait.	
Mushairib, with fairly good water miles further inland is Bīr-al-Jadīd	, at 1 mile lah, a large	arter; but there is a group of others called to the west of the Dōhah quarter. Three masonry well of indifferent water on which	
Na'aijah, from which the Shaikhs of the officers of the Turkish garris Na'aijah wells is called 'Asailah. Mushairib, where there is a militar	of the Al Tl on obtain The Turk y outpost o	tile beyond to the southwards are the wells of hani, the other notables of Döhah town and their drinking water. The best of the ish troops obtain most of their water from of 8 men in a tower to watch the wells. The	
common among the garrison, ha About 150 horses and 800 came Political position.—Dōhah may	rden at th s disappea ls are kept be regarde	is place; and scurvy, which was formerly red. at Dōhah. d as in most respects the capital of Ontar	
and its place in the political syste	m will be	apparent from the general article on Qatar. h of the promontory, avoids residing in the	

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	DOR—DUB 567	
	DORSINNI— See Ruūs-al-Jibāl.	
-		
	DOSHAKIYA (ISLAND)— See Farasān (Islands).	
	DÖSIRI— The singular form of Dawäsir (q.v.).	
	DQAI.AH— See 'Āridh (District).	
	DRAMAH (TRIBE)— See Dawäsir (Tribe).	
	DRÎS— A division of the Ka'ab Arabs $(q.v.)$ to which most of the inhabitants of 'Abbādān	
	Island belong.	
	DRISAH—	
	A section of the Bani Ka'ab Arabs of the 'Oman promontory. See Bani Ka'ab (2).	
	DRĪSĪYAH—	
	A settlement two hours from Khamisiyah, near the Euphrates.	
	DTHARRI (Jabal)— See Masīrah (Island).	
	DTHARRI (Rās)—	
	See Masīrah (Island).	
	DUBĀB—	
	A coastal village of southern Yemen, situated, as the crow flies, about 18 miles north of Shaikh Sa'id and 29 miles southward from Mokha. It stands on a rocky point just over a mile southward of Zi Hill, and has a white sandhill 66 feet high behind it. Near Dubāb are the wells of Yassi Ahmad containing fairly good and abundant water which was much used by the Turkish garrison at Turba during the great war.	
	DUBÅB (Jabal)—	
	A hill, 1,100 feet high, situated at a distance of about 27 miles south-south-east from Mokha, in Yemen, and 6 miles from the coast.—(Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1909.)	
	DUBAIRU (BIR AHMAD)—	
	Aden Protectorate.	
	DUBAREH— See Farasān (Island and Bank); bank, eastern side.	
	DUBĀS (JABAL)—	
	A tableland of considerable altitude in Yemen, south-western Arabia. It is situated about 35 miles south-south-east from Bait-al-Faqih and is fertile and well cultivated, at least in the vicinity of Maqsa. —(Neibuhr, March 1763.)	
	DŪBĀS (Rās)—	
	See Bahrain (Island); features of the coasts.	
	DUBB (AD)—	
	See Sani (Wādi).	

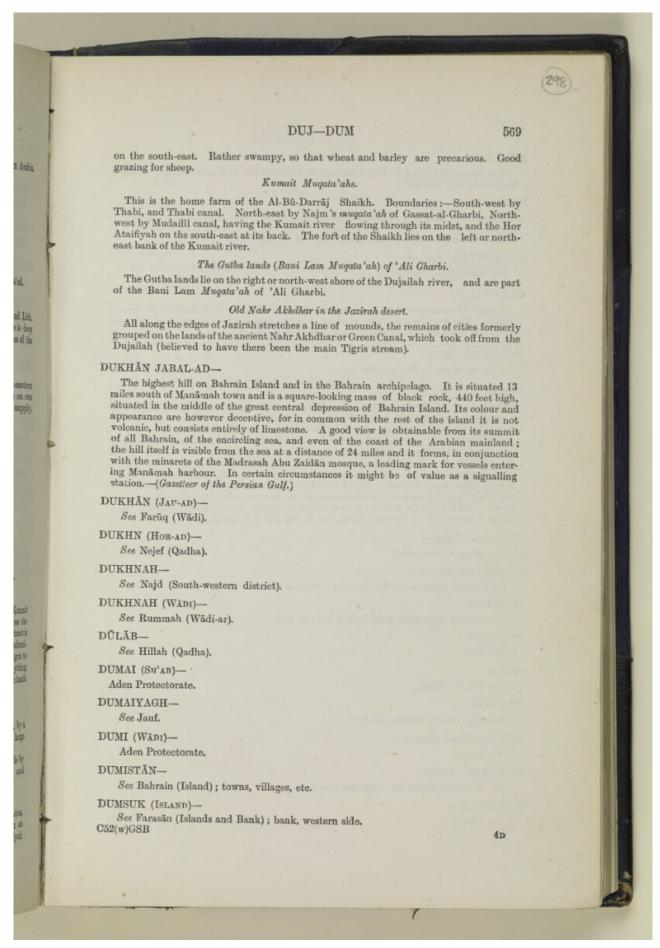
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568 DUB-DUJ DUBBAL-The second stage on the nomad route from Taima to Ma'an, in north-western Arabia. -(Doughty). DUBIYAT (AD)-Aden Protectorate. DŪD (AB-AD) (or AHLAB-AD-DŪD)-See Qasim. DŪD (ABUD)— The name of a riverain tract on the Tigris (q. v.) immediately below Shaikh Sa'ad. DŪDAH (ABU)-An inlet on the Hejaz coast of the Red Sea about half way between Jiddah and Lith. Three miles from the inlet is a patch of rocks, called Katah Abu Düdah. There is deep water between the two, but there is no available information about the capabilities of the inlet .- (Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1909.) DUGAIM (QASR-AD)-A ruined fort situated some 36 miles east-south-east from Samawah, in north-eastern Arabia, and 23 miles slightly south of west from Nāsirīyah. It is a halting-place on one of the routes between Samāwah and Suq-ash-Shuyukh, and has a good water supply, slightly brackish, but practically unlimited .- (Leachman, 1910.) DUGHĀNI (NAHR)-One of the two branches of the Salaisil stream in Al-Hasa $(q.\ v.)$. DÜH-See 'Oman (Proper). DUJAIL-DUJAILAH-See Tigris; Kūt-al-Amārah to Shaikh Sa'ad. DUJAILAH-A riverain tract on the right bank of the Tigris (q.v.) a few miles above Kumait. DUJAILAH (NAHR)-A stream which takes off from the right bank of the Tigris 5 miles up stream of Kumait as the crow fles. It flows into the big marshes which extend roughly half way across the tract of country between the Tigris and the Shatt-al-Hai. The remainder of the tract is a dry plain. The Nahr-ad-Dujailah runs between the Tigris and the Sidarat via Sadraniyah, leaving the Mudailil two or three miles south of the Tigris. From the Tigris to Sadraniyah it is a fine stream, but in February 1916, it was not deep enough for anything more than a large mashhūf. The banks are covered with excellent brushwood. The lands in the vicinity of the Nahr-ad-Dujailah are as follows: Sadraniyah and Baghailat Muqata'ahs. These two are separated from Harair, the most westerly of the Jazirah lands, by a stretch of desert about 20 miles across which in February 1916 contained several large lakes of rain water, known as mughaddarat. Baghailat is about 6 square miles in area, and Sadraniyah about 3. They lie side by side on the southern or left hand shore of the Dujailah stream. Devoted to wheat and barley only. The Shaihaniyah Muquta'ah. (Again a purely official name) comprises the lands of Bidat Saiyyah, Umm Atna, Shaiyah and Thabi, bordering the Dujailah stream between Sadraniyah and its mouth at the Mudalil canal, and are bounded by the Dujailah on the north and the Khor Ataifiyah

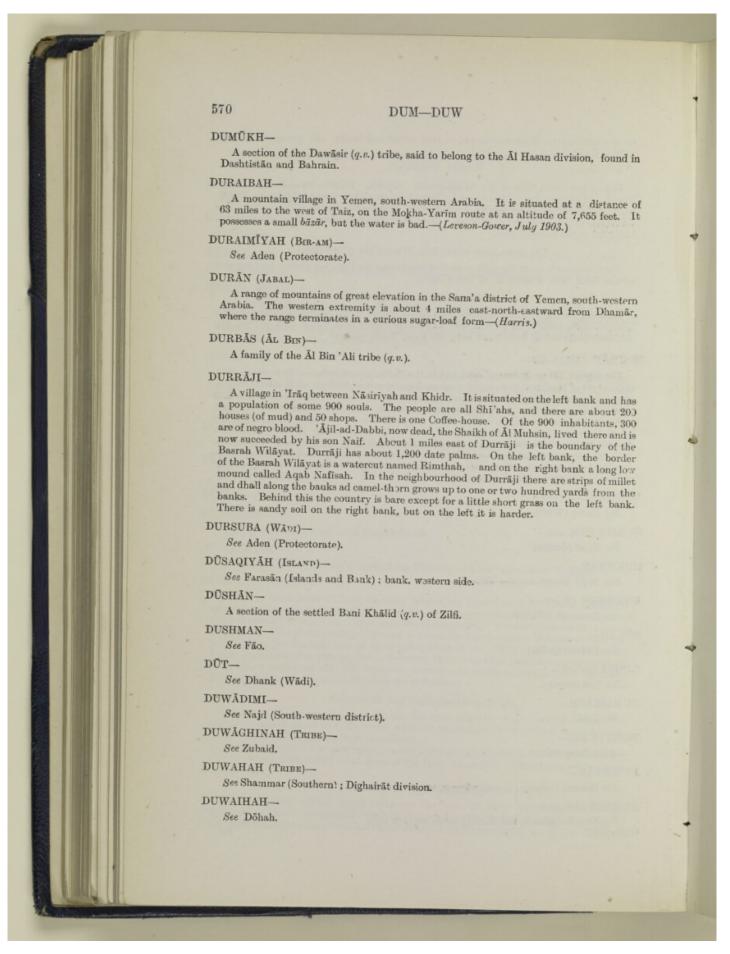
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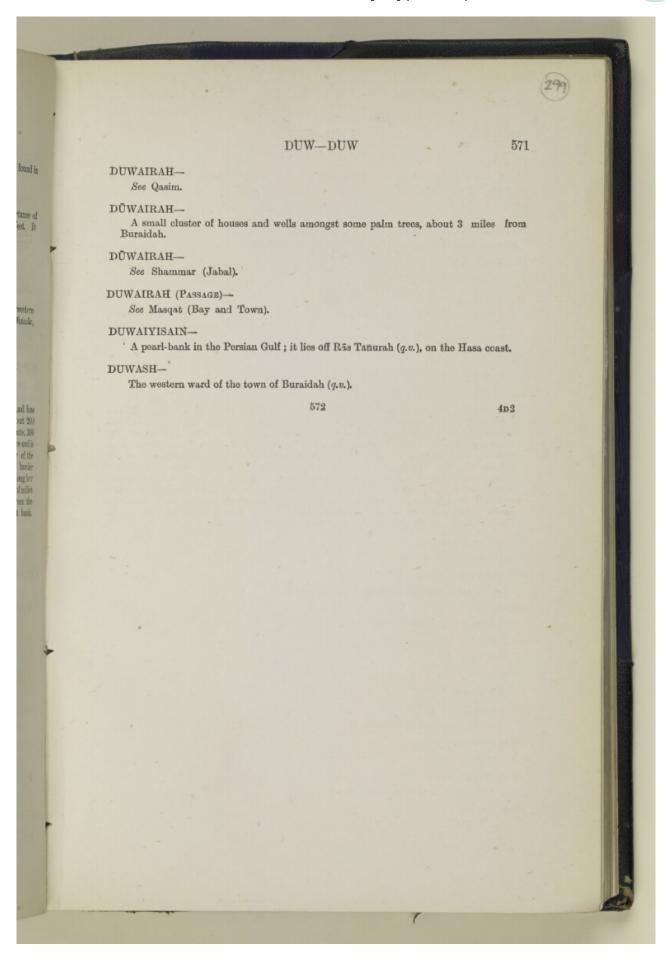




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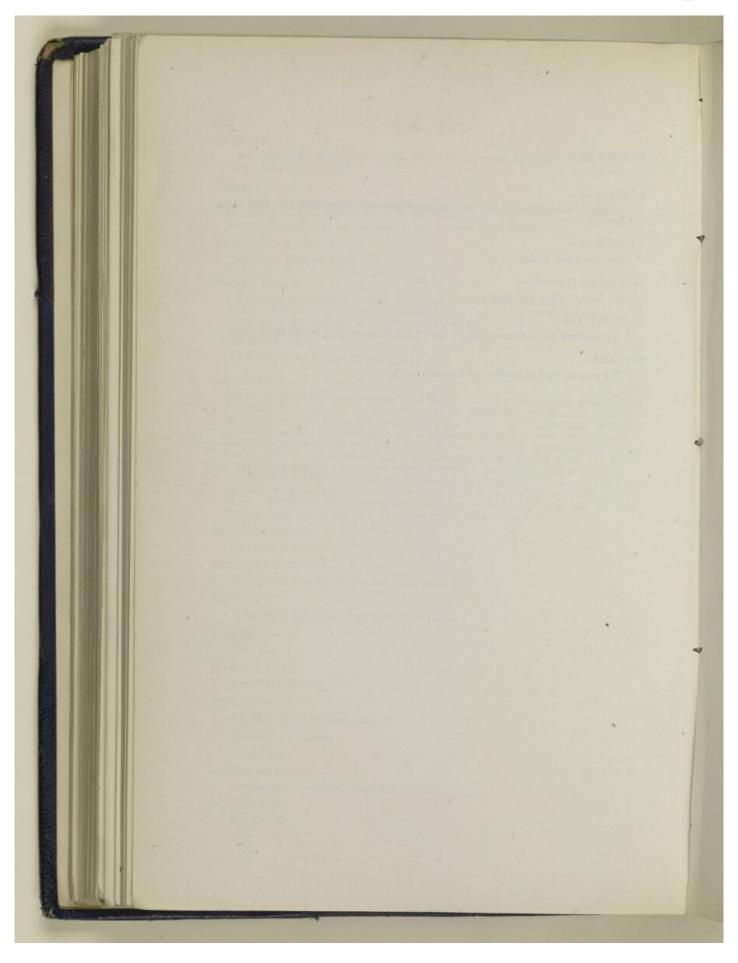












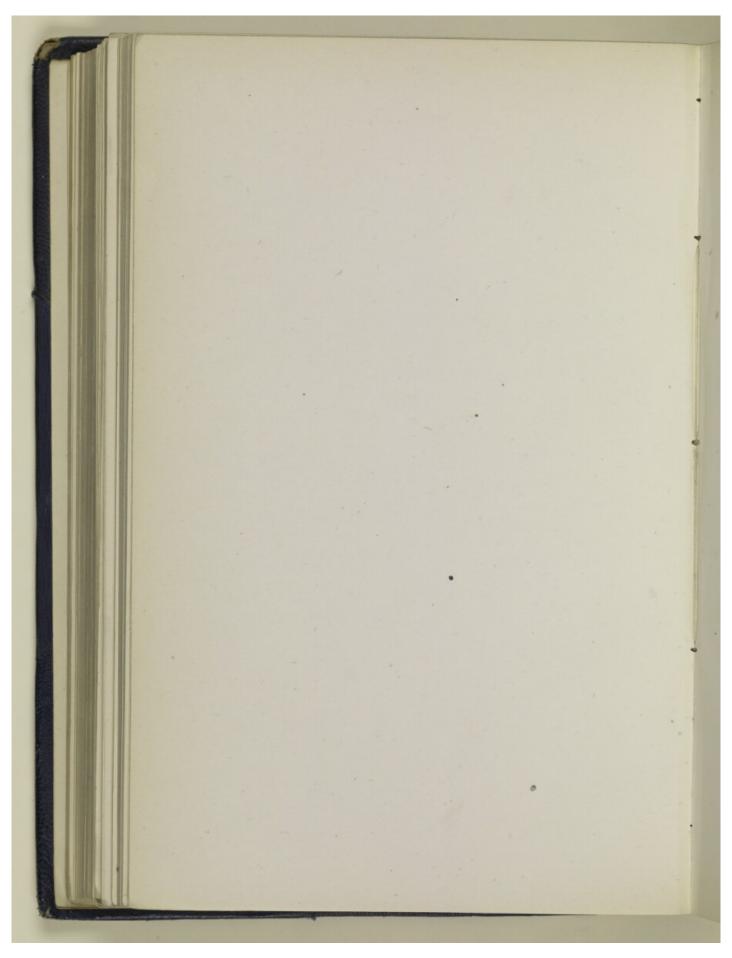












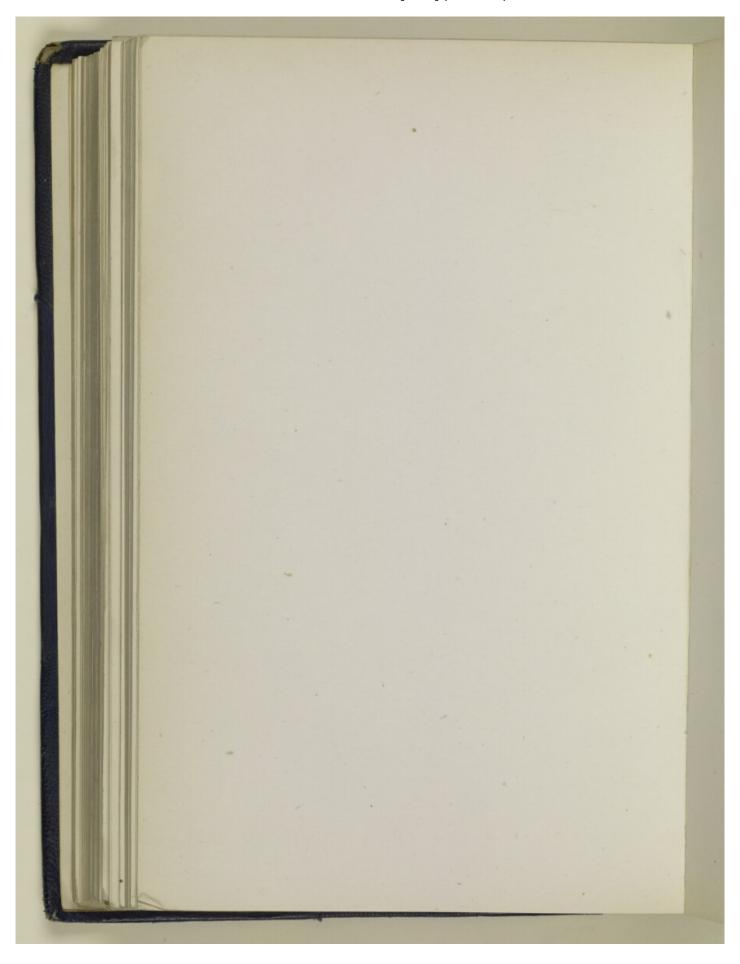






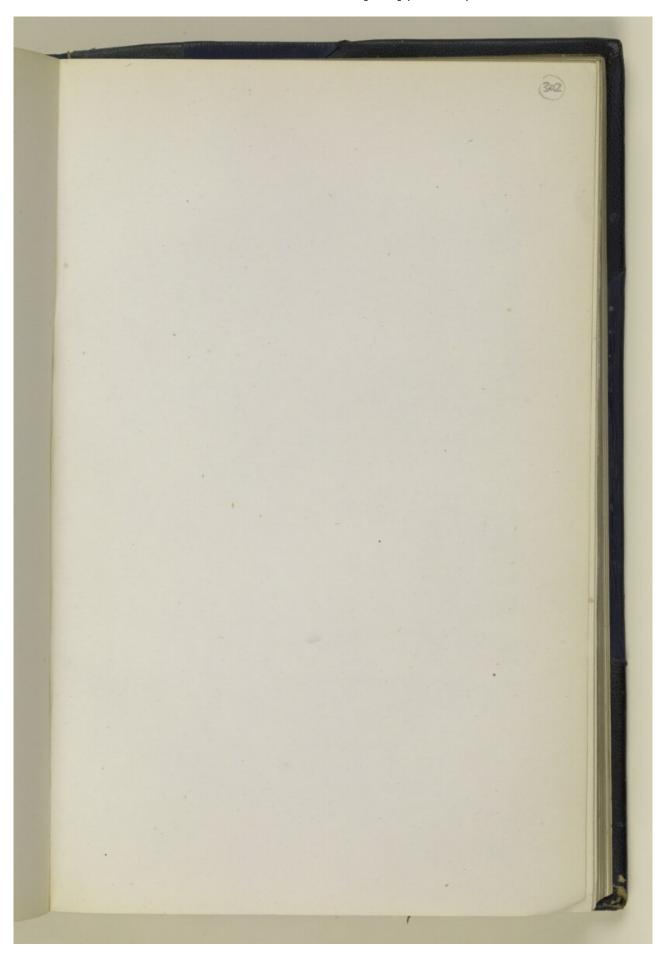


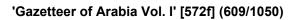




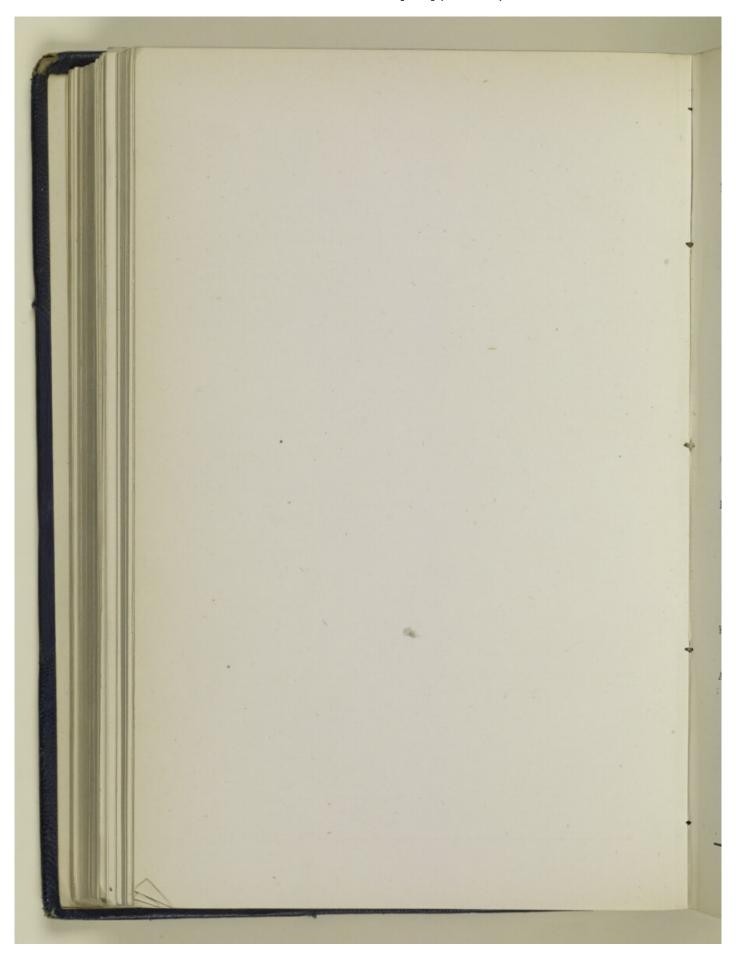






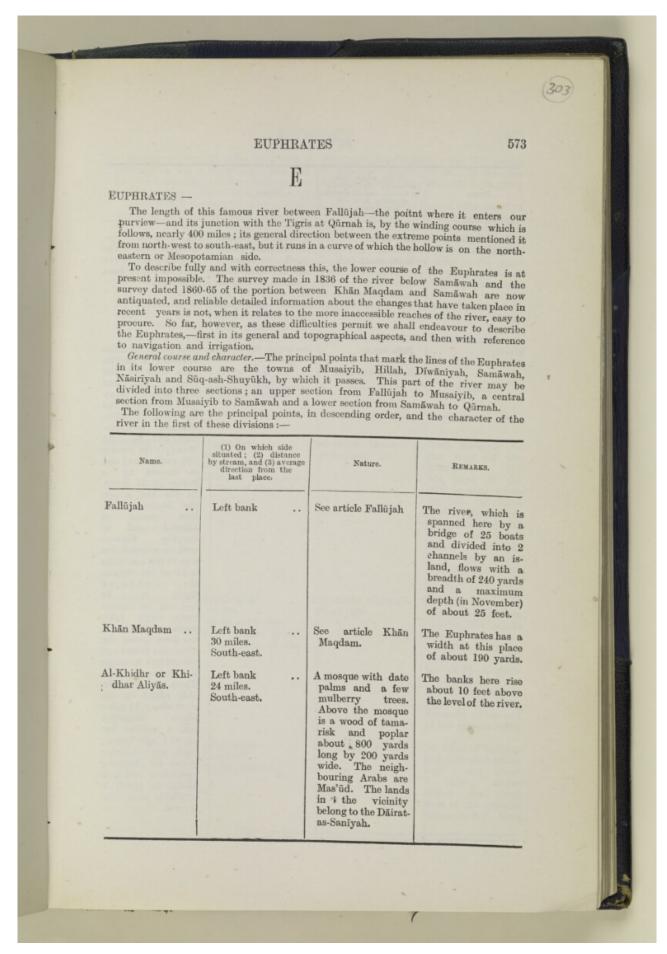








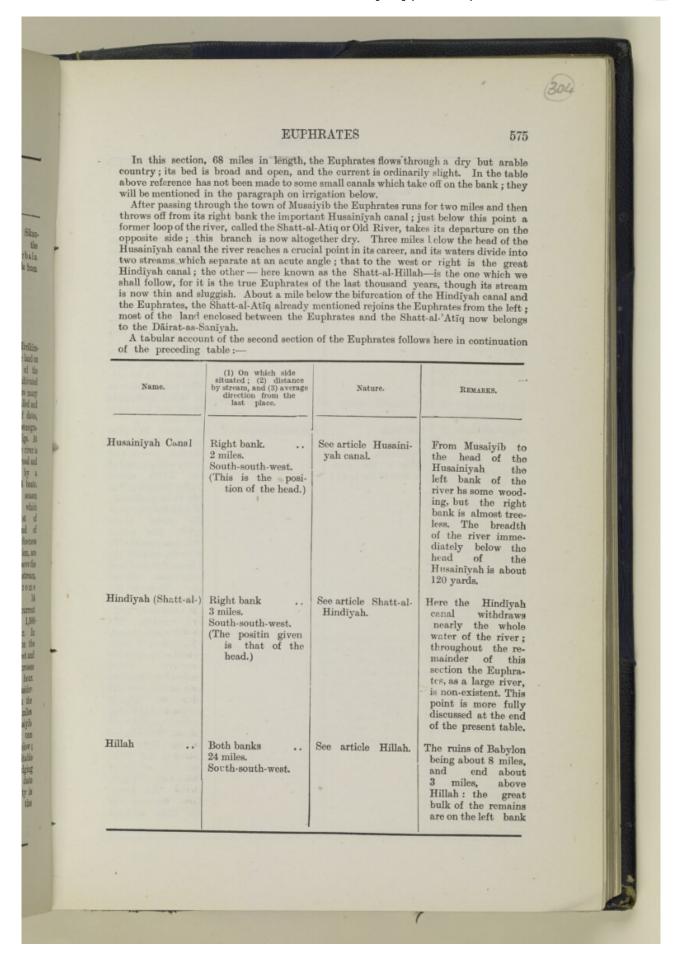






	574	EUPH	IRATES		
	Name.	(1) On which side situated; (2) distance by stream, and (3) average direction from the last place.	Nature.	REMARKS.	
	Imām Ibrāhīm-al- Khalil.	Left bank 6 miles. South-south-east.	A tomb surrounded by a small grave- yard. On the oppo- site side of the river, about 1,000 yards to westward, are some walled date gardens belonging to Baghdād owners.	The Khān at Sikandarīyah on the Baghdād-Karbala road is visible from this place,	
Ш	Musaiyii	Both banks. 8 miles. South-south-east.	See article Musaiyib	From Imām Ibrāhīm- al-Khalīl the land on both sides of the river is cultivated and there are many gardens, walled and unwalled, of dates,	
				oranges, pomegra- nates and figs. At Musaiyib the river is 180 yards broad and is crossed by a bridge of 24 boats. In the low season the banks, which here consist of alluvial sand of varying fineness with no cohesion, are 8 to 14 feet above the level of the stream,	
	minimum a local control of the contr			the extreme depth is 14 feet and the current flows about 1,500 yards an hour. In the flood season the river rises 10 feet and the current increases to 4 miles an hour. There is a considerable island in the river about 1½ miles	
				above Musaiyib and a similar one about 1 mile below; both are suitable places for bridging operations and date timber in plenty is available near the former.	







576	EUPH	IRATES	
Name.	(1) On which side situated; (2) distance by stream, and (3) average direction from the last place.	Nature.	REMARKS,
Daghārah Canal	Left bank 35 miles. South-east. (This is the position of the head.)	See article Daghārah.	of the river. On the right bank opposite to the site of Babylon is the village of ¹ Anānah. For 2½ months in summer the Euphrates at Hillah and in the reach above it is quite dry, and the boat bridge of 15 pontoons at Hillah settles down upon the sand. In winter, after rain, the stream at Hillah is 60 yards broad and less than four feet deep. For about 20 miles below Hillah there are date groves and many villages: one of the latter called Imām Hamzah (I) is not to be confounded with the village of the same name below. The palms then cease and for 10 miles the country has a less cultivated and prosperous appearance. Towards the end of latter stretch are numerous fortified hamlets, 200 to 300 yards apart. Then follow 5 miles of still more desolate country, where many of the hamlets are now deserted and where the fighting towers are beginning to show symptoms of decay. The villages on the right bank belong to the Wisāmah tribe and one of them, called Shukri, marks the boundary between the two main sections



Diwaniyah . Both banks. 30 miles. South-south-east. See article Diwaniyah Imam Hamzah (II) Right bank. 20 miles. South by east. A small village on the river bank taking its same state of the same name a little below Hillah Town. A small village on the river bank taking its same state of the same name a little below Hillah Town. A small village on the river bank taking its same state of the same name a little below Hillah Town.					003
Diwāniyah Both banks. 30 miles. South-south-east. See article Diwāniyah in the caught with nets by the Arabs or die as the water evaporates. In the neighbourhood of Diwāniyah the depest part is almost invariably within 10 feet of the street hand the depest part is almost invariably within 10 feet of the steep bank on the outside of a curve. On the be hollow curve of the banks here above the banks her		EUPI	HRATES	577	
Diwāniyah Both banks. 30 miles. South-south-east. See article Diwāniyah with nots by the Arabs or die as the water evaporates. South-south-east. See article Diwāniyah with nots by the Arabs or die as the water evaporates. In the neighbourhood of Diwāniyah the average breadth of the river bed is 90 to 95 yards, and the deepest part is almost invariably within 10 feet of the steep bank on the outside of a curve. On the lands enclosed by hollow curves of the river much tamarisk grows. The height of the banks here above the bed, which is altogether dry in summer, so 13 to 16 feet. Imām Hamzah (II) Right bank. 20 miles. South by east. A small village on the river hank taking its name from a shrine in the desert about 1 mile to westwards. It is not to be confounded with the village of the same name a little below Hillah Town. A small village on the river bank taking its name from a shrine in the desert about 1 mile to westwards. It is not to be confounded with the village of the same name a little below Hillah Town. A small village on the river bank taking its name from a shrine in the desert about 1 mile to westwards. It is not to be confounded with the village of the same name a little below Hillah Town.	Name.	by stream, and (3) average direction from the	Nature.	REMARKS.	
Imām Hamzah (II) Right bank. 20 miles. South by east. A small village on the river bank taking its name from a shrine in the desert about 1 mile to westwards. It is not to be confounded with the village of the same name a little below Hillah Town. Imām Hamzah (II) A small village on the river bank taking its name from a shrine in the desert about 1 mile to westwards (II) is dry in summer, and in that season it is almost deserted by the inhabitants who migrate westwards towards the Hindīyah canal to find water for their cattle. Near Imām Hamzah (II) deposition of wind-borne sand is proceeding rapidly in the bed of the river. The	Dīwānīyah	30 miles.		summer some disnected pools are all that remains of the river in the reach between Hillah and the head of the Daghārah, they are sometimes crowded with fish which either are caught with nets by the Arabs or die as the water evaporates. In the neighbourhood of Dīwānīyah the average breadth of the river bed is 90 to 95 yards, and the deepest part is almost invariably within 10 feet of the steep bank on the outside of a curve. On the lands enclosed by hollow curves of the river much tamarisk grows. The height of the banks here above the bed, which is altogether	
C52(w)GSB 4E	Imām Hamzah (II)	20 miles.	river bank taking its name from a shrine in the desert about 1 mile to west- wards. It is not to be confounded with the village of the same name a little	dry in summer, is 13 to 16 feet. The streeth from Dīwānīyah to Imām Hamzah (II) is dry in summer, and in that season it is almost deserted by the inhabitants who migrate westwards towards the Hindīyah canal to find water for their cattle. Near Imām Hamzah (II) deposition of wind-borne sand is proceeding rapidly in the bed of the river. The	



578	EUPI	HRATES	
Name.	(1) On which side situated; (2) distance by stream, and (3) average direction from the last place.	Nature.	REMARKS.
			village of Lāmlūm which has now ceased to exist, stood on the left bank of the river 6 miles below Imām Hamzah (II).
Samāwah	Both banks. 30 to 40 miles. South-east.	See article Samāwah.	Below Imām Hamzah (II) the bed of the river narrows in places to 50 or even 40 yards, and the banks are sometimes more than 18 feet high. Here, as in the immediately preced- ing reaches, the river
			mexcept in winter—has virtually ceased to flow; but 5 or 6 miles above Samāwah its channel is joined by the 'Atshān coming from the Bahr-an-Najaf, which gives back to it, so far as not expended or absorbed, the water taken
			out by the Hindi- yah canal above Hillah. The first half of the way from Imām Hamzah (II) to Samāwah is desert and the towers and houses which still stud the banks of the river, are now all unoccu- pied; but after Abu Juwārīr, a mud vil- lage of about 80
			houses situated on the right bank 14 miles by road from Imām Hamzah (II), the country im- proves and possess- es both cultivation and inhabitants. Abu Juwārīr is the



				306
_	EUPHI	RATES	579	
	(1) On which side situated; (2) distance by stream, and (3) average direction from the last place.	Nature.	REMARKS.	
			headquarters of a	
	nad The Late of Cast no man To Hanny		Nāhiyah in the Qadh of Samāwah; the inhabitants are Bani	1
	NOT ON HOUSE OF THE PARTY OF		'Āridh and Khazā'il. Ā short way above	
	while the state of		Abu Juwarir is the	
	nung shair a salar a salarah		small village, also on the right bank, of	
	and a management of the same o		Saiyid Abu Tabakh and a little below	
	white the second		Abu Juwārīr, on both banks, is the	
	es mechanical		half-deserted town or settlement Rumai-	
	I the set of section .		thah to which a separate artile is	
	mak alrianist		devoted. At Samā- wah there is a boat	
	Designation of the second		bridge.	
	n this, as in the first section, some canal	s have been omitted	which are dealt with	
1	urther on in the paragraph on irrigation. Except in the first, 5, and again in the las	st 5 miles of this section	n the bed of the Eu-	
I	phrates is for practical purposes dry during a n summer it is altogether empty, and even	great part of the year	; indeed for 21 months	
.0	f the water of the river. The total length xception of 10 miles, is about 150 miles. T	of the section, water	less at times with the	
c	ountry is taken by the Shatt-al-Hindiyah, raws off nearly all the water at the head	which opens into the	river at both ends and	
a	t the tail. The causes of the supersession oes not appear to have been foreseen in 18:	of the river by the c	anal,—a process which	
a	pparently, far advanced in 1860-65,—are hief factor was probably a gradual rise in	partly natural and	partly artificial. The	
n	atrual deposition of silt; and examintio	n has shown that in	the neighbourhood of	
C	ame into operation with the opening of the elocity of the Euphrates stream were reduce	e Hindiyah canal, by	which the volume and	
C	onstructed by the Turkish Government aboartically remedied the evil for a time; but	out 1890 at the head	of the Hindivah canal	
ir	njury was aggravated, for the whole Euphrannel. Since this event occurred the silt	ates now began to po	ur down the Hindivah	
ta	ake-off of the Hindiyah has been accelerated it, especially below Hillah, for the purpose	ed by dams or Sukūr	which the Arabs build	
m	nanner in which they withdraw water from aghārah canal, without returning the surplu	n the river, particula	rly by means of the	
ac	djoning desert is now doing its part in choke accumulations due to this cause have atta	king up the ancient c	hannel; and in places	,
	It is interesting to observe that these char 000 years ago, when the main stream of	nges consitute a retur	n to the conditions of	* 5
be	egun to do—by and when the channel as a canal known as the Sūrān. The move opears to have taken place gradually between	on which town su of the Euphrates in	bsequently grew up to the Hillah channel	
-1	The State of the S	The control of the last	4E2	



580	EUP	HRATES	
The principal length, are given	features of the river in in the table below which	its third and last section is a continuation of th	on, about 165 miles in e last preceding one :—
Name.	(1) On which side situated; (2) distance by stream, and (3) average direction from the last place.	Nature.	REMARKS.
Durrāji .	Left bank. 25 miles. East-south-east.	A small village on the left bank about 25 miles below Samāwah Town. It belongs to the Dāirat-as-Sanīyah and contains a telegraph office.	On the left bank about 18 miles below Samāwah Town and 7 miles above Durrāji is Khidhar, a village of about 100 mud houses, named after a small shrine which it possesses; the inhabitants are cultivators, boatmen and
			traders and mostly belong to the Ål Bū Muhsin tribe. The Mudīr of the Durrāji Nāhiyah of the Samāwah Qadha has his residence at Khidhar. On or near the right bank of the Euphrates a little way above Durrāji is 'Ain Said, a locality in the desert inland of which
			salt is obtained. Below Samāwah the Euphrates flows in a turbid stream, vary- ing from 60 to 120 yards in width, be- tween banks which in the low season are 7 to 14 feet high. Near the river on either side are culti- vated fields with the desert and scrub jungle beyond.
Nāsirīyah	Left bank, 50 miles. East-south-east.	See article Nāsirīyah Town.	The reach below Durrāji is similar to the one above it; but the river widens as it advances, and at Nāsirīyah, 4 miles below which the westernmost branch of the Shatt-al-Gharāf



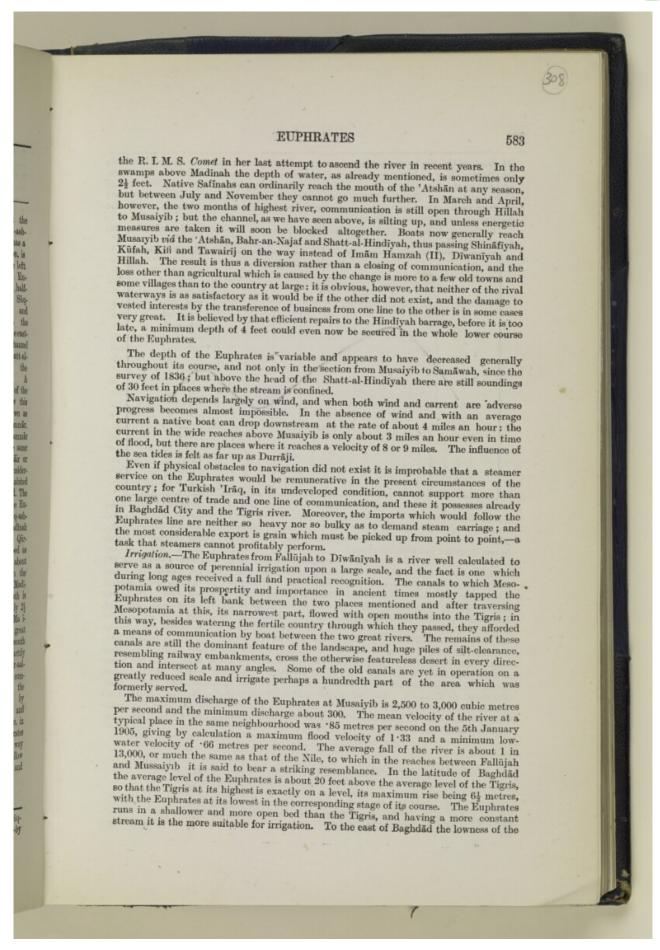
	EUP	HRATES	581
Name.	(1) On which side situated; (2) distance by stream and (3) average direction, from the last place.	Nature.	REMARKS.
			joins it as a left bank tributary, it is about 300 yards broad. There is a boat bridge at Nāsirīyah of 25 pontoons. The celebrated ancient ruins of Muqaiyar are situated on a slight eminence, to the south of the river, about 6 miles south-west of Nāsirīyah.
Sūq-ash-Shuyūkh	Both banks, 20 miles. East-south-east.	See article Süq-ash-Shuyükh.	The left bank between Nāsiriyah and Sūq-ash-Shuyūkh is a swamp, formed by the spreading out and commingling of the Shatt-al-Gharāf and the Euphrates. At Sūq-ash-Shuyūkh the river proper cannot be very broad as the bridge contains only a dozen boats. About 6 miles south- ward of Sūq-ash-Shu- yūkh is the village of Khamīsīyah. Three creeks which lead from the river to Khamīsīyah unite at that place and the canal formed by their junction is
Madînah	Right bank 70 miles (and about 12 miles above Qūrnah). Village. East by north.	See article Madinah	said to connect with the Shatt-al-'Arab just above Margil. In the reach from Sūq-ash-Shuyūkh to Madīnah the Eu- phrates runs through marshes notorious for their extent. Hammār, a village or small town which is the headquarters of a Nāhīyah of the



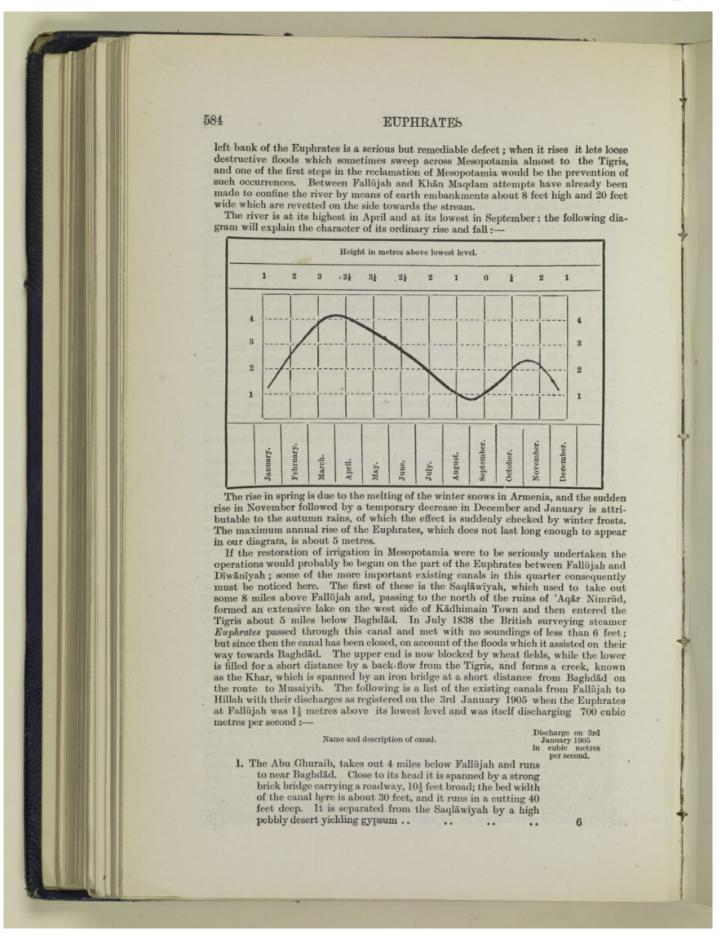


Name.	(1) On which side situated; (2) distance by stream, and (3) average direction from the last place.	Nature.	REMARKS.
STATE OF THE PARTY			
			same name in the Qadha of Sūq-ash-Shuyūkh and has a telegraph station, is situated on the left bank of the Euphrates about half-way between Sūq-ash-Shuyūkh and Madīnah, at the junction of the east-ernmost channel of the Shatt-al-Gharāf with the great river. A large stretch of the marshes below this point is known as Birkat - al-Hammār. Below Hammār again, on the same bank, is Jazāir or Kibāish, a considerable place inhabited by Bani Asad. The breadth of the Euprates from Sūq-ash-Shuyūkh to Madīnah and thence to Qūr-nah is described as on the average about 150 yards. In the swamps above Madīnah the depth is sometimes only 2½ feet. Near Ma īnah there are great marshes on the south side of river parttly known as Hor-aal-Jazaīr which communicate with the Shatt-al-'Arab by backwaters and from which also, in floods, Euphrates water finds its way
States sint or spiller a Mariod daily area State a forces that air a	ne navigation of the Euph		down to the hollow between Basrah and Zubair towns,









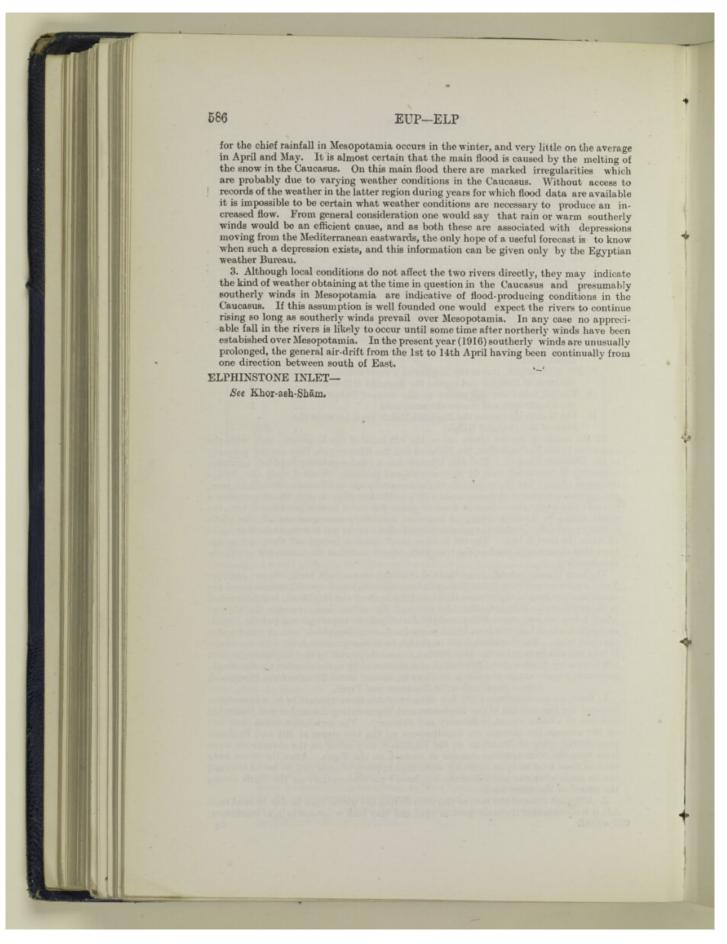
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [585] (622/1050)

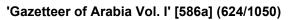


			309	
	EUPHRATES		585	
	Name and description of canal.	Discharge January	on 3r &	
	2. The Radhwānīyah, of which the head is a m or t	in cubie r	netres	
	3. The Mahmudiyah, takes out below the Radhwāni	vah. crosses		
	the Dagndad-Karbala road at Mahmūdīyah and the Tigris at Madāin. Near its head it is crossed	approaches by a brick		
	bed width of the canal at the same place is 12 feet	wide. The		
	5. The Sikandariyah further down, croses the Baghda	Nil		
	6. The Musaiyib, leaves the river just above the town	1		
	7. The Nasriyah, takes off between Musaivib and the	head of the		
	8. The Mahāwil, quits the reduced river several miles	h road 2		
	Hillah-road	Baghdād-	4.2	
	 The Khātūnīyah, leaves the Euphrates a short dist the ruins of Babylon and crosses the Baghdād-Hill 	ance above		
	the Khatūnīyāh and crosses the same road	bylon than		
	11. The Wardiyah, crosses the Baghdad-Hillah road be ruins of Babylon and Hillah	N/i7		
	All the canals in the list above are on the left bank of exception of the Radhwānīyah, the Mahāwil and the Khatu of the Dāiratas Senīyah. The Alm Chamilla and the Khatu	nivah they are the	nan mankari	
	consisting of two spans each 2½ metres wide and probable	egulating-head of n	nasonry,	
	the aggregate discharge of these canals with a rather low riv	ndifferent. As will	be seen,	
	second; this might rise it time of flood to about 200 cubic result would be flooding, owing to imperfect subsidiary country; and cultivators in the arrangement of Sissidiary	arrangements of 41	o milests	
	all when the river is high. The silt in these small canals is	not to irrigate their	lands at	
	toms that clearance is not keeping pace with deposit and t deteriorating. The large Husainiyah canal and Shatt-al-Hindiyah on the 2 and 5 miles respectively below Manifold and 5 miles respectively below Ma			
	2 and 5 miles respectively below Musairib, form the subjects small canals on both banks between Hillah and the head of the in the article on the Hillah. On the Hillah and the head of the			
	in the article on the Hillah Qadha, do not call for notice which takes out just above Hillah and the Jarbū'iyah, an in	have expent the	Train-1	
	the right bank. The Daghārah itself, on the left bank is sen	aghārah, both of which	h are on	
	left bank some 2 miles above Diwaniyah and swallowed up;	off by the Euphrates	from its	
	Note on the Floods of the Euphrates and Tier	ut 30 miles from Div	vānīyah	
	between the rise and fall of the Euphrates and Tiggis during	appears to be a con		
	on the average the changes are simultaneous on the two	correlation is not cl	ose but	
	later than the corresponding changes at Amerah on the	cur on the average s	ix days	
	can be made after rise and fall of the Euprates from observ			
. 1	2. Although some of the rises of the river during the wind			
C	fall, it is obvious that the main flood in April and May 15th i	s not due to local con	ditions,	
				1

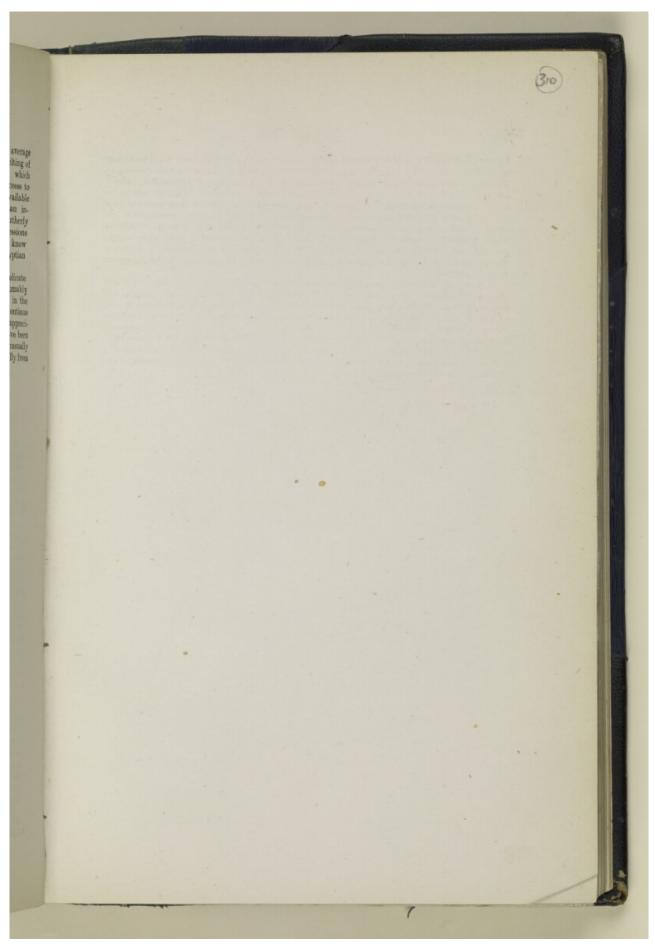
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [586] (623/1050)





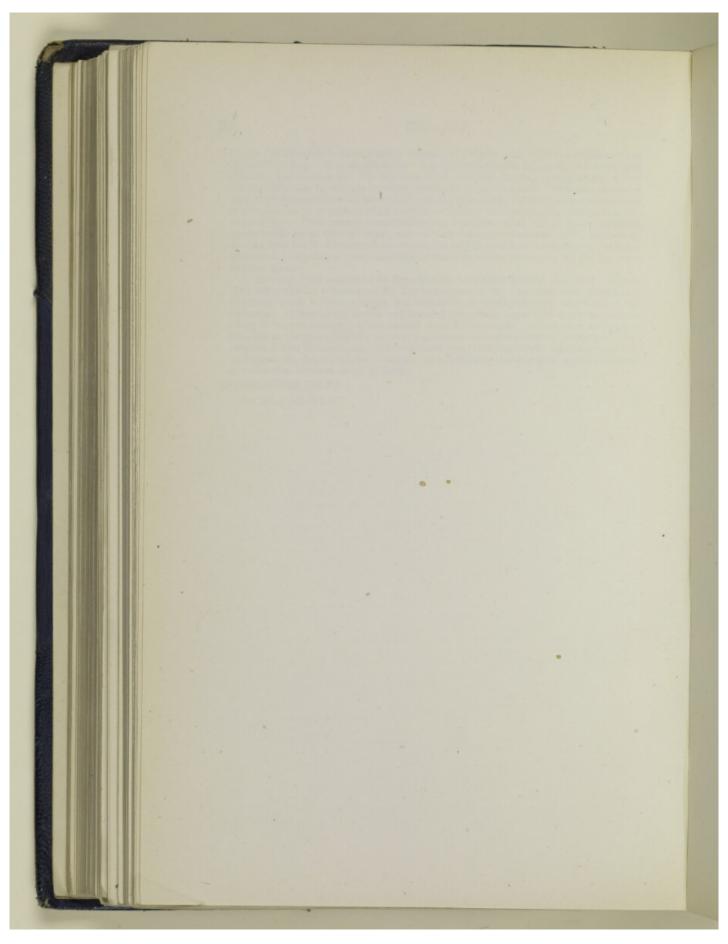






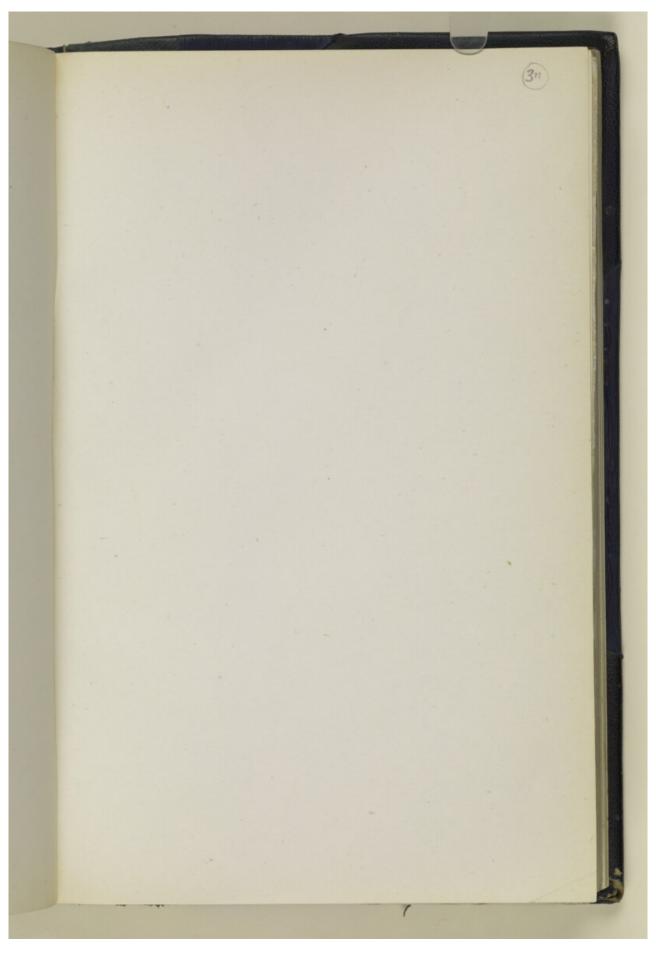






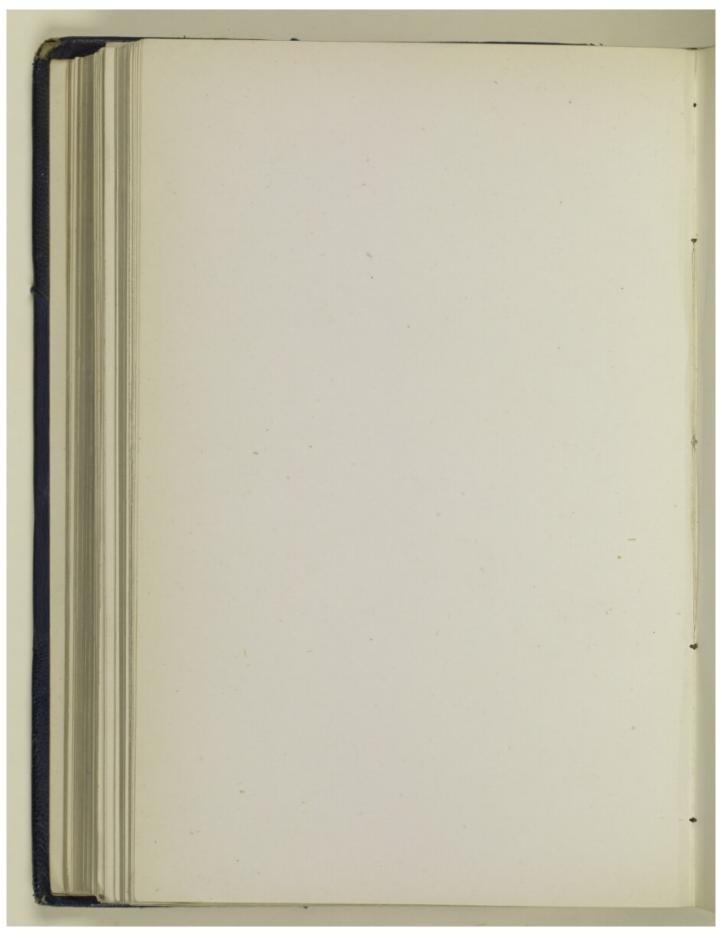






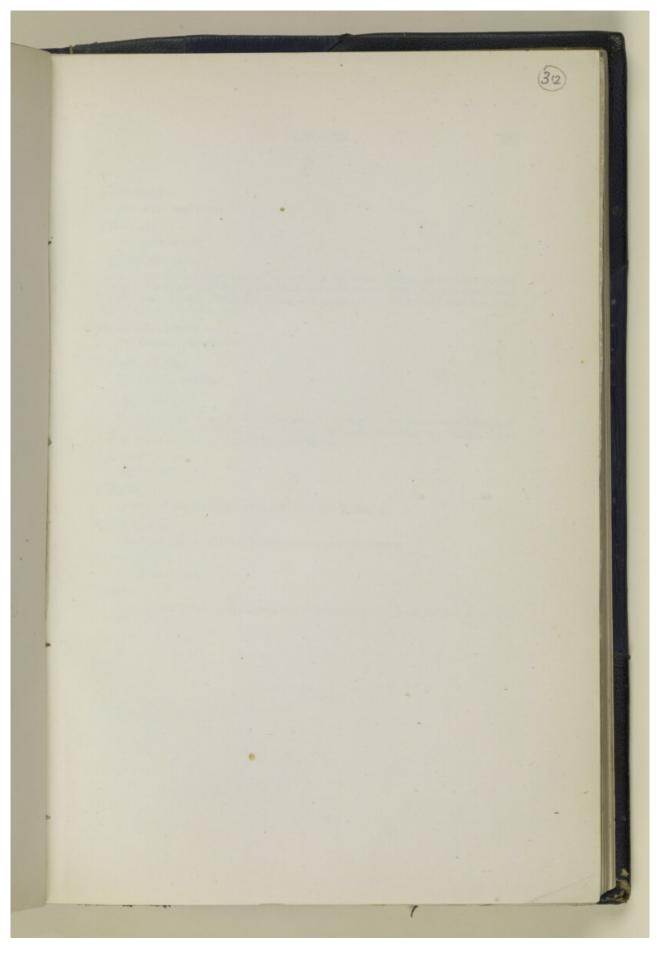






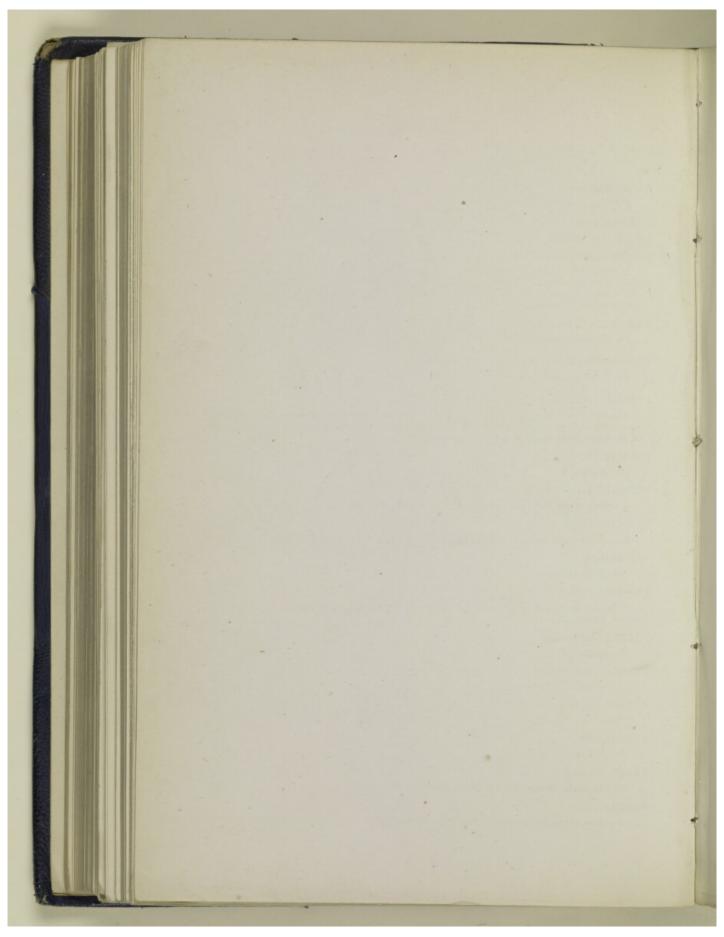






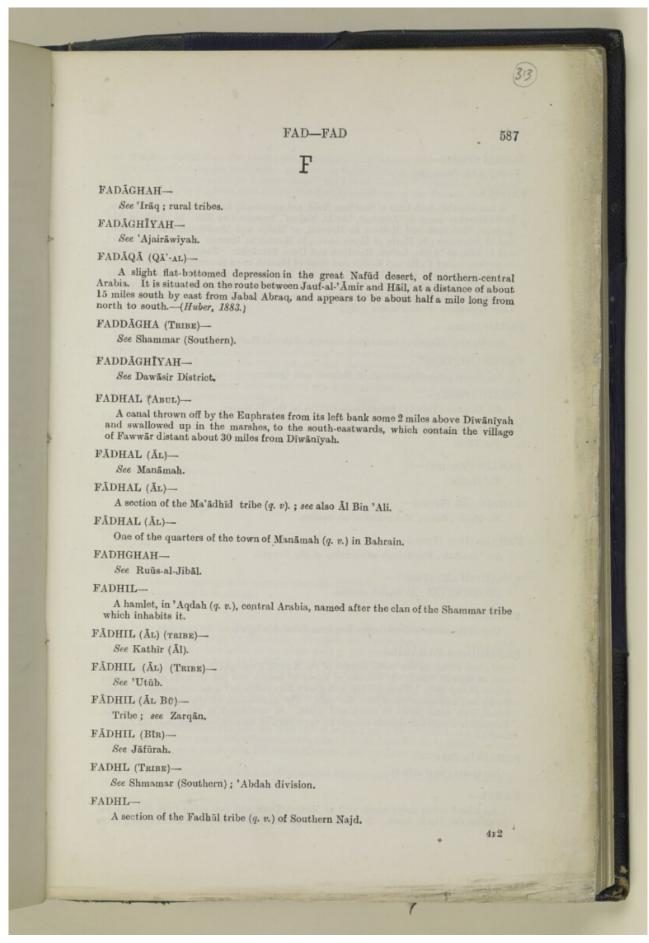
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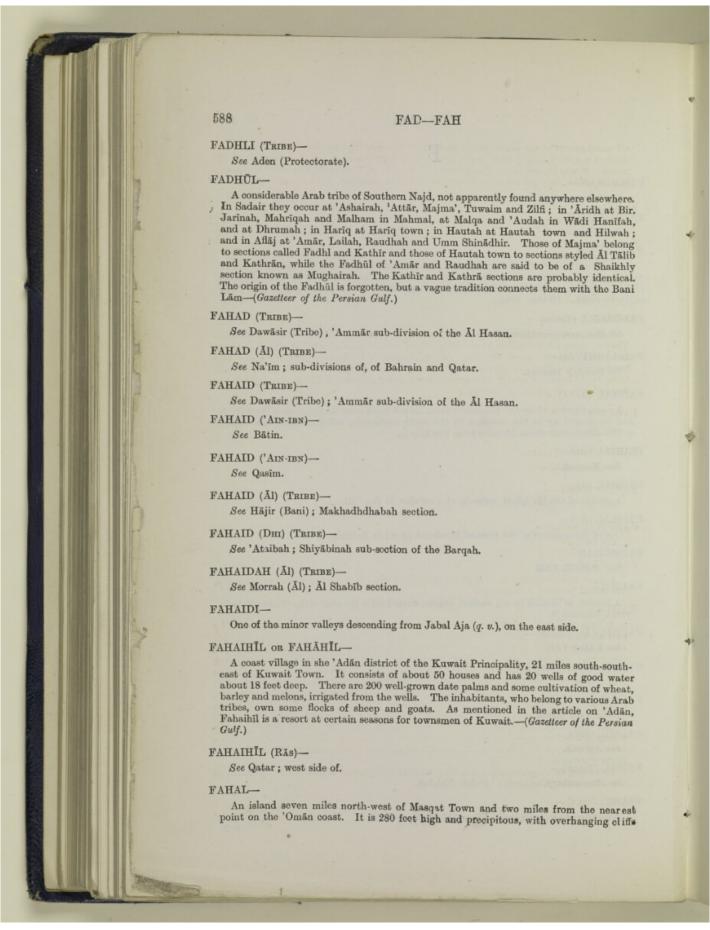
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [587] (630/1050)





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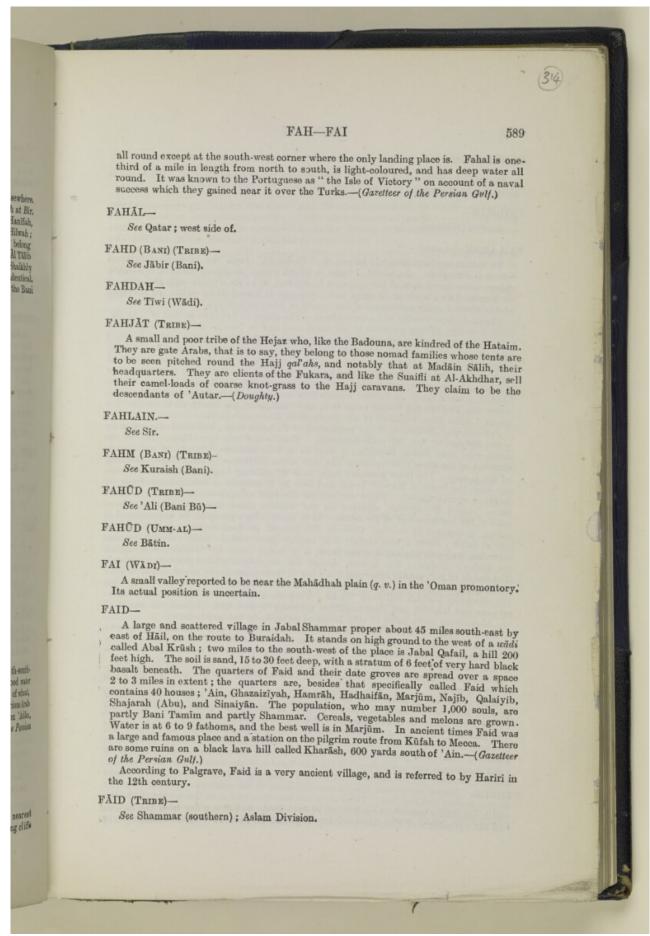




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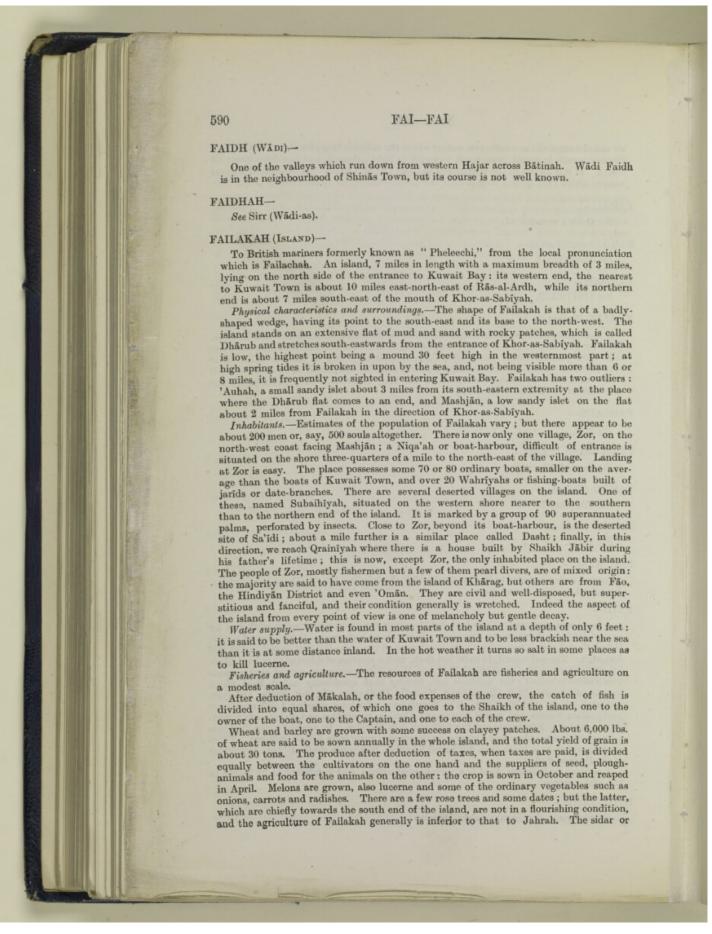
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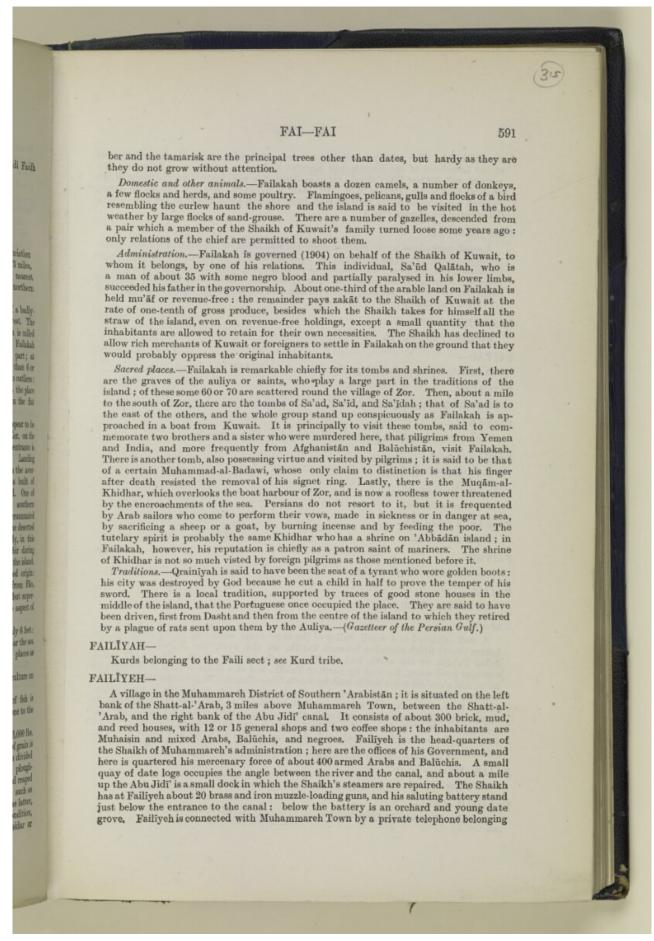
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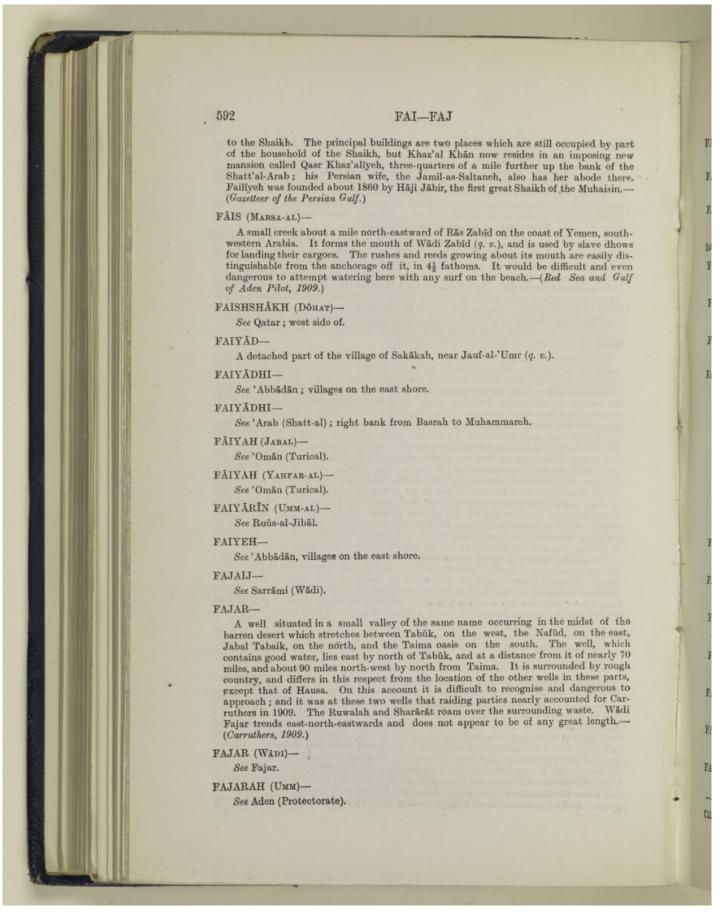
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'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [592] (635/1050)





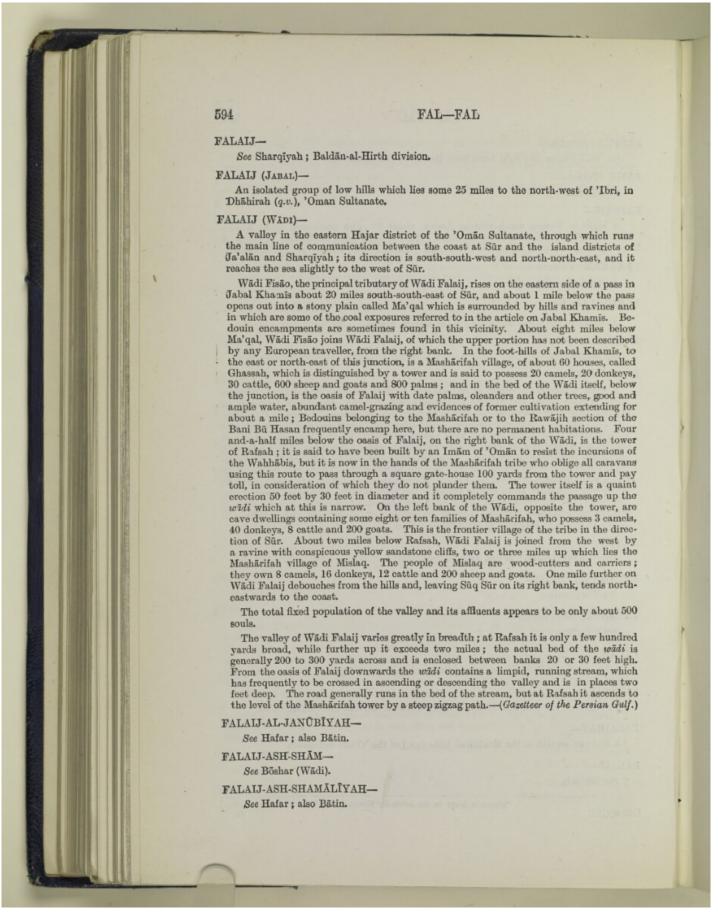
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FAJT-FAL FAJT-AL'ARAB— See 'Arab (Shatt-al); right bank from Basrah to Muhammarch. FAJIR (TRINE)— See Fukara. FAJRAH— A bight in Yemen, south-western Arabia, about 20 miles northward from Mokha and 7½ miles southward from Moshij.* There is fairly good anchorage in about 3 fathoms, sandy bottom, for about 100 dhows. Marsa Fajrah belongs to the Zahariyin, FAKAKAH (Donar)— See Muharraq (Island). FAKKAI (AL BO)— A soction of the Hüwalah tribe (q. v.) of castern Arabia. FAKKAI (Knos)— A coast village in the centre of Shamailiyah tract in Truical 'Omān about 23 miles north of Khor Kalba and 20 miles south south-ceat of Dibah. Khor Fakkān stands on the southern shore of and 20 miles south south-ceat of Dibah. Khor Fakkān stands on the southern shore of the south of the southern shore of			210
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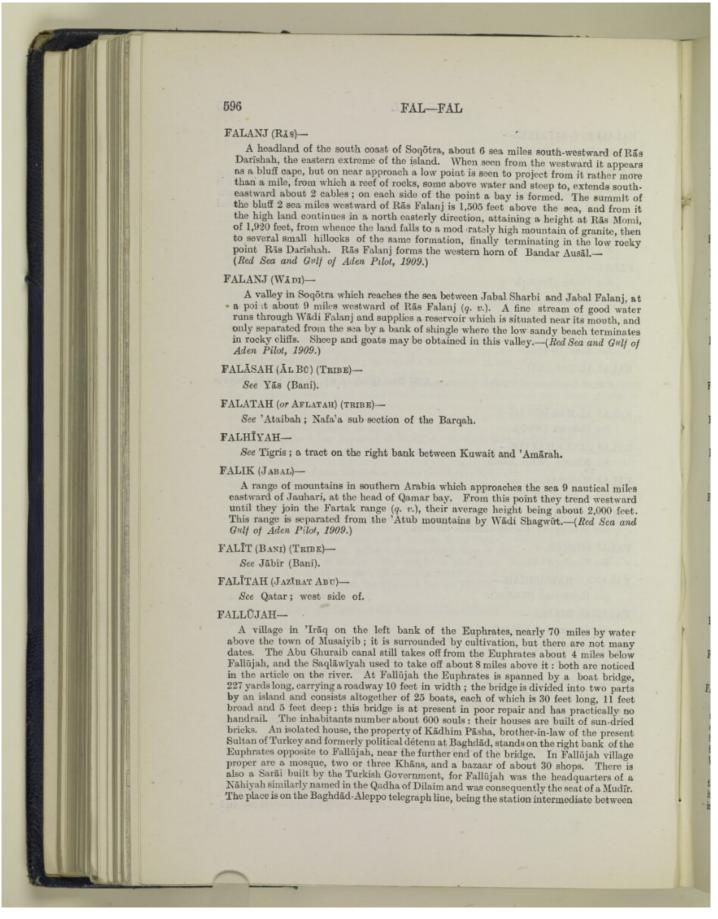
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		317
	FAL—FAL	595
FALAIJ BIN-QAFAIYIR—		
See Hatta (Wādi).		
FALAIT IBN QANAT (BIRKAT	-(-	
A cistern, with a ruined fort situated westward of the Linah v Birkat Falait Ibn Qanat ma and enters the stony desert of	t, in north-eastern Arabia on the Darb wells and about 4 miles north of Birkat Qa rks the place where the Darb Zubaidah l	sr Ibn 'Athīyah.
FALAIYAH— See Sir.		
FALAJ—		
See 'Oman (Proper).		
FALAJ ĀL'ALI (OR FALAI)—		
See Qaiwain (Umm-al).	to a pulse AMI to man have with the	Committee of the second
FALAJ-AL 'ALI (OR FALAJ BAN	T'UMB)—	
See Fara' (Wādi).		
FALAJ-AL-FARANJI—		
One of the cluster of hamlets ate.	known as Aflāj Bani Qitab (q. v.), in th	e 'Omān Sultan-
FALAJ-AL-MARĀGHAH—		
See Mahram (Wādi).		
FALAJ BANI KHAZAIR— See Kharūs (Wādi Bani).		
FALAJ HARMAL—		
See Sarrāmi (Wādi).		
FALAJ MAS'ÜD—		
See Sharqīyah; Baldān-al-I	Hirth division.	
FALAJ SHIRĀH—		
See Fara' (Wādi).		
FALAJ-AL-HAWĀSINAH— See Hawāsinah (Wādi-al).		
FALAJ-AL-HIJĀRI—		
See Saham (Sub-Vilāyat).		
FALAJ-AL-QABĂIL—		
See Sohār Vilāyat.		The second secon
FALAJ-ASH-SHAKHĀRIYĪN—	so de partir de la	
See 'Āhin (Wādi).		Leader with the leader to the
FALAJ-AS-SŪQ—		Or State of the last of the la
See Jizi (Wādi-al).		
FALAJ-AL-WASTA (OR FALAJ-A	AL-HAWĀSHIM)—	
See Fara' (Wādi).		
FALANJ (JABAL)—		
See Falanj (Wādi).		4g2

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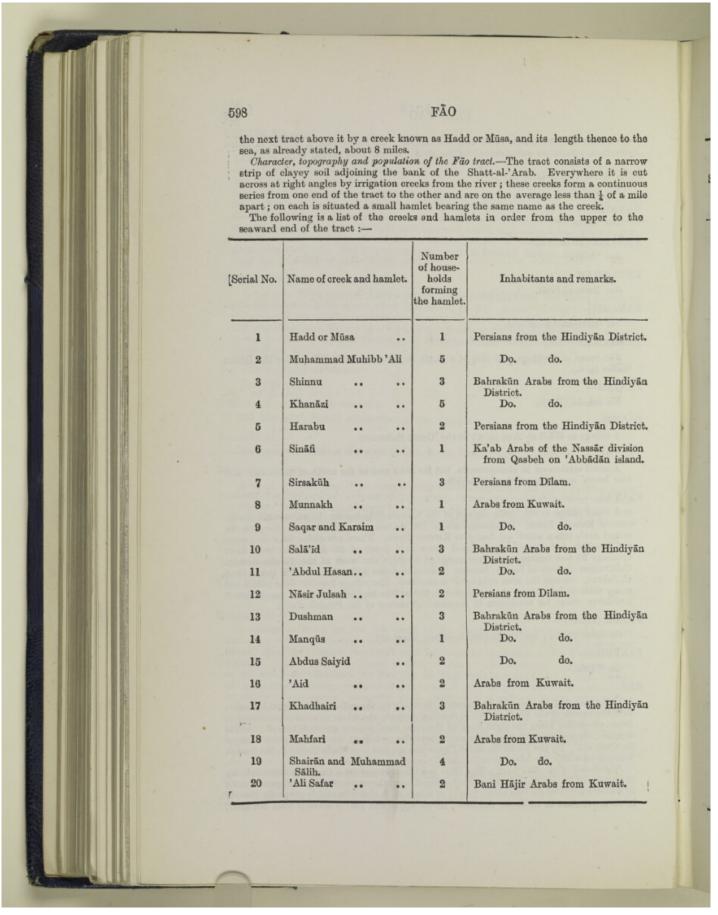
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	(318)
FAL—FAO 597	
the offices at Kādhimain Town and Rumādīyah: the connection is double in either direction. Fallujah was occupied by the British on the 19th March, 1917.	
FALŪQ (or FALŪH)— See Nafūd.	
FANAITIS—	
See 'Adān.	
FANAITIS (HILLOCK)— See 'Adān.	
FANAKHAH— See Ruūs-al-Jibāl.	
FANAKU—	
See Salāmah-wa-binātha.	
FANHARAH—	
The name of a village, and also of a canal, in the Barmanah Nähiyah of the Hillah Qadha $(q.\ v.)$.	
FANJAH—	
See Samāil (Wādi).	
FANKH— A village in Wādi-al-'Aqq (q. v.) in the 'Omān Sultanate.	
FANTAL—	
A small settlement in Mesopotamia, not far from and to the north of Samāwah and four hours' marching south of Ubaiyidh.	
FANTĀS—	
A coast village in the 'Adan district of the Kuwait Principality, 16 miles south-southeast of Kuwait Town. It contains about 100 houses; the inhabitants belong to the mixed Arab tribes which are found in Kuwait Town. There are about 30 wells; some are brackish, but others contain good water at a depth of 20 feet. The wells have openings 20 feet square, and three gangs of donkeys can work at one simultaneously. Cultivation consists of barley, lucerne, melons, radishes and onions, and is richer than at Jahrah, though the area cultivated is smaller. The village has 300 date palms and many sidar or ber trees. As mentioned in the article on 'Adan, it is to some extent a country resort for townsmen of Kuwait.—(Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf.)	
FĀNŪS (JABAL)—	
Or Jabal Sāffān; see 'Omān (south-eastern coast of).	
FANYAH—	
See Tārūt.	
This name, which as used by Europeans, refers only to the well-known telegraph station	
estate extending along the right bank of the river from the sea upwards to a distance of 8 miles; the telegraph station is situated above the middle of this tract at about 5 miles from the sea. By the Turks the name Fāo is also applied to a whole Qadha in the Basrah Wiālyat of which the administrative headquarters are at Fāo. Boundaries of the Fāo tract.—The Fāo tract is enclosed on its north-eastern side by the waters of the Shatt-al-'Arab and is bordered upon the south-west by the open desert; its breadth between the two varies from 1 of a miles.	
in its lower than in its upper reaches. At its upper end Fão is divided from Ma'āmir,	

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Serial No. Name of creek and hamlet. Number of households forming the hamlet. Muhammad Gudayān 4 Arabs from Kuwait. Persians from Kangūn. Do. do. The Fāo station is between this creek and the last. Ahmad Bārūn and Shumail. Arabs from Dīlam. Persians from Dīlam. Arabs from the Dawāsir District on the Shatt-al-'Arab. Ka'ab Arabs from Qasbeh on 'Abbādān island. This creek has a southerly branch called Yūsuf Bahraini.
22 Hāji Rashīd or Telegraph Creek. 23 Hāji 'Abdullah or Quarantine Creek. 24 Ahmad Bārūn and Shumail. 25 'Abdun Nabi
Creek. 23 Hāji 'Abdullah or Quarantine Creek. 24 Ahmad Bārūn and Shumail. 25 'Abdun Nabi
23 Hāji 'Abdullah or Quarantine Creek. 24 Ahmad Bārūn and Shumail. 25 'Abdun Nabi
25 mail. 'Abdun Nabi
25 'Abdun Nabi
26 Bin-Āyāi 12 Ka'ab Arabs from Qasbeh on 'Ab- bādān island. This creek has a southerly branch called Yūsuf Bahraini.
This creek has a southerly branch called Yūsuf Bahraini.
27 Tanaksīr 6 Persians from the Tangistān District.
28 'Hāji Abdullah 2 Persians from Kangūn.
Khalifah-bin-Ibrāhīm 3 Khashnām Arabs, who are possibly Muhaisin of the same branch as are found at Faddāghīyah.
30 Zarzūr 9 Ka'ab Arabs from Persia.
31 Kathaif and Dardshād 23 Ka'ab Arabs of the Nassār division from Qasbeh on 'Abbādān island.
32 'Ali Shīr 6 Persians from Dīlam.
Tähir and Näsir Safar 15 On the former Persians from Dilam ; on the later Kuwait Arabs.
34 Muhammad Sulaimān 7 Persians from the Hindiyān District.
35 'Abdur Rahīm and 'Abdul 'Azīz. Persians from Kangūn.
36 Mābin Sanaisar and As- 6 Ka'ab Arabs from Persia,
37 Hāji Sultān and Hāji 18 Do. do.
Dulainan.

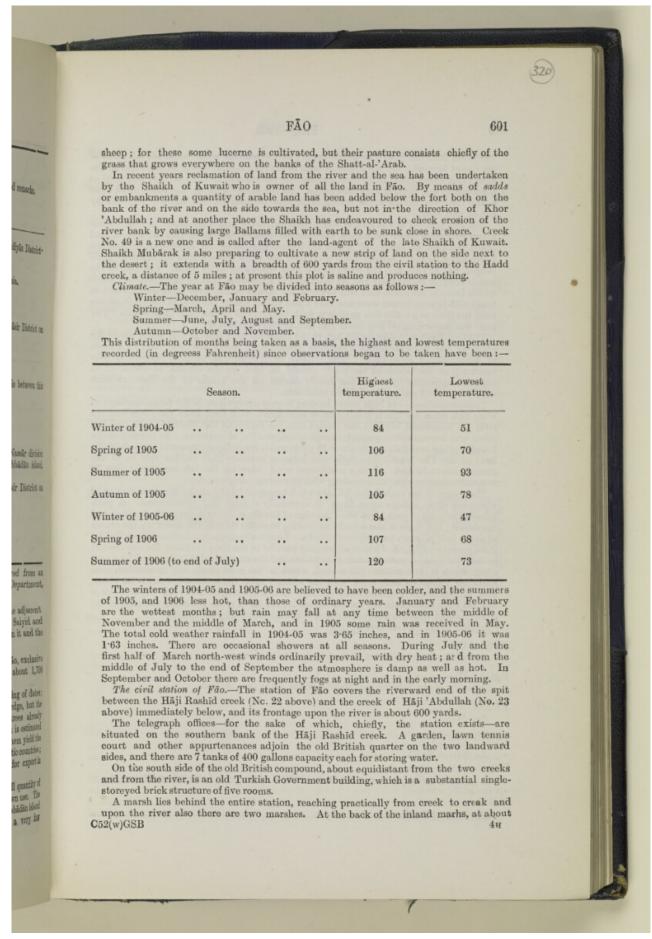
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600	FÃO				
Serial No.	Name of creek and hamlet.	Number of house- holds forming the hamlet.	Inhabitants and remarks.		
39	Bin Gajairi and Nahr	23	Persians from the Hindiyan District.		
40	Ibn Ahmad	9	Ka'ab Arabs from Persia.		
41	Habash and Bū Agap	20	Do. do.		
42	Muhammad 'Abd-ud- Dāim and Ahmad Zaich.	7	Arabs from the Dawāsir District on the Shatt-al-'Arab.		
43	Bū Sa'īd	7	Do. do.		
44	Mulla 'Īsa and Husain 'Abd-ud-Dāim.	5	Do. The Fao fort is between this creek and the last.		
45	Mulla Husain and 'Ajam Maghlūb.	14	Persians from Dīlam.		
46	Bait Subiyān	4	Ka'ab Arabs of the Nassār division from Qasbeh on 'Abbādān island.		
47	Bin'Alawi	16	Arabs from the Dawäsir District on the Shatt-al-'Arab.		
48	Husain Ahshamari	18	Persians from Kangun.		
49	'Abdul 'Azīz	4	Do. do.		
elaborate Fāo. A civil creeks of l Mulla 'Isa fort, and fort, and from th of the civi souls, and Agricult the groves clear space come down at 10,000. inferior qu some of th boxes to F A little vegetables cultivator	report by Mr. W. D. Cumn station, containing the Fão Hāji 'Abdullah and Hāji Ra: there are thus 22 creeks in 6 below the fort. The above table it will be appled that it consists of very hourse of the Fāo tract.—Agricus generally begin between 2 generally begin between 2 generally begin between 2 generally begin between 2 generally begin between 1 to the bank. The present The date palms of Fão ha alities of fruit known as Sāir e better sort, however, are no curope and America. Wheat and barley is product is raised by the people, bot is do not keep livestock on the	telegraph of shid and a for Fao above to be dealt with eterogeneous alture is alm 00 and 800 inted with per number of the aluxurian which are expected for local of the same scale.	d in this article is derived from an indo-European Telegraph Department, fice, is situated between the adjacent ort between the creeks Bū Saiyid and the civil station, 21 between it and the the fixed population of Fão, exclusive a further on, amounts to about 1,700 is elements. In the land the water's edge, but the alms and in places the trees already palms in the whole tract is estimated int growth, but most of them yield the coported in baskets to Asiatic countries; up by Basrah dealers for export in consumption; and a small quantity of or and winter, for their own use. The sas the inhabitants of 'Abbādān island own some cattle and a very few		

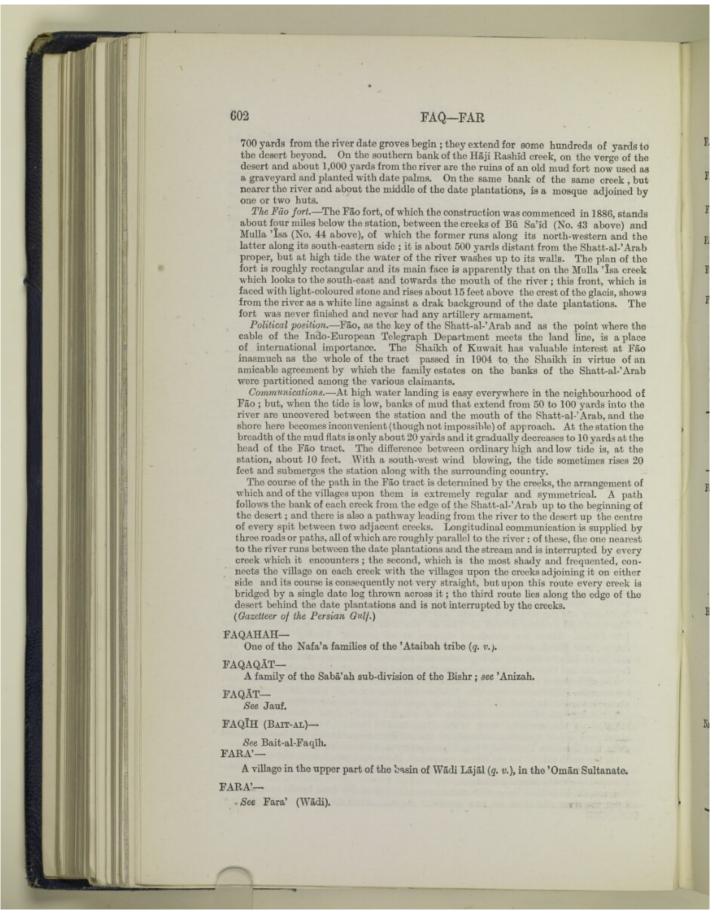
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		FAR—FAI	R	603	
FARA'—					
See Hām (Wā	idi)				
FAR'A (AL)— See Far'a (W	adi)				
FARA' (Islands)-					
	slands and Bank); eastern side	3.		
FARA' (JABAL)— See Aja (Jaba	al).				
FARA' (NAJD-AL)- See Wādi Far FARA' (Wādi)—					
head on the north to the north of H the highest peak north-east directi coast, at a point contains an inter Wushail and Jar	h side of the Najd [amrat-al-'Abriyi of Jabal Akhdha ion, finally reachi about 45 miles rmittent stream nmah.	I al-Fara' in the in in 'Omān Pr r: from the Na ing the sea on distant in a se which appears	te Western Hajar hi roper and a few mile ajd Wādi Fara' ru the west side of Mas traight line from it	f Omān which has its lls, some fifteen miles se east of Jabal Shām, ns in a general north- ma'ah on the Bātinah s origin. The valley tt Rustāq, Ghashab,	
Village.	Position.	On which bank.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.	
Fara'	Half an hour below the Najd.	Right	70 houses of Bani 'Auf.	The people grow wheat, barley and millet and are carriers. They have 6 camels, 30 donkeys, 70 cattle and 700 sheep and goats,	
· in annual college	Maria de la companya della companya			There are 2,000 date palms.	
Hail	Two hours below Fara'.	Left	100 houses of Mishāqisah.	The people are carriers, grow wheat,	
	la mand		T TO THE STATE OF	barley and millet, and possess 10 horses, 10 don- keys and 20 cattle. Date palms number about 1,000.	
Naziyāh	Adjoins Hail	Do	30 houses of Bani' Auf.	Cultivation and occupations as at Hail. Livestock are 10 cattle and 50 sheep and goats. 1,000 date trees.	
				4H2	
				9H2	





604	FARA				
Village.	Position.	On which bank.	Houses and inhabitants.	REMARKS.	
'Alāyat-al-Mazārī'	Opposite Nāzī- yah.	Right	300 houses of Mazārī'.	There is a fort called Burj-al-Mazārī, held by 30 men of the Mazārī' tribe,	
				immediately above the village: it has a date plantation and spring of fresh water. There are 40 don- keys, 100 cattle and 200 sheep and goats. Date	
Swālih	Adjoins 'Alāy- at-al-Mazā- rī'.	Do	40 houses of Bani 'Adi.	palms 20,000. Cultivators of grain as at Fara' and p o s s e s s 12 donkeys, 20 cattle and 40 sheep and goats. 9,000 date	
Hājrat-ash-Shaikh	Adjoins the last village.	Do	50 houses of Bani Hina.	trees. Cultivation as at Sawālih: date palms number about 10,000: live-stock are 20 donkeys, 20 cattle and 40 sheep and goats.	
Hārat-al-Jabah	Do	Do	100 houses of Bani Hina and Āl Bū Sa'īd.	Cultivation as at Sawālih: there are 30 donkeys, 30 cattle and 80 sheep and goats: dates are estimated at 5,000 trees.	
Mahādhar	Quarter of an hour below the last village.	Do	200 houses of Dalālīl, an inferior community who trade in cattle.	Here are 20 don- keys, 40 cattle, 150 sheep and goats and 2,000 date palms.	
Bait-al-Qarn	Do	Do	60 houses of 'Abriyîn and Sharāinah, also a few Āl Bū Sa'īd.	The people are traders and own 8,000 date trees, 10 donkeys, 10 cattle and 50 sheep and goats.	





		FARA			605	
Village.	Position.	On which bank.		Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.	
Hawājiri	Opposite Bait al-Qarn.	Left	:	30 houses of Manād h a r a h and Dalālīl.	The inhabitants weave and cuti- vate grain, and own 7 donkeys, 4 cattle and 25 sheep and goats. Dates are 2,000	
Qal'at Kasra or Rustāq.	Adjoins the last village.	Do.		. ded	trees. See article Rustāq.	
Qasra	Nearly oppo- site Hawājiri.	Right		150 houses of Bani 'Adi and Bani Lamak.	The people trade and cultivate grain and have 15 donkeys, 15 cattle and 100 sheep.	
Rummānīyah	Opposite Qal'at Kasra,	Do.		50 houses of Salaimiyin,	Cultivators, possessing 8 don- keys, 7 cattle and 50 sheep and goats. Date trees, 4,000.	
Umm Himār	Adjoins Rum- mānīyah.	Do.		60 houses of Bani Shakail and Bani Lamak.	The people are carriers and cultivators and own the same livestock as those of R u m m ā n ī yah. The date palms of this village are estimated at 20,000.	
'Ain-ar-Ramāh	A short distance below Umm Himār.	Left		300 houses of Ramāh, a tribe not found elsewhere in 'Omān.	The inhabitants are silversmiths and cultivators; they have 40 donkeys, 20 cattle, 200 sheep and goats, and date palms are said to number 30,000.	
Murbah	Half an hour below 'Ain-ar- Ramāh.			150 houses of Bani 'Adi.	Grain is cultivated. There are 20 donkeys, 15 cattle and 100 sheep and goats, and date palms are placed at 25,000.	





606		FAR	A	
Village.	Position.	On which bank.	Houses and inhabitants.	REMARKS.
Saqairīyah	Opposite Mur- bah.	Right	30 houses of Bani Hina.	Cultivation; there are 5,000 palms, 5 donkeys, 4 cattle and 20 sheep and goats.
Hallah	Adjoins Murbah.	Left	100 houses of Manādharah.	Cultivation of wheat, millet and lucerne. Livestock are 8 donkeys, 10 cattle and 100 sheep and goats, Date trees, 6,000.
Ghashab	Half an hour below Hallah.	On both banks.	500 mud houses of Bani 'Adi of the Bani Bakar section and of Bani 'Umar.	Same cultivation as at Hallah. Animals are 25 donkeys, 25 cattle and 250 sheep and goats. There are said to be 40,000 date palms here.
Tikhah	Adjoins Ghashab.	Left	20 houses of the Wilad 'Abd-as-Salām section of the Ya'āribah.	Same crops as at Hallah above; livestock are 20 donkeys, 20 cattle and 120 sheep and goats; and dates are estimated at 30,000 trees.
Wabil	Opposite Tikhāh.	Right	150 houses of Bani 'Adi.	Same cultivation as preceding villages. Animals are the same as at Tikhah. Date trees 8,000.
Ain Wabil	Adjoins Wabil	Do	No houses	There are plantation of date palms, amounting to about 8,000 trees. The animals on this estate are 30 donkeys, 30 cattle and 200 sheep and goats.





		FARA	-	607	
Village.	Position.	On which bank.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.	
Mizāhīt	Adjoins 'Ain Wabil.	Do	200 houses of Manādharah, Mishāqisah and the Bani Salmān section of the Miyāyihah.	There is a post of 15 'Askaris here, representing the authority of the Sultān of 'Omān. Livestock are 30 donkeys and 500 sheep and goats. The number of date palms is stated at 12,000.	
Falaj Shirāh	Half an hour below Mizā- hīt.	Do	100 houses of Siyābiyin and 'Abābīd.	The lowest village within the hills of Hajar. Here are 10 donkeys, 70 sheep and goats and 8,000 date palms.	
Wushail	Opposite Falaj Shirāh.	Left	700 houses of Mishāqisah and Mazārī'.	There are only a very few cattle here, but dates are placed at 60,000 trees.	
Falaj-al-'Āli or Falaj Bani Umr.	One hour be- low Falaj Shirāh.	Right	150 houses of Bani 'Umr.	No animals. Date palms are said to number 18,000.	
Falaj-al-Wusta or Falaj-al-Hawāshim	Quarter of an hour below Falaj-al-'Åli.	Do	150 houses of Hawāshim.	No animals and the number of palms is somewhat smaller than at Falaj-al-'Āli.	
Dāris	Adjoins Falaj- al-Wusta.	Do	40 houses of Yāl Sa'ad and Ha- wāshim.	Five camels only, but about 12,000 date palms.	
Shabaikah	Three-quarters of an hour below Dāris.	On both banks.	50 houses of Bani Hina and Hawāshim.	No livestock: 2,000 date palms.	
Hazam	Half a mile below Sha- baikah.	Left		See article Haz-	
Misfāh	Half an hour below Ha- zam.		100 houses of Siyābiyin and Bani 'Auf.		

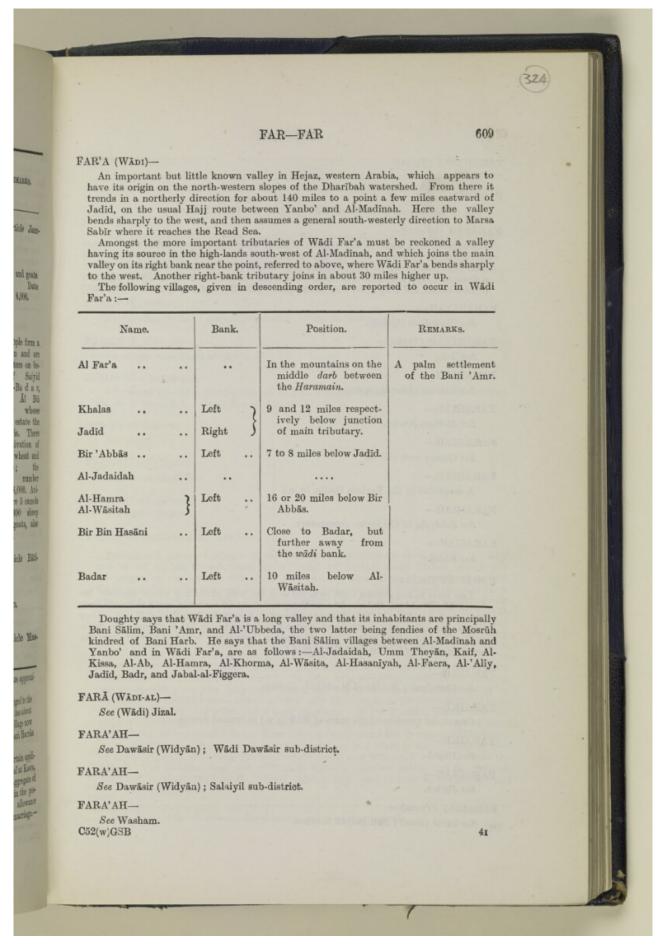




608		FARA		
Village.	Position.	On which bank.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.
Jammah	Opposite Hazam.	Half an hour east of the right bank.		See article Jammah.
Buwairid	Do	Quarter of an hour east of Jammah.	50 houses of Bani Harrās and of Balūchis, ser- vants of the Āl Bū Sa'īd.	30 sheep and goats only. Date palms, 8,000.
Mansūr	Do	Half an hour east of Jammah.	40 houses of Bani Harrās.	The people form a garrison and are cultivators on behalf of Saiyid 'Ali-bin-Ba d a r, of the Ål Bū Sa'id whose private estate the village is. There is cultivation of dates, wheat and lucerne; the palms number about 8,000. Animals are 5 camels and 300 sheep and goats, also
Tarīf	Three hours below Hazam.	Left		I horse. See article Bātinah.
Tau-ash-Shawi	Opposite Tarif	Right		Ditto.
Masna'ah	One hour below Tarif.	Do		See article Mas- na'ah.
mately 25,000 sou There is also a r Government of th 12 wells, one of w deserted was Hā and Siyābīn. The trade of cation; it is some which is the capit villages from Ha session of Saiyie	uined village calle ie 'Omān Sultana vhich is very larg jar, about 2 mile Wādi Fara' is wi times used to des al of the valley, zam inclusive up d Sa'id bin-Ibrā from the Sultān	ed Munāqi neate and half to te and is still us s south of Jan th Masn'ah. 'ignate particul but more gene wards. All Ruim-bin-Qais-b	r Wushail, half of whe inhabitants of Wed for irrigation. mah; it was held The name Rustāq if arly the fortified virally it refers to the state of the latter in-'Azzā-1, who recome the in-'Azzā-1, who recome	hich belonged to the Yushail; it has about Another village now by the Bani Harrās of uncertain applilage of Qal'at Kasra, he whole aggregate of sense, is in the posceives an allowance sister in marriage.—

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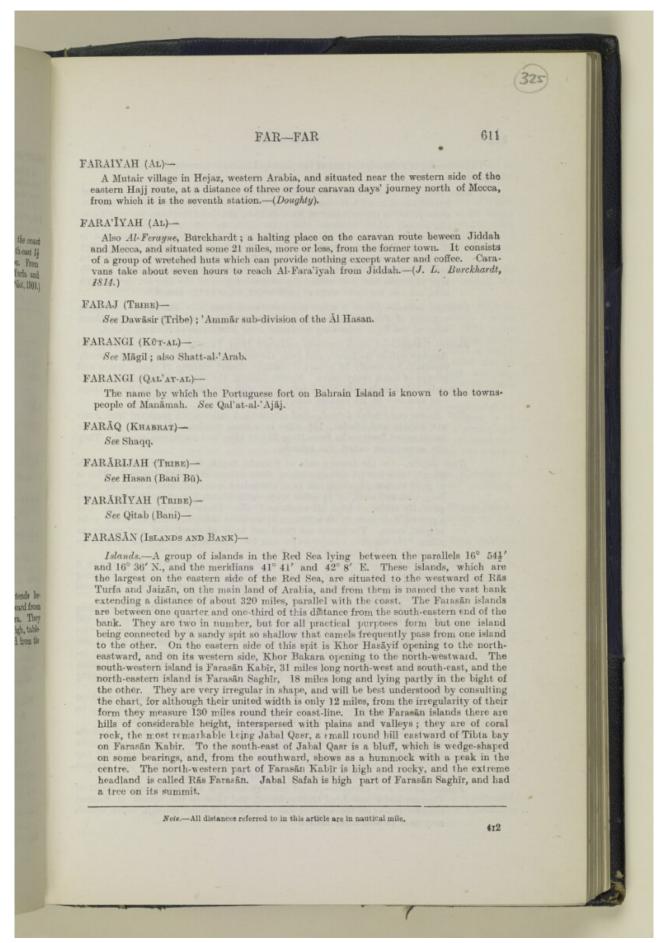
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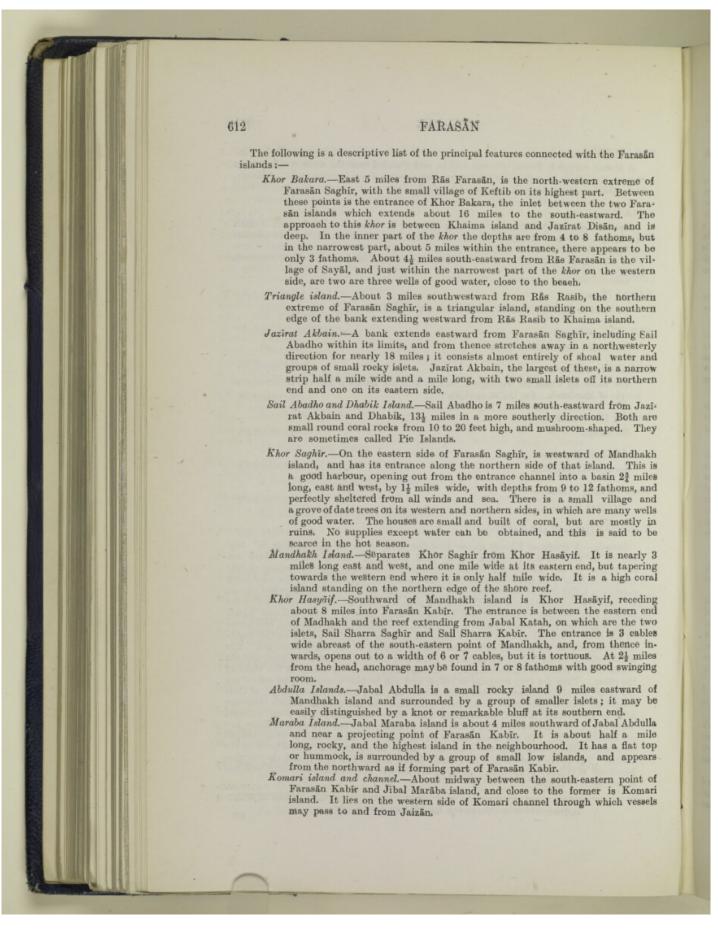
610 FAR—FAR
FARĀDASSA (Tribe)—
See Hataim.
FARĀDĪS—
One of the sections of the Darū' tribe (q. v), of the 'Omān Sultanate.
FARĀFAR (ISLAND)— A narrow, long, sandy island in front of Khor Abas Saba, near Jaizān, on the coast of Yemen, south-western Arabia. The western end of the island lies east-south-east 1½ miles from Rās Turfa, and from that end it extends 2½ miles in the same direction. From a distance it appears as three islands. The inner channel lies between Rās Turfa and Shaura island, and is 2½ miles wide at this part.—(Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1909.)
FARĀHINAH—
See Diwāniyah (Qadah).
FARĀHINAH (TRIBE)—
See 'Irāq.
FARAIHAH—
See Bahrain (Island) ; springs. FARAIHAH—
See Al-Hasa (Oasis).
FARAIHAH—
See Qatar; west side of.
FARAIHAH.— A muqūta'ah in the Kerbela Qadha (q. v.).
FARAIHAH—
See Zubārah, in the Qatar promontory.
FARAIJAH—
See Kharj.
FARAIJĀT (Islands)—
Two islets in the Persian Gulf, situated near the head of the bay which extends between Abu Dhabi and Qatar. The northern lies about 19 sea miles south-eastward from the entrance to Khor-al-'Odaid, and the southern, 6 sea miles from Rās-al-Hazra. They are two sea miles apart, north-north-west and south-south-east, about 20 feet high, table-topped, and of a light colour. A reef extends about 2 sea miles southward from the northern islet.—(Persian Gulf Pilot, 1914.)
FARAIKH— See Sharqīyah; Baldān-al-Masākirah division.
FARAIKH—
One of the quarters of the town of Hāil (q. v.) in central Arabia.
FARAIKH—
See Dhaid.
FARAINAH— See Jiddah.
FARAISĂT (Tribe)—
See Turuf (Bani); Bait Saiyāh division.

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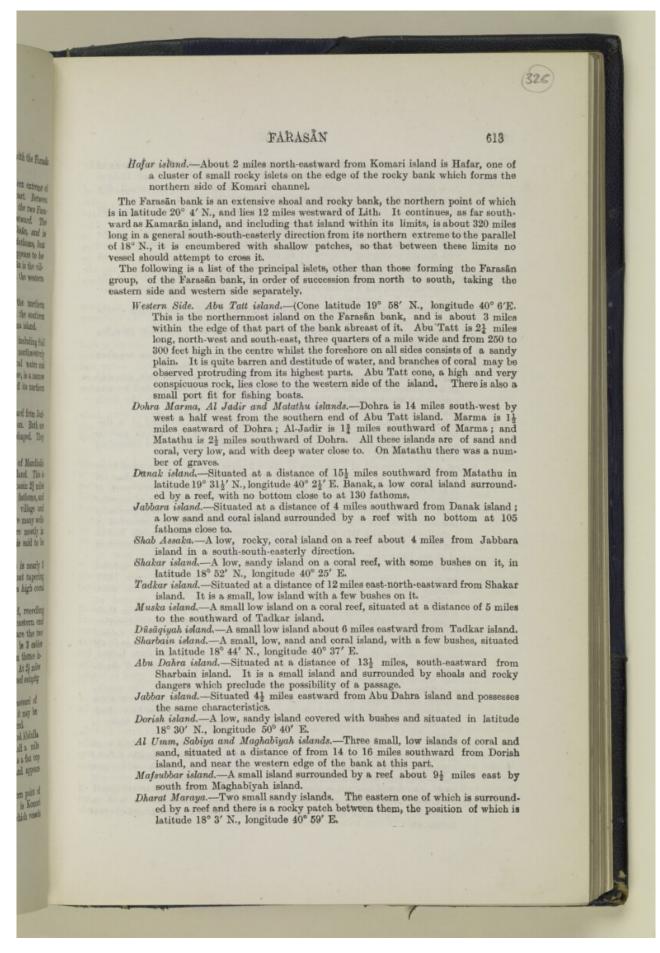




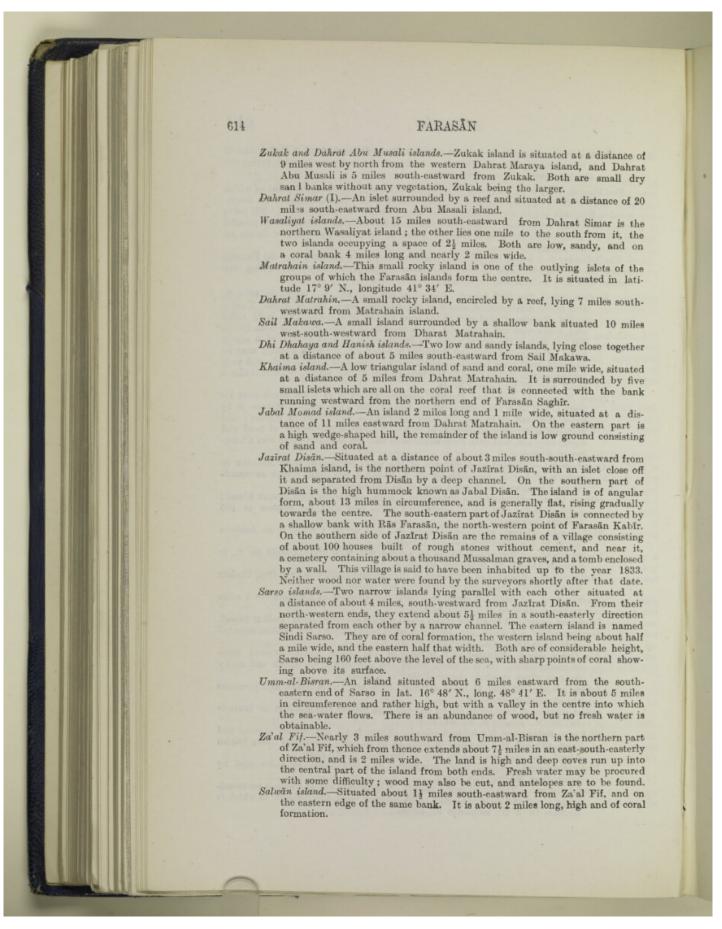


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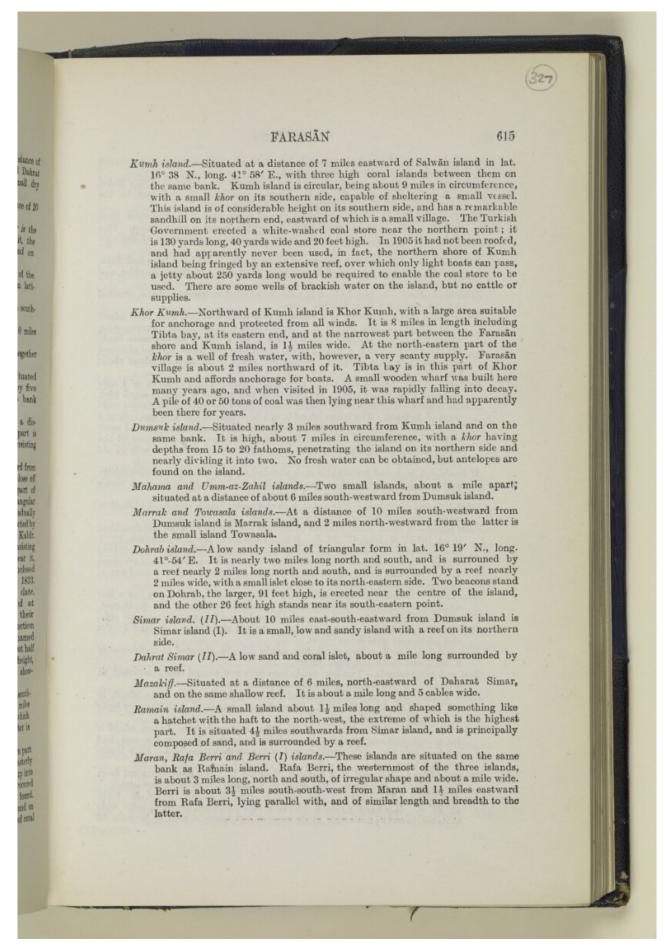




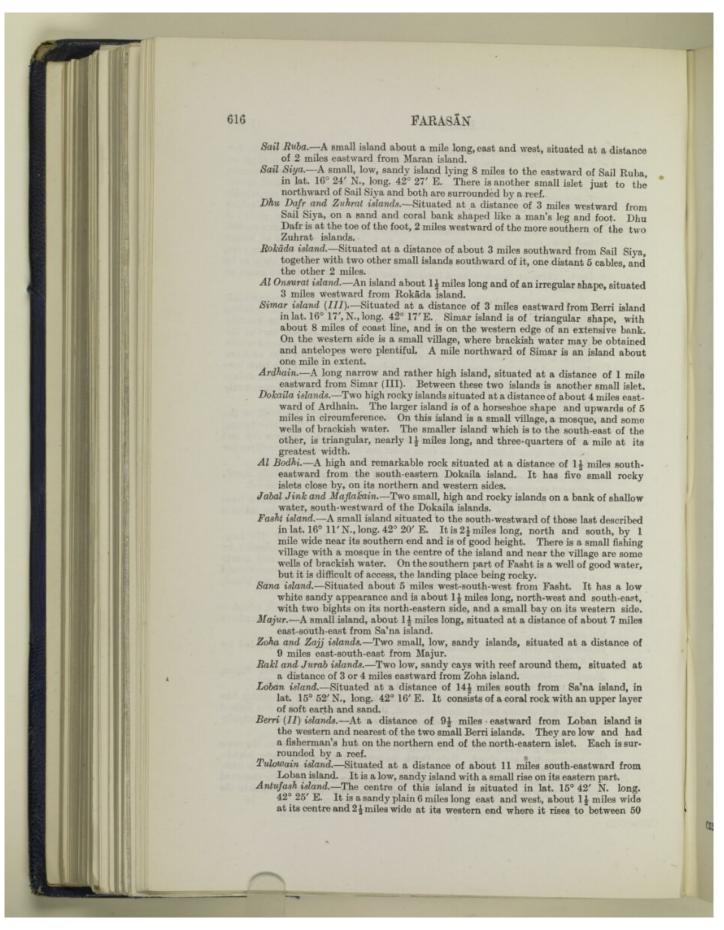






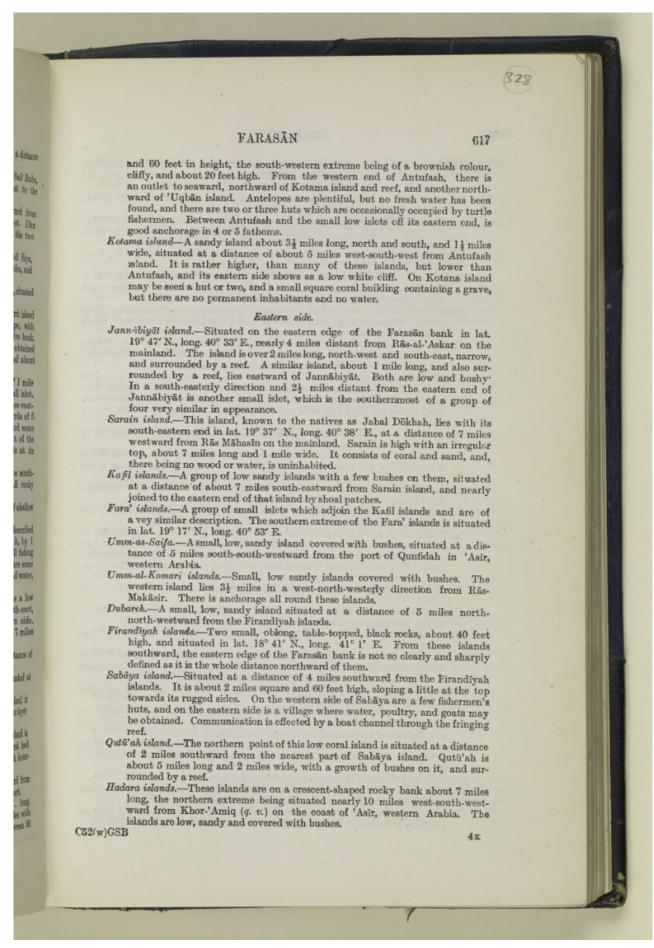




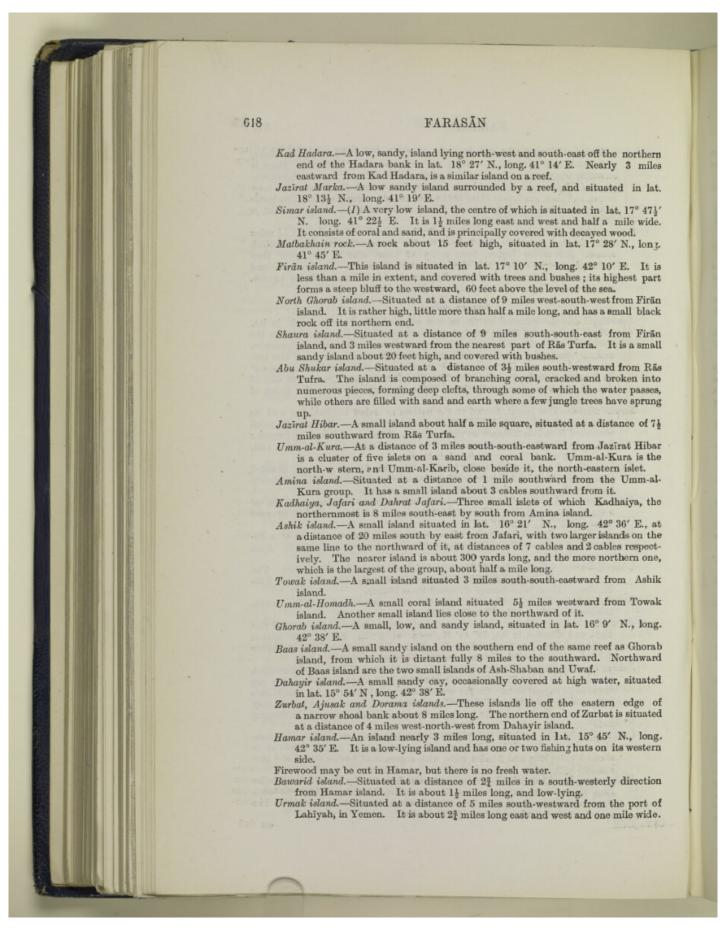


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'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [619] (662/1050)



See Farasān (Islands and Bank); islands. FARASĀN (Ras)— See Farasān (Islands and Bank); islands. FARASĀN SAGHĪR— See Farasān (Islands and Banks); islands. FARASH— See (Wādi-bin) 'Ali. FARĀWI (JABAL)— A small chain of low peaks in north-western Arabia, situated about 30 miles west-north-west from the Tayma oasis, and overlooking the Wādi Jarīdah from its southern bank. Southwards of these peaks is another small group of hills called Jabal Farwah, whose principal peak forms a good landmark along the route between Tayma and Tabūk. Both these small ranges are surrounded by low foothills.—(Huber; February, March, 1884.) FARĀWĪYAH— One of the Aulād Wāsil families of the Mutair tribe (q. v.).			(329)
Urmak is low, sandy and destitute of water, but there is a fishing village which is supplied with water from Lahiyah. In the centre of the north-eastern and south-western sides are two small mosques. Kadamān Kaghīr.—A small, low, and sandy island, situated at a distance of 6 miles in a west-south-westerly direction from the south-western part of Urmak island. Kadamān Kabīr.—A low, sandy island about 3 miles long, east and west, situated at a distance of 4½ miles south-westward from the nearest part or Urmak island. Al-Bodhī.—A low, sandy island about 3 miles long, east and west, situated at a distance of about 4 miles south-westward from Kadamān Kabīr. About 4 miles southward from Al Bodhi is a small sandy island. 'Upān island.—An island, the northern end of which is situated in lat. 15° 32′ N. long, 42° 21′ E. Its south-eastern end is about 4½ miles westward from Al Bodhi, and from thence extends about 5 miles in a north-westerly direction 'Upāha island is a low and sandy in the centre with a hill on its north-western extreme, and a bluff on the south. FARASĀN (Ras)— See Farasān (Islands and Bank); islands. FARASĀN (Ras)— See Farasān (Islands and Bank); islands. FARASĀN SAGHĪR— See Farasān (Islands and Banks); islands. FARASĀN SAGHĪR— See Farasān (Islands and Banks); islands. FARASĀN SAGHĪR— See Wadi-bin) 'Alli. FARĀWI (JABAL)— A small chain of low peaks in north-western Arabia, situated about 30 miles west-north-west from the Tayma oasis, and overlooking the Wādi Jarīdah from its southern bank. Southwards of these peaks is another small group of hills called Jabal Farwah, whose principal peak forms a good landmark along the route between Tayma and Tabūk. Both these small ranges are surrounded by low foothills—(Huber; February, March, 1884.) FARĀWIYAH— One of the Aulād Wāsil families of the Metair tribe (7, v.). FARDAT-AN-NADHĪM— A mouthying and more or less isolated underfeature of Jabal Shammar, Central Arabia, situated about half way between the Jubbah wells and the southern edge of the			
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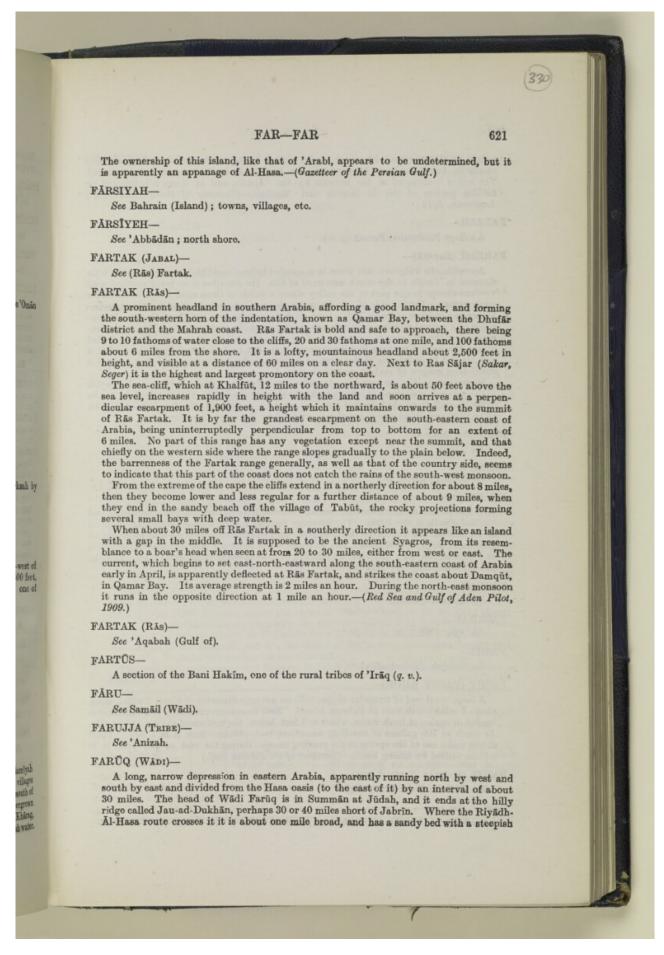
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T CHAIL HAR IIII	
	620 FAR-FAR
	DADITAN (I- DA)
	FARHĀN (ĀL BŪ)— See Muhaisin.
	FARÎDAH—
	See Jahrah.
	FARIDAH (Tribe)—
	See Harb; Bani-as-Safar sub-division of the Masrüh.
	FARINGI (Island)—
	See Aden (Port).
	FĀRIS (AULĀD)—
	^{'†} One of the sections of the Bani Rāsib tribe (q. v.) of the Ja'alān district of the 'Omān Sultanate.
	FĀRIS (Wilād)—
	One of the sections of the Bani Battāsh tribe (q. v.),
	FĀRIS BŪ HADĪD (GHAIT)—
	See Khatam.
	FARJĀN ('AIN)—
	See Kharj.
	FARJĀN (Tribe)— See Dawäsir (Tribe).
	FARKSAH—
	See Fāsiqah, in the Sohār Vilayet. The name of this village is spelt Farksah by
	Palgrave who anchored off here in 1863.
	FARQ—
	See 'Omān (Proper).
	FARQAIN (JABAL)—
	A peak in the desert south of Al-Qasīm, situated about 70 miles south-south-west of 'Anaizah. There is a camping ground under it at an elevation of perhaps 3,500 feet, where there are "some old ground-courses of great stones." Jabal Farqain is one of the peaks in Jabal Makhāmir (q. v.).—(Doughty.)
	FARRĀJ—
	A section of the Widā'in division of the Dawäsir tribe $(q. v.)$.
	FARSH—
	See Aden (Protectorate).
	FARSHAH— See Aflāj.
	FARSHAH (DAR UMM)—
	See Aden (Protectorate).
	FĀRSI—
	An islet in the middle of the Persian Gulf, about 67 miles north-east of Musallamiyah bay on the Hasa Sanjāq and an equal distance to the south-west of the Bāraki villages on the coast of the Tangistan district in Persia: Jazīrat'Arabi is about 15 miles south of it. The island is a quarter of a mile across, 10 feet above sea level and overgrown with coarse grass and brushwood; it is frequented by fishermen, chiefly from Khārag, who come to catch turtle, abundant here, for their oil and shell. There is no fresh water.

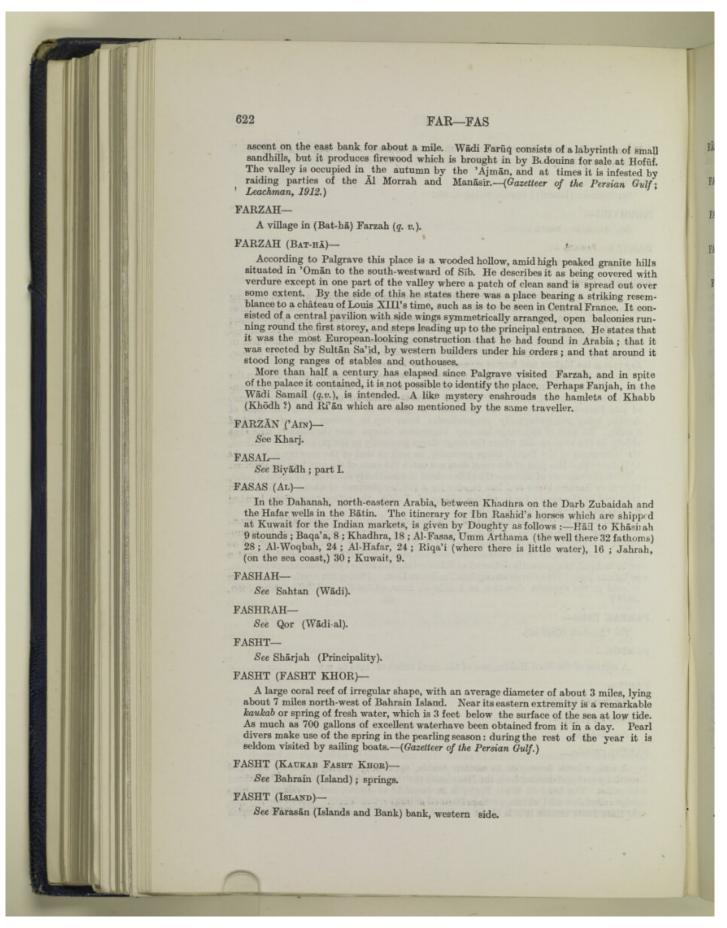
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [621] (664/1050)



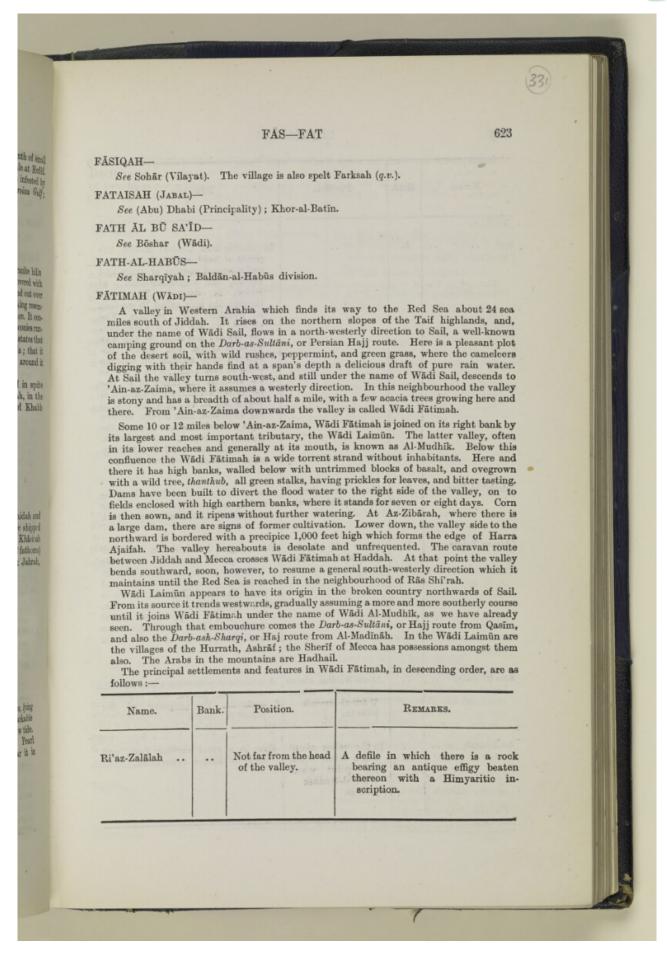


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624		FĀTIMAI	H
Name.	Bank	Position.	BEMARKS.
Sail	L		In coming from Central Arabia the plains of Najd are left behind her and a rugged country of traps and basalts, the commencement of
to the control of the		For the real that a series of the real to	Hejaz, is entered. The pas through the hills called Ri'-as-Sai is infested with robbers. The altitude at the top is 4,950 feet the highest elevation on the was between Qasim and Mecca. As Sail is a very well-known halting place in this valley, with water in the sand at the depth of a few inches and a considerable amount of vegetation on the Red Sea side of the watershed that divides western from Central Arabia. This is the place where Sunnis don the Ihrām As-Sail is also a mid-day halting place between Taif and Mecca,
Dhula'-al-Bint	L	About two hours' joruney below Sail.	A small hill near the left bank of th Wādi, about which there is th usual kind of Muhammadan legend
'Ain-az-Zaima	L.	About 4½ hours' journey below Sail.	Between Sail and here the Wādi Sai is stony, and about ½ a mile wide with a few acacia trees. 'Ain-az Zaima is a hamlet of 10 mud and stone houses of Hadhail. There is corn cultivation, but trees are few. The altitude is probably about 2,250 feet. Here are a coffee-house and the remains of a Wahhābi fort.
Sola (or Sāla)		About 3 miles above the point where Wādi-al-Mudhīk joins in.	A settlement possessing a large spring and some lemon and mulberry orchards, the property of the Sherif of Mecca.
Az-Zibārah		In the valley about 3 or 4 miles below the point where Wādi-al-Mudhīk joins in.	Here is a great earthen dam, and signs of former cultivation.

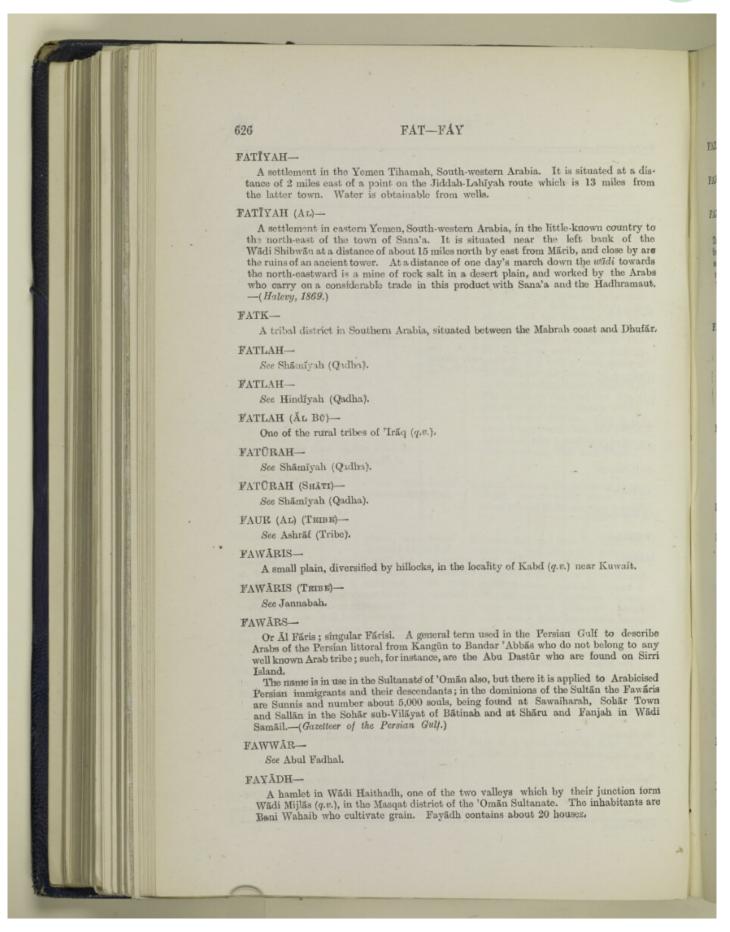




		FĀTIMA	H 625	
Name.	Bank.	Position,	REMARKS.	
Trame.	Duile.	a vervious	ALMARAS.	
Imbārak .,		About 5 miles below Az-Zibārah.	The first oasis village of Wādi Fāti- mah; contains date plantations and considerable millet cultiva- tion.	
Raiyān		3 miles below Imbā- rak.	A palm village of Ashrāf, with a spring.	
At-Turfah				
Bir-al-Ghanam	L	About 2 miles from the bank of the $w\bar{z}di$, and almost opposite At-Turfah.	A well.	
Al-Jummum		opposite ne-Turian.		
Serrwa				
Al-Mogowwa				
Abu Shi'ab			An oasis village, with nomad booths of Hatheyl.	
Ad-Doeh	.,		An oasis village.	
Al-Hemmeymy				
Ar-Rikāni				
Haddah		The last village in Wadi Fatimah; probably about 30 miles from the sea.	A halting-place on the route between Jiddah and Mecca, consting of a few huts, a coffee-house, and a sweet-water well. Caravans to or from Jiddah usually break the journey here, and it is also the place where pilgrims put on the <i>Ihrām</i> . Haddah is rather more than half way to Mecca from Jiddah.	
	aces in	Wādi Laimūn, in desc	ending order are as follows:—	
'Ain-al-Laimūn	"		A spring in the desolate upper reaches of the wādi, not far from its source.	
Die Hedbeil			Ruins of a village.	
Al-Berrtha			A well in the middle of the valley.	
Jadīdah			A village in the wādi mouth; palms and corn-fields watered by a spring,	
		No. of the last of	and some cultivation of millet.	

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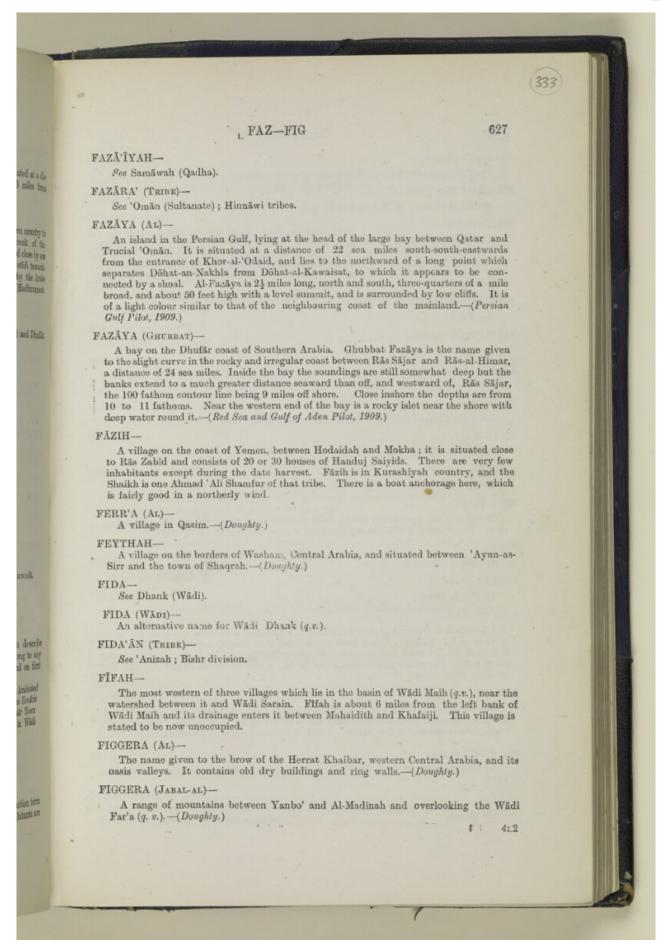


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628 FIJ—FIQ
FIJAIJĀT (TRIBE)—
See Turuf (Bani); Bait Sa'īd division. FILAHAH (ĀL) (TRIBE)—
See Hājir (Bani) ; Āl Muhammad section.
FILAIFILAH— See Tigris. Generally speaking, the country round Filaifilah is low-lying and a competent authority has shown it to be on an average 4' below high flood level. South of Filaifilah the ground on the left bank is dry and covered with thin scrub about a foot high. The right bank is swampy owing to the overflow of the broad deep Fahadiyah canal which runs out to the west near F.laifilah.
FILAIFILAH (JISR)—
See Tigris. FILAIFILAH (Mirsil)—
See Tigris.
FILAIT (BANI) (TRIBE)—
See 'Omān (Sultanate); Ghāfiri tribes. FILÎHAH—
See Qatar; interior of. See also article on Fuwairat.
FILIJ—
See Bōshār (Wādi).
FILM— See Ruūs-al-Jibāl.
FINE PEAK—
One of the principal peaks in the Ruūs-al-Jibāl range (q.v.), in the 'Omān promontory. Fine Peak is 4,470 feet high and lies 8 miles south-west of Khasab.
FINS—
See Hajar (Eastern).
FINTĀS (Peak)— See Fintās (Rās).
FINTĀS (Rās)—
A headland in Qamar bay, Southern Arabia, situated at a distance of 9 sea miles northward from Rās Fartak. It is a bluff about 200 feet in height, having immediately over it a conical hill named Fintās peak. At this point the high land of the Mahrah coast recedes from the shore and trends away to the north-westward.—(Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1909.)
FĪQ—
One of the villages connected with Wā'li Mistāl (q.v.), in the 'Omān Sultanate. It lies near the upper reaches of the valley and is inhabited by Bani Harrās. Fīq possesses some cultivation and a few cattle. There is running water in the valley.
FÎQ ('AQABAT-AL)— An inferior route by which Jabal Akhdhar (q.v.), in 'Omān, can be ascended from the north.
FĪQAIN— See Manah.

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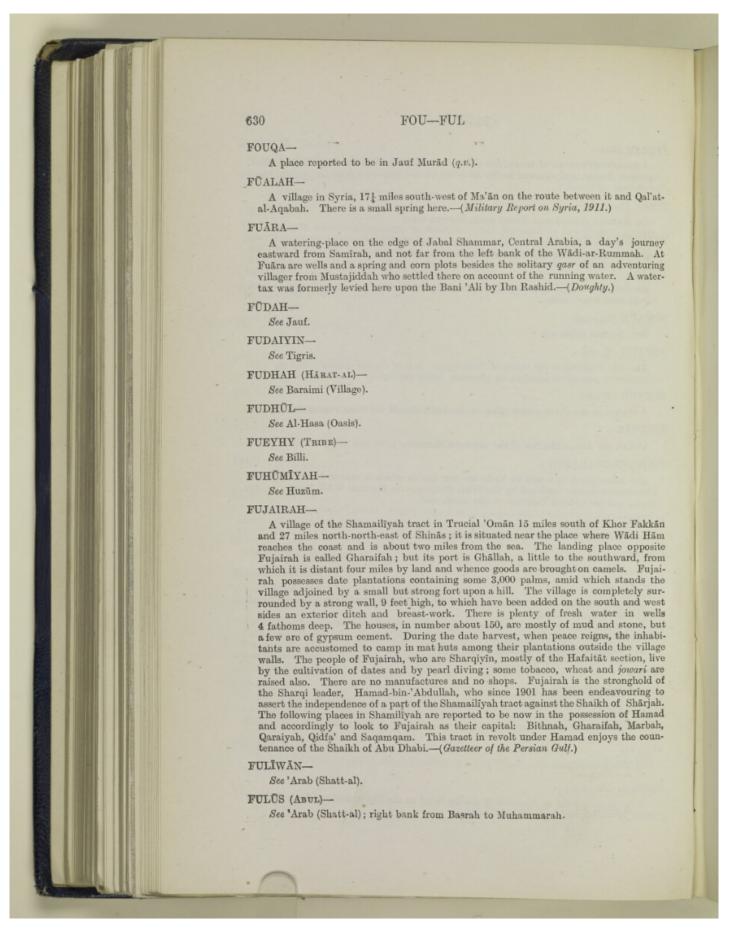
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [629] (672/1050)



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FIQ—FOT 629
FIQRAH (AL)—
A considerable range of mountains rising out of a plateau in southern Hadhramaut, Southern Arabia, and situated nearly 50 miles north-north-west from the coastal town of Shihair.—(Hirsch.)
FIRÂN (Island)—
See Farasan (Island and Bank) bank, eastern side.
FIRANDÎYAH (Island)—
See Farasan (Island and Bank) bank, eastern side.
FIRĀQ— See Shaqq. According to Captain Shakespear there is usually no water in this khabrah except after heavy rain.
FIR'AÜN (ISLAND)— See 'Aqabah (Gulf of).
FIR'AŪN (QASR)— The only building in the valley of Petra (q.v.). It is of regular masonry, and its construction is popularly ascribed to Pharoah, hence its name.
FIR'AŬN (Wādi)— A branch of the Petra valley lying to the north-east of the Sinai Peninsula.
FIRAYĀN—
One of the Aslam families of the southern Shammar tribe (q.v.).
FIRD-ASH-SHARAFAH—
The name given to a well in south-western Arabia which is reported to exist in the little-known district enclosed by the Wādi Habūnah on the east, Wādi Najrān on the south, and the hills of Tathlith on the north-west.
FIRIDAH (TRIBE)— See Shammar (Southern); Aslam division.
FIRJĀT— See Jābir (Wādi Bani).
FÎRÛZÎYAH—
Some date gardens and a village on the left bank of the Shatt-al-Arab between Qurnah and Basrah.
FISÃO (Wādi)— The principal tributary of Wādi Falaij (q.v.).
FITA— See Hajar (Eastern).
FĪTĪQ (Jabal)— See Shammar (Jabal),
FITNAH—
See Sohār (Vilāyat).
FOTHAL (TEL ABU)—
A small settlement to the south of Shaikh Sa'ad on the Tigris, and one day's journey from Mhairijah and from 'Ali-al-Gharbi.

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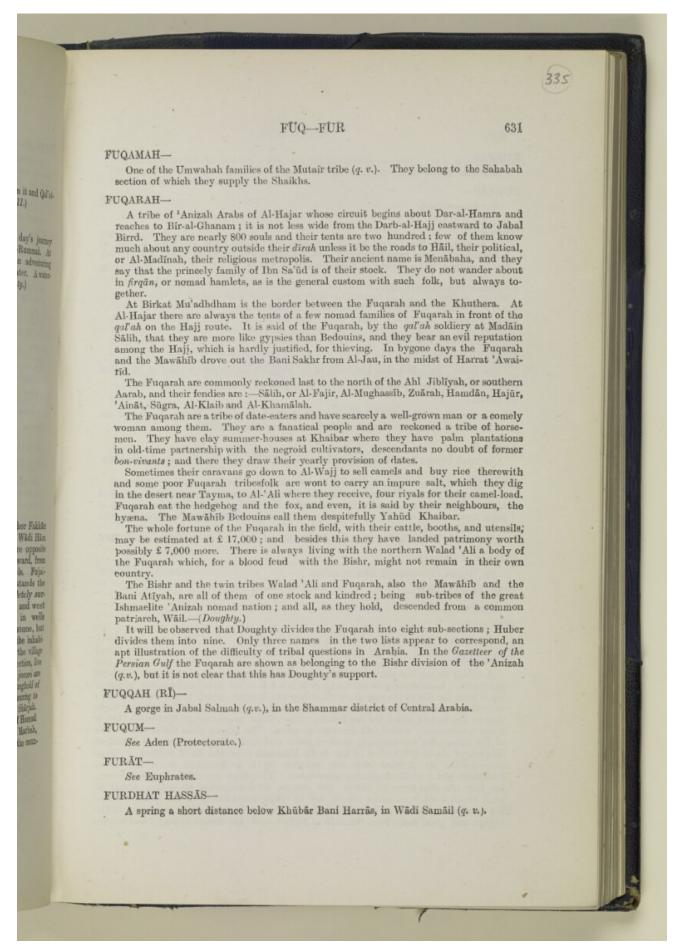




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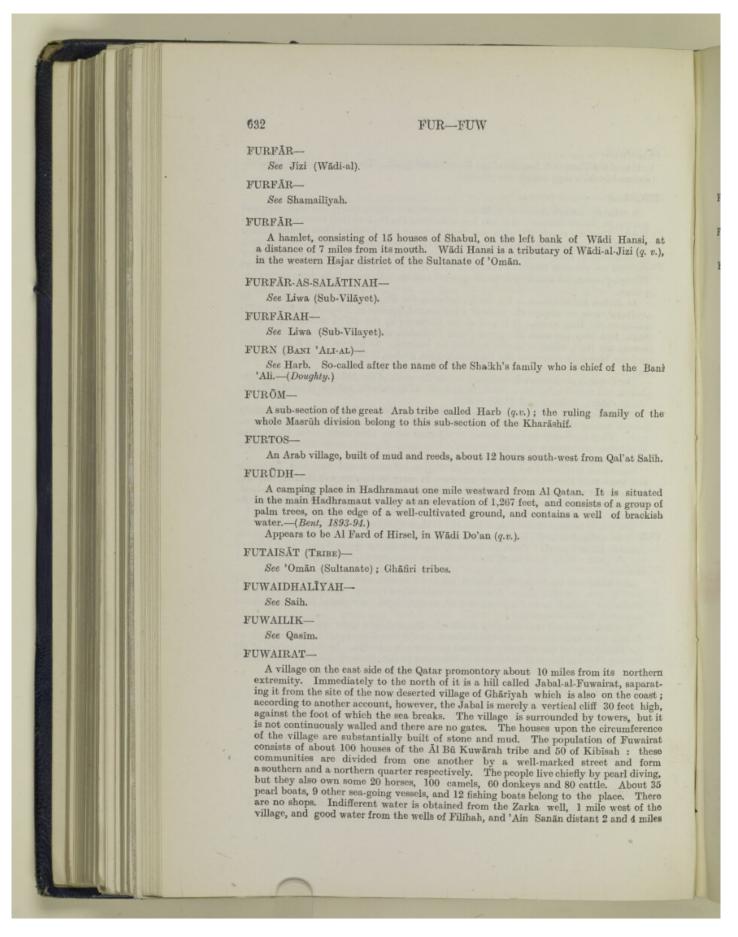
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [631] (674/1050)





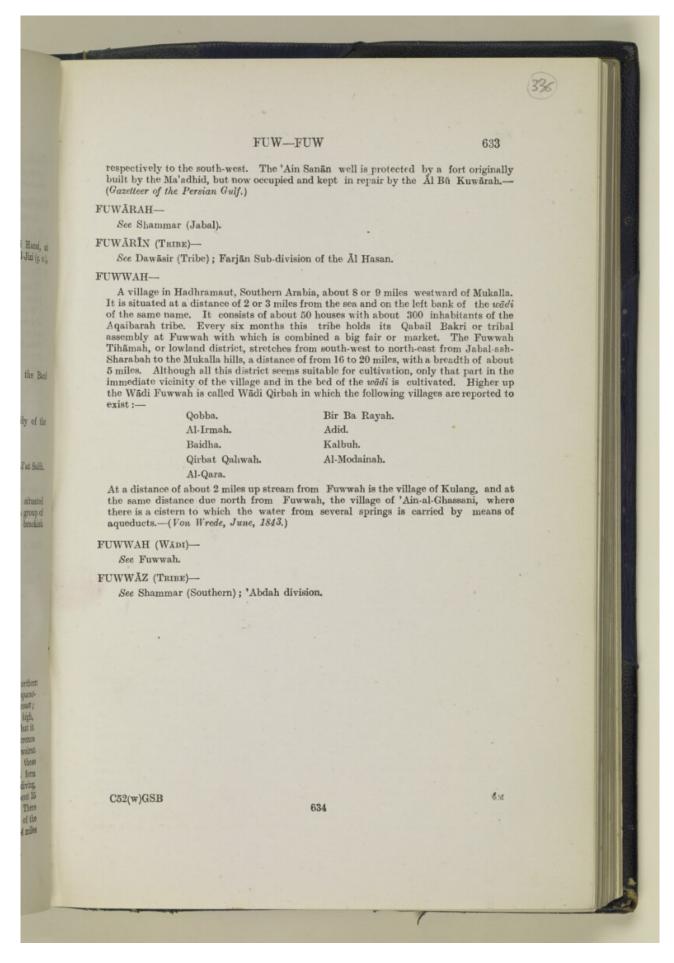
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [632] (675/1050)





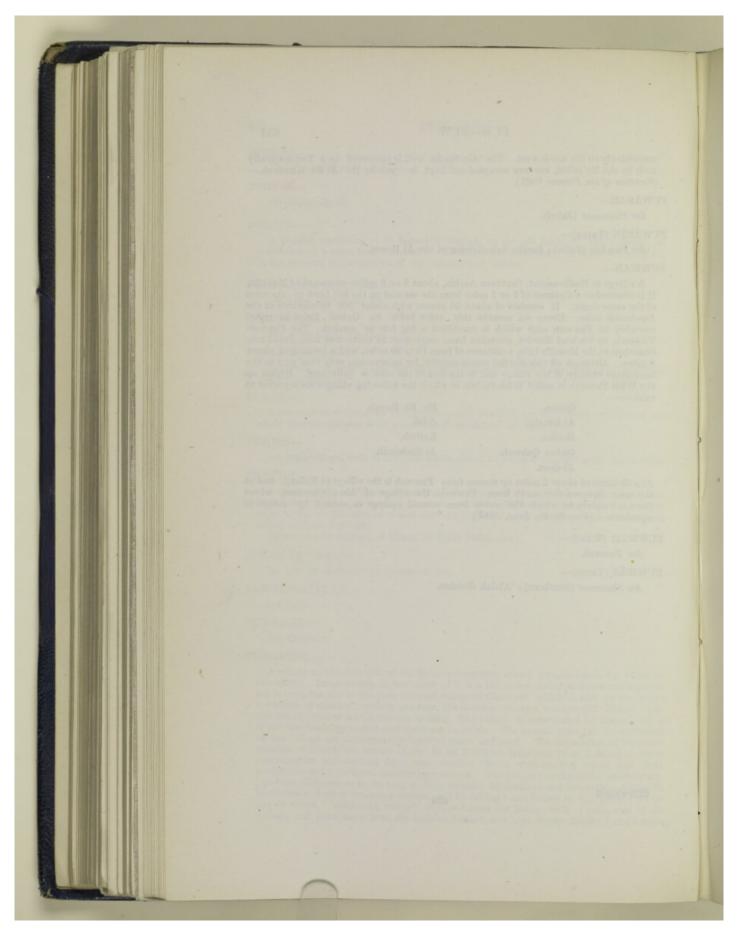
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [633] (676/1050)











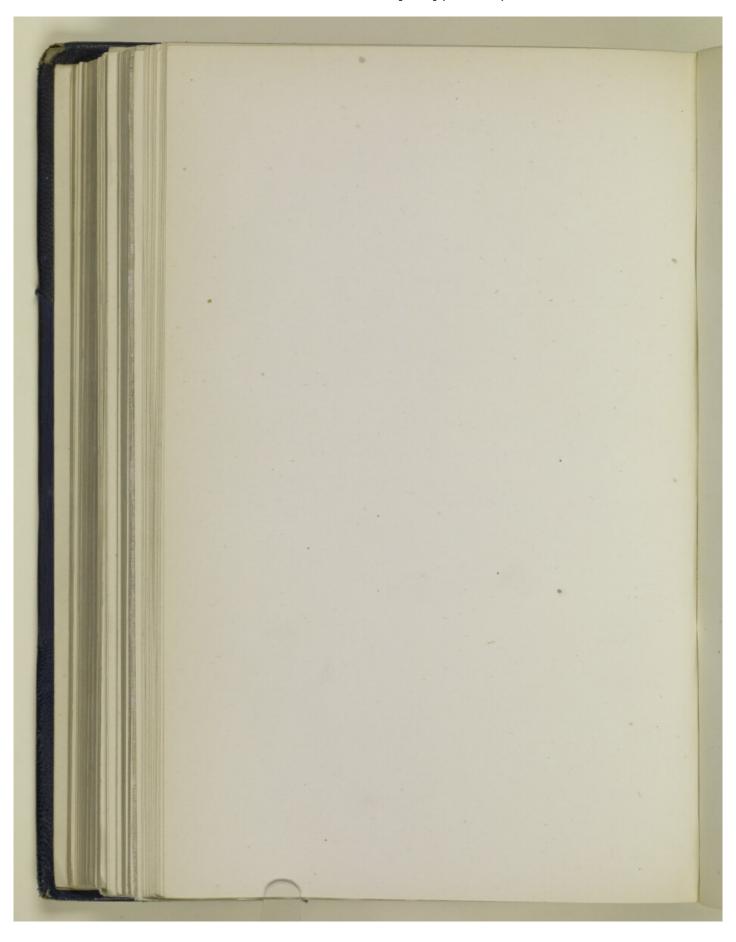


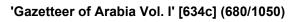










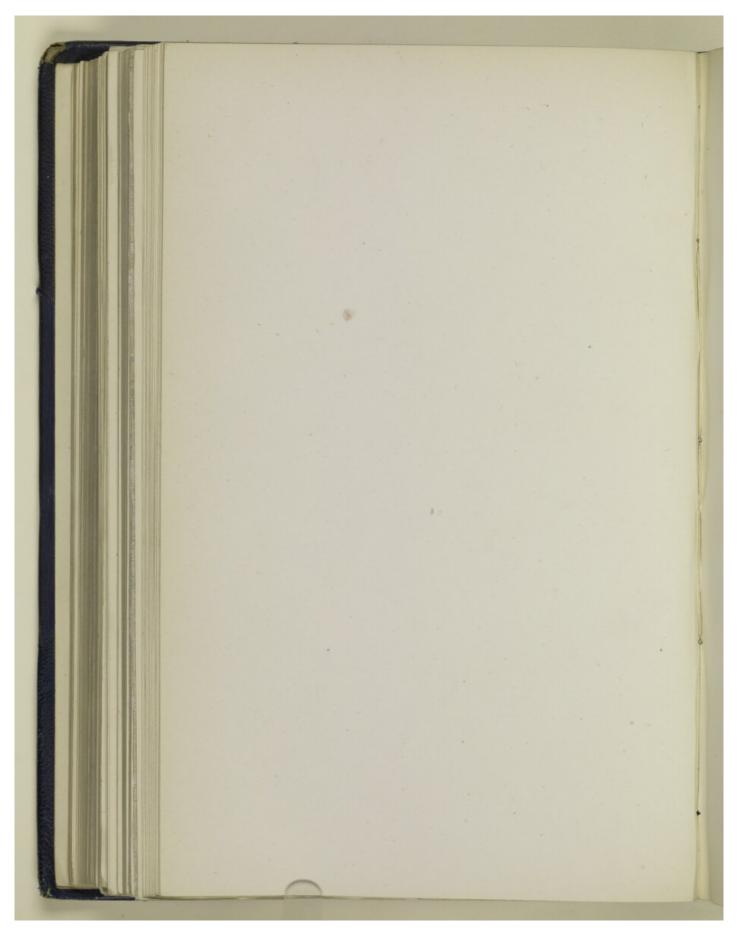






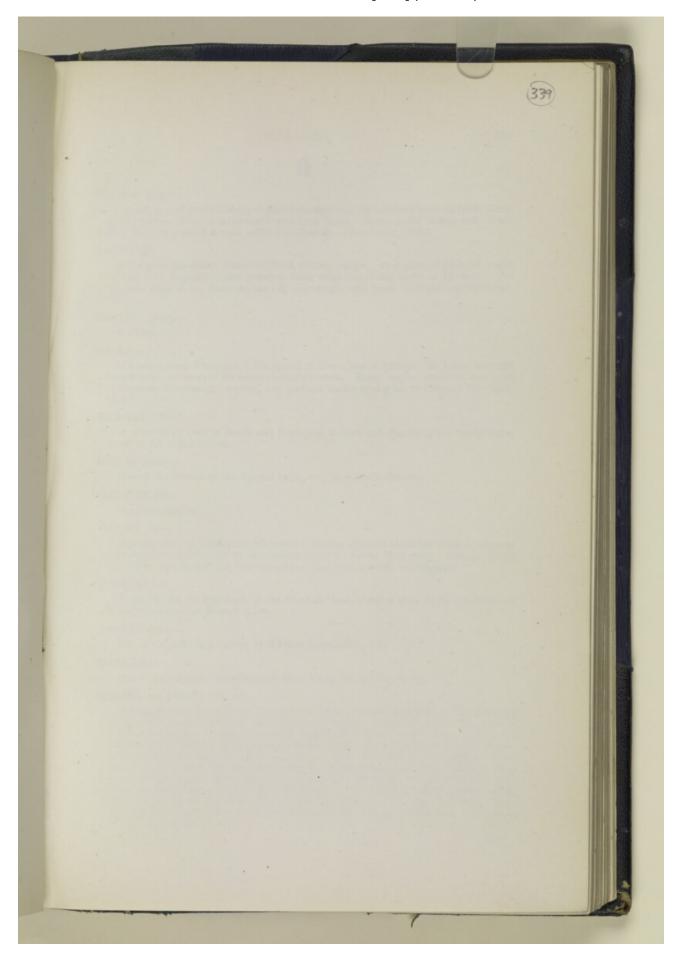


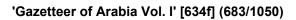




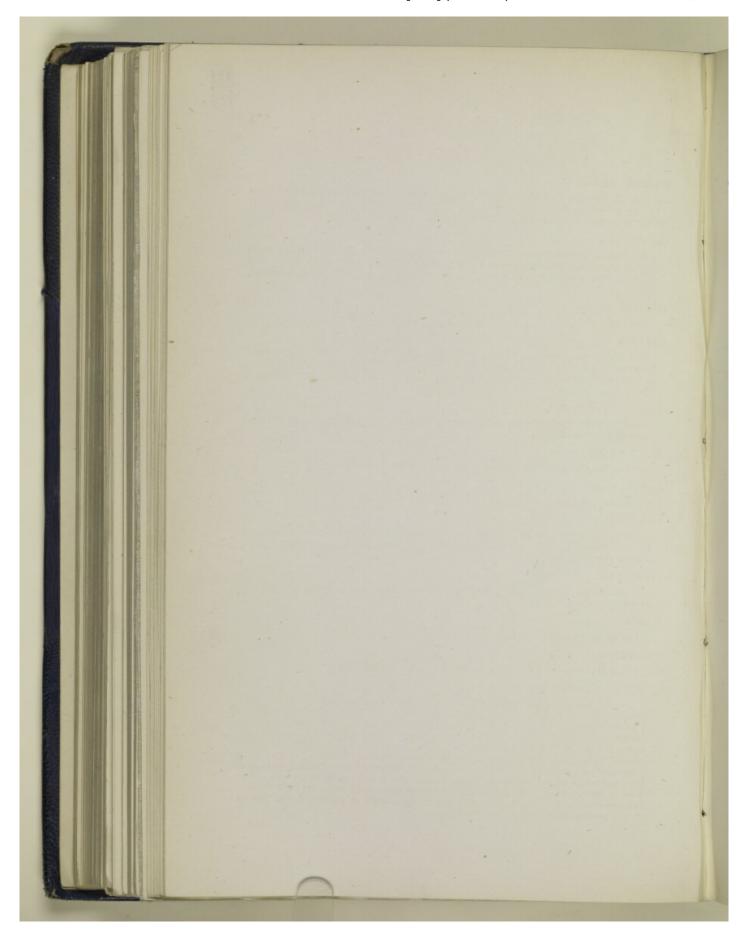






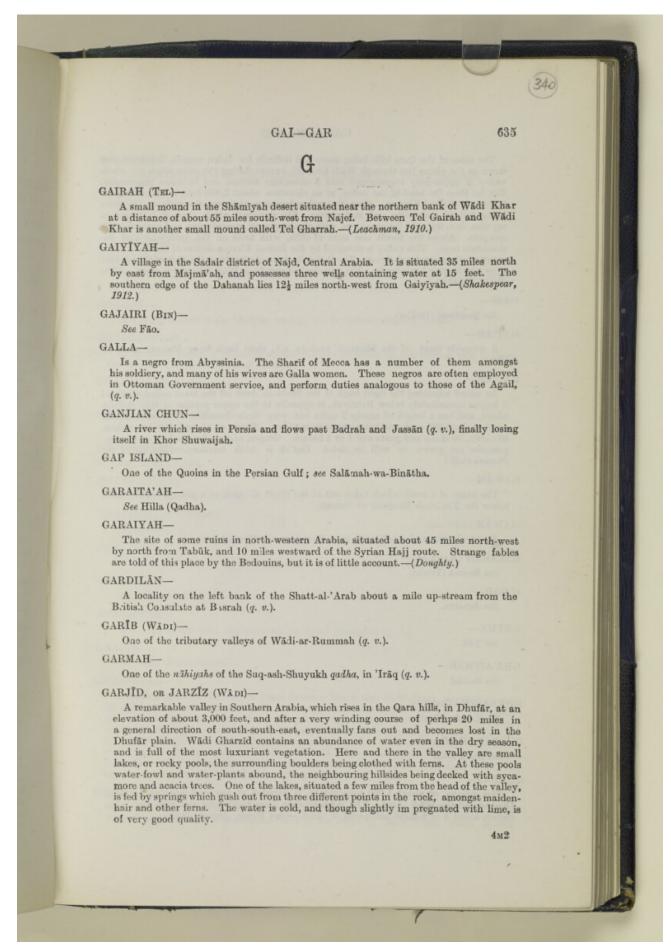






'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [635] (684/1050)

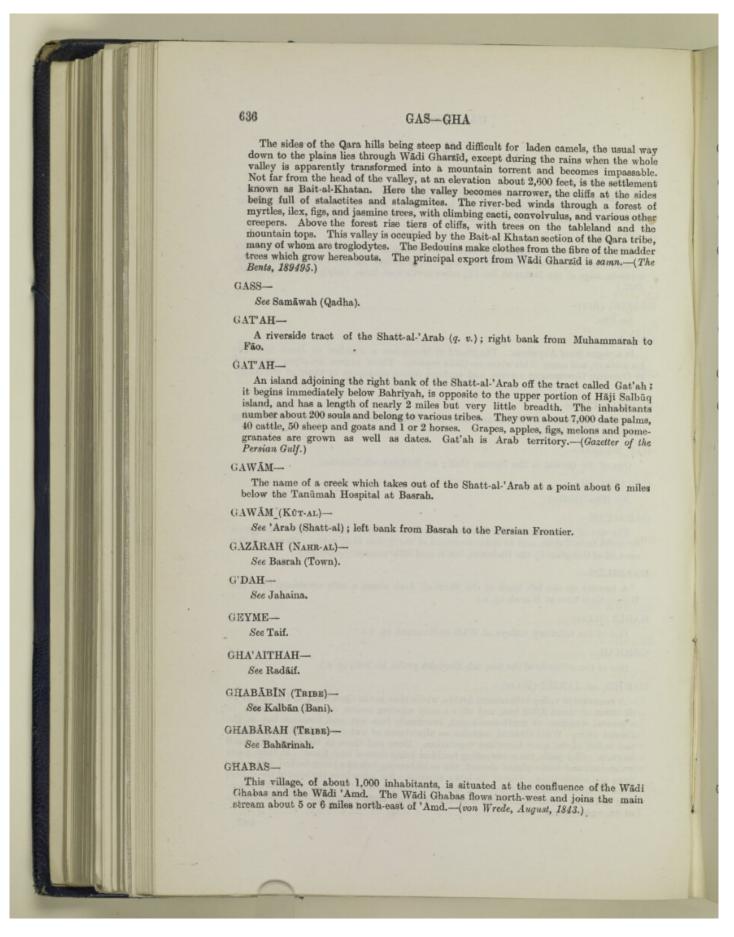




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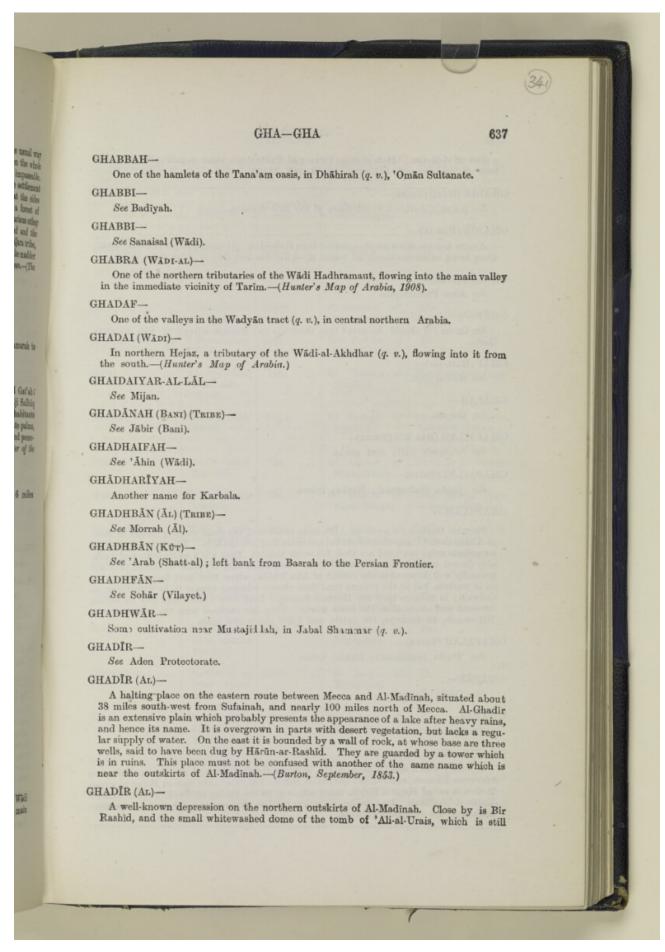
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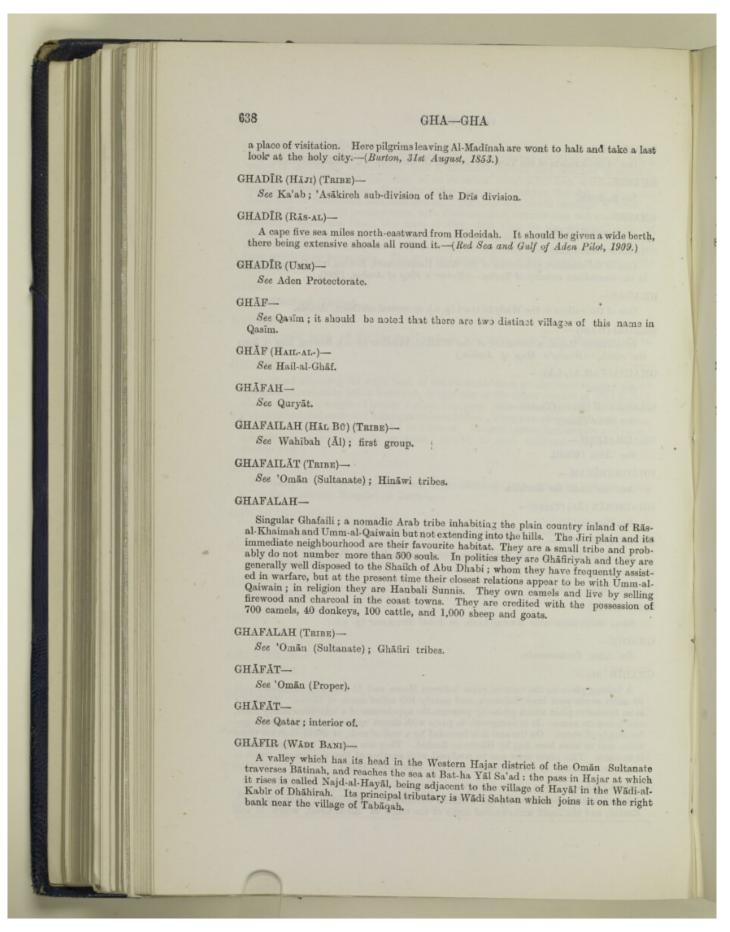
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [637] (686/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [638] (687/1050)







The villages of Wādi Bani Ghāfir in order from the Hayāl pass downwards are as follows; the distances between them are stated in hours:— Village. Position. On which bank. Houses and inhabitants. Sa'abah At the head of the valley. 25 houses of Bani Shahūm of the Naiyāyirah section. Rimi 2 hours below Right 60 houses of Bani Shahūm. Bilād-ash-Shahūm 2 hours below Rimi. Left 100 houses of Bani Shahūm. Murri 3 hours below Bilād-ash-Shahūm. Murri 3 hours below Right 60 houses of Maqābil. There are two forts here. Mahbab 2 hours below Right 60 houses of Maqābil. To wn and Rustāq. There is a tower here. Maihah 1½ hours below Do 60 houses of Miyāyihah. Maihah 1½ hours below Do 60 houses of Bani Shakail.	The villages of Wādi Bani Ghāfir in order from the Hayāl pass downwards are as follows; the distances between them are stated in hours:— Village. Position. On which bank. Houses and inhabitants. Sa'abah . At the head of the valley. 25 houses of Bani Shahūm of the Naiyāyir rah section. Rimi 2 hours below Right . 60 houses of Bani Shahūm. Bilād-ash-Shahūm 2 hours below Left . 100 houses of Bani Shahūm. Murri 3 hours below Right . 60 houses of Maqābil. Shahūm. Mahbab . 2 hours below Right . 60 houses of Maqābil. There are two forts here. Dhabab . 1 hour below Mahbab. Do 25 houses of Miyāyihah. Maihah . 1½ hours below Do 60 houses of Maqābil. There is a tower here. Maqham . Half a mīle below Māihah. Adjoins Maq- Do 30 houses of Bani Shakail. Adjoins Maq- Do 30 houses of Bani Shakail. Sani Adjoins Mīdān. Do 120 houses of Janus Shakail. Kahaf Three-quarters of an hour below Kahaf. Taiyib . Quarter of an hour below Shawaihir . Quarter of an hour below Kahaf. Taiyib . Quarter of an hour below Shawaihir . Do 25 houses of Miyāyihah. Shakail. Rijlah Half an hour Do 20 houses of Do. Miyāyihah. Boo.
Position. On which bank. Houses and inhabitants. Remarks.	Position On which bank Houses and inhabitants. Remarks
Rimi 2 hours below Sa'abah. Right 60 houses of Bani Shahūm. Bilād-ash-Shahūm 2 hours below Rimi. Left 100 houses of Bani Sahūm. Murri 3 hours below Bilād-ash-Shahūm. Mahbab 2 hours below Murri. Bilād-ash-Shahūm. Mahbab 2 hours below Murri. Go houses of Maqābil. There are two forts here. Mahbab 1 hour below Murri. Go houses of Maqābil. There is a tower here. Maihah . 1½ hours below Do 60 houses of This village has	Rimi 2 hours below Sa'abah. Bani Shahūm Do. Bani Shahūm Do. Bani Shahūm. Murri 3 hours below Rimi. Murri 3 hours below Bilād-ash-Shahūm. Mahbab . 2 hours below Bilād-ash-Shahūm. Mahbab . 2 hours below Murri. Dhabab . 1 hour below Mahbab. Maihah . 1½ hours below Do 25 houses of Bani Shakail. Maqham . Half a mile below Dhab'a. Maqham Adjoins Maqham. Sani Adjoins Midān. Sani Adjoins Midān. Do
Rimi 2 hours below Sa'abah. Bilād-ash-Shahūm 2 hours below Rimi. Murri 3 hours below Bilād-ash-Shahūm. Mahbab . 2 hours below Murri. Right 60 houses of Bani Sahūm. Do 60 houses of Maqābīl. Fight 60 houses of Maqābīl. Mahbab . 2 hours below Murri. Mahbab . 1 hour below Mahbab. Do 25 houses of Miyāyihah. Maihah . 1½ hours below Do 60 houses of There is a tower here.	Rimi 2 hours below Sa'abah. Bilād-ash-Shahūm 2 hours below Rimi. Murri 3 hours below Bilād-ash-Shahūm. Mahbab . 2 hours below Bilād-ash-Shahūm. Mahbab . 2 hours below Murri. Dhabab . 1 hour below Do 60 houses of Maqābil. Dhabab . 1 hour below Do 25 houses of Miyāyihah. Maihah 1½ hours below Do 60 houses of Miyāyihah. Maqham . Half a mile below Maihah. Midān Adjoins Maqham. Sani Adjoins Midān. Sani Adjoins Midān. Do
Bilād-ash-Shahūm 2 hours below Rimi. Do 60 houses of Maqābīl. Mahbab 2 hours below Murri. Bilād-ash-Shahūm. Right 60 houses of Maqābīl. There are two forts here. Situated on a route between D h a n k T o w n a n d Rustāq. There is a tower here. Maihah 1½ hours below Do 60 houses of Miyāyihah.	Bilād-ash-Shahūm Murri
Bilād-ash-Shahūm. Maqābīl. here. 2 hours below Murri. 60 houses of Maqābīl. Dhabab 1 hour below Mahbab. Do 25 houses of Miyāyihah. Maihah 1½ hours below Do 60 houses of This village has	Bilād-ash-Shahūm.
Murri. Maqābil. Maqābil. between D h a n k T o w n a n d Rustāq. There is a tower here. Maihah 1½ hours below Do 60 houses of This village has	Muri. Maqābil. Maqābil. Detwen D h a n k Town and Rustāq. There is a tower here. Maqham Half a mile below Mai- hah. Midān Adjoins Maq- ham. Do 120 houses of Bani Shakail. Kahaf Three-quarters of an hour below Sani. Dhawaihir Quarter of an hour below Kahaf. Taiyib Quarter of an hour below Dhawaihir. Po 25 houses of Miyāyihah. Do. Do. Miyāyihah. Do. Do. Do. Miyāyihah. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. D
Dhabab 1 hour below Mahbab. Do 25 houses of There is a tower here. Maihah 1½ hours below Do 60 houses of This village has	Dhabab I hour below Mahbab. Maihah I hour below Do 25 houses of Miyāyihah. Maqham Half a mile below Maihah. Midān Adjoins Maqham. Sani Adjoins Mīdān. Mahaf Three-quarters of an hour below Kahaf. Do 120 houses of Bani Shakail. Midān Three-quarters of an hour below Kahaf. Do 25 houses of Bani Shakail. Rustāq. There is a tower here. There is a tower here. Nil. Nil. Sani Adjoins Mīdān. Do 120 houses of Bani Shakail. Do 30 houses of Bani Shakail. Do 30 houses of Miyāyihah. Do 30 houses of Miyāyihah. Do 30 houses of Miyāyihah. Do 30 houses of Do. Miyāyihah. Do 25 houses of Do. Miyāyihah. Taiyib Quarter of an hour below. Dhawaihir. Rijlah Half an hour Do 20 houses of Do.
	Maqham Half a mile below Maihah. Midân Adjoins Maqham. Sani Adjoins Midān. Sani Adjoins Midān. Do
	below Mai- hah. Adjoins Maq- ham. Do 30 houses of Bani Shakail. Sani Adjoins Mīdān. Do 120 houses of Bani Shakail. Kahaf Three-quarters of an hour below Sani. Dhawaihir Quarter of an hour below Kahaf. Taiyib Quarter of an hour below. Dhawaihir. Rijlah Half an hour Do 20 houses of Do. Rani Shakail. Phere. Nil. Bani Shakail. Pho. Soni Nil. Bani Shakail. Pho. Soni Nil. Bani Shakail. Do. Soni Nil. Bani Shakail. Pho. Soni Nil. Bani Shakail. Do. Nil. Bani Shakail. Do. Soni Nil. Bani Shakail. Do. Soni Nil. Bani Shakail. Do. Soni Nil. Bani Shakail. Do. Soni Nil. Bani Shakail. Do. Soni Nil. Bani Shakail. Do. Soni Nil. Bani Shakail. Do. Soni Nil. Bani Shakail. Do. Soni Nil. Bani Shakail. Do. Soni Nil. Soni Nil
below Mai- Bani Shakail. here.	Midân Adjoins Maq-ham. Do 30 houses of Bani Shakail. Sani Adjoins Mīdān. Do 120 houses of Bani Shakail. Kahaf Three-quarters of an hour below Sani. Dhawaihir Quarter of an hour below Kahaf. Taiyib Quarter of an hour below. Dhawaihir. Rijlah Half an hour Do 20 houses of Do.
Midân Adjoins Maq- ham. Do 30 houses of Bani Shakail.	Rani Shakail. Three-quarters of an hour below Kahaf. Do 30 houses of Miyāyihah. Do. Miyāyihah. Do. Miyāyihah. Taiyib Quarter of an hour below Kahaf. Do 25 houses of Miyāyihah. Rijlah Half an hour Do 20 houses of Do.
Bani Shakail.	of an hour below Sani. Dhawaihir Quarter of an hour below Kahaf. Taiyib Quarter of an hour below. Dhawaihir. Rijlah Half an hour Do 20 houses of Do.
of an hour be- Miyāyihah.	hour below Kahaf. Miyāyihah. Cuarter of an hour below. Dhawaihir. Rijlah Half an hour Do 20 houses of Do.
hour below Miyayihah.	hour below. Dhawaihir. Rijlah Half an hour Do 20 houses of Do.
hour below. Miyayihah.	Rijlah Half an hour Do 20 houses of Do.
	and the second s
Rijlah Half an hour Do 20 houses of Do. Miyāyihah.	Qarti Half an hour below Rijlah. Do 40 houses of Do.



640		GHĀFIR		
Village,	Position.	On which bank.	Houses and inhabitants.	REMARKS.
Ruwaibi	Half an hour below Qarti.	Left	15 houses of Miyāyihah.	Nil.
Difa'	One hour be- low Qarti.	Right	30 houses of Miyāyihah.	Do.
Marji	One hour below Difa'.	Do	50 houses of Miyāyihah of the Bani Sal- mān section.	Do.
Khafdi	Two hours be- low Marji.	Left	30 houses of Miyayihah.	Do.
'Ain Sharāinah	Quarter of an hour below Khafdi.	Right	150 houses of Sharāinah.	Do.
Tabāqah	Two hours below 'Ain Sharāinah.	Left	40 houses of 'Abriyin and Miyayihah.	Wādi Sahtan comes in here, on the right bank. This village has 4,000 date palms and there is some cultivation of
	In mark		in and the	wheat. There are a few camels and a large number of sheep and goats.
Dihās	2 hours below Tabāqah.	Right	20 houses of Miyāyihah of the Salāmiyin	There are dates here, but no other cultivation. A
	in famual		section.	fort stands on an eminence in the middle of the village.
the population is cultivation of whe at about 25,000. some 1,000 camel Near Dihās, wh	apparently about at, barley, millet Livestock is e s, 5,000 donkeys ich is about 12	at 5,000 souls s, beans and luvenly distribut , 2,000 cattle niles in a dire	cerne, and the date ted among the vill and 8,000 sheep a ct line from the se	āfir proper, of which this section there is e palms are estimated ages and amounts to nd goats. ca, the valley enters in a village of Hōqain

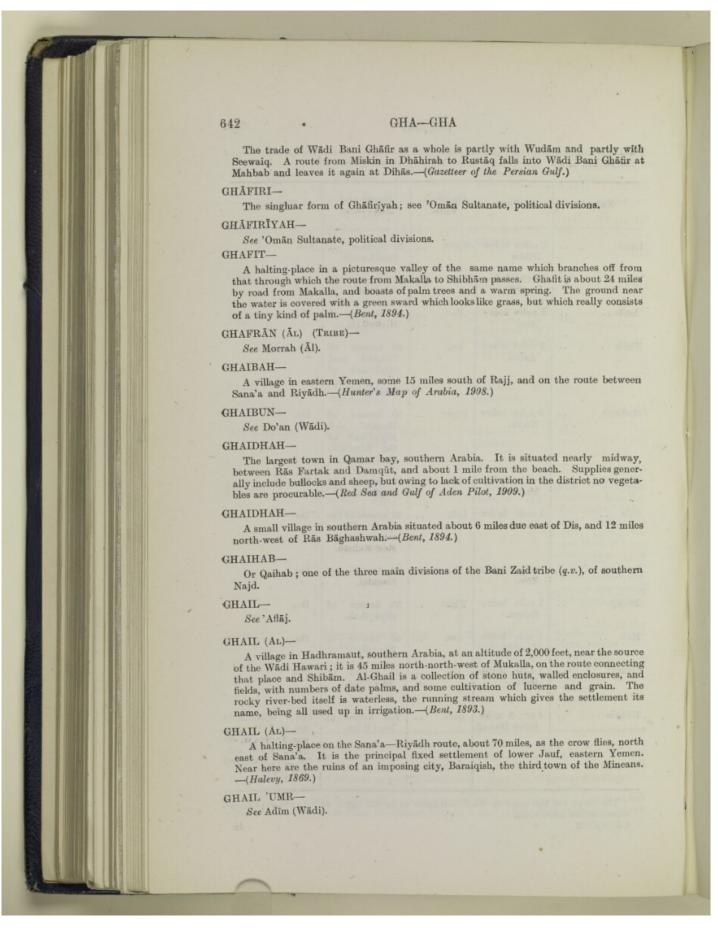




							Ш
	which is me Bat-ha Yāl	ntior Sa'a	ned below. At i	GHAF ts mouth upor in the Wādi-s		* 641 d Bat-ha Suwaiq or	Ш
	Name.		Position.	On which bank.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.	Ш
	Lamki		2 miles below Dihās.	Right	30 houses of Bani Lamak.	Nil.	Ш
	'Ain		1 mile below Lamki.	Both	20 houses of Sharāinah.	Do.	Ш
	'Amār		3 miles below 'Ain.	Do	30 houses of Miyāyihah.	Do.	Ш
	Nīzūk		3 miles below 'Amār.	Do	40 houses of Maqābil and Miyāyihah of the Khanābishah section.	Do.	ı
	Madinah		3 miles below Nīzūk,	Right	50 houses of Maqābil and Miyāyihah of the Khanābi- shah section.	Do.	
	Misinnah		1 mile below Madinah.	Do	25 houses of Bayāsirah.	Do.	Ш
	Zūla		1 mile below Misinnah.	Left	20 houses of the Bani Tiyūm section of the Bani Kalbān.	Do	
	Salam		1 mile below Zūla.	Do	30 houses of Maqābil.	Do.	
:	Zawājir		1 mile below Salam.	Right	35 houses of Miyāyihah.	Do.	
	Mali		l mile below Zawājir.	Do	40 houses of Bayāsirah.	Do.	
	Hawail		1 mile below Mali.	Do	45 houses of Bani Hina.	Do.	
1	Hōqain		4 or 5 miles below Hawail.	Both	200 houses of Bani Hina.	The inhabitants are said to possess 20 camels, 80 donkeys, 100 cattle and 1,000 sheep and goats.	
	The crops works out at C52(w)GSB	are 2,80	the same in Wā	di-al-Hōqain	as in the upper va	lley; the population;	

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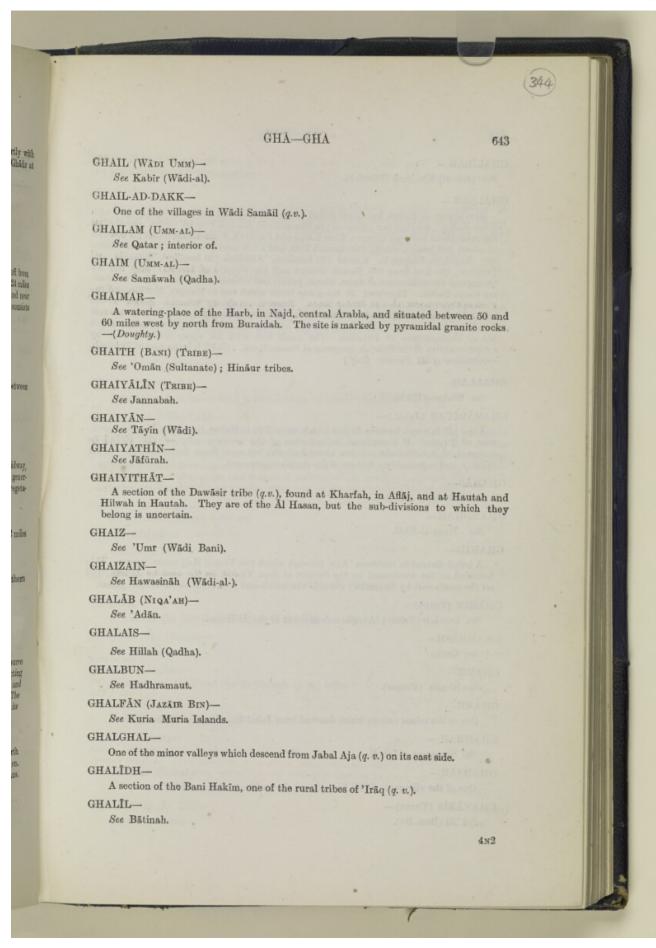




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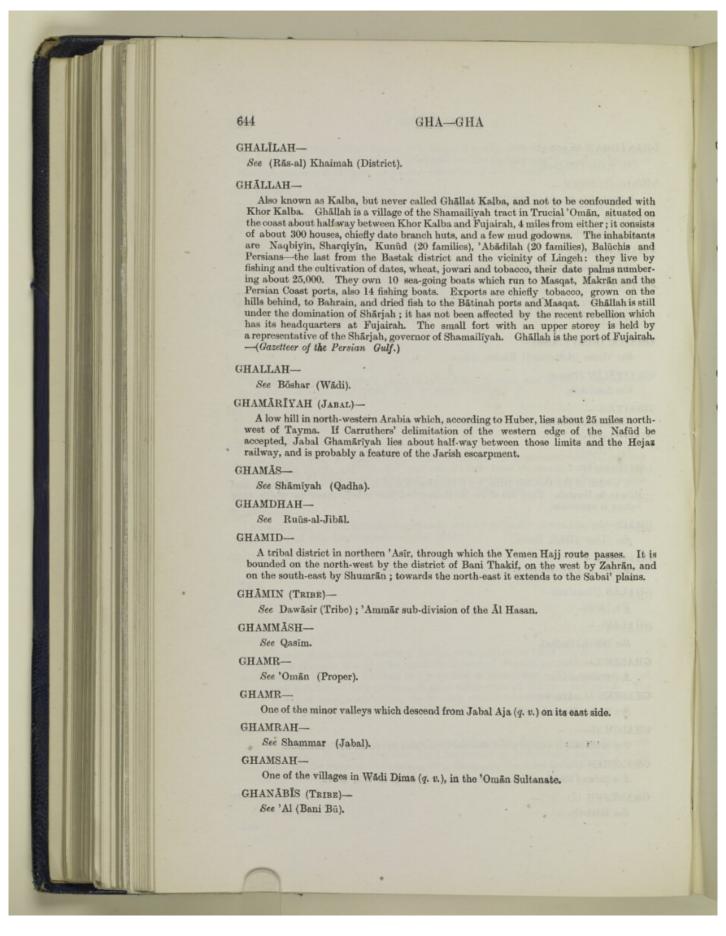
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [643] (692/1050)





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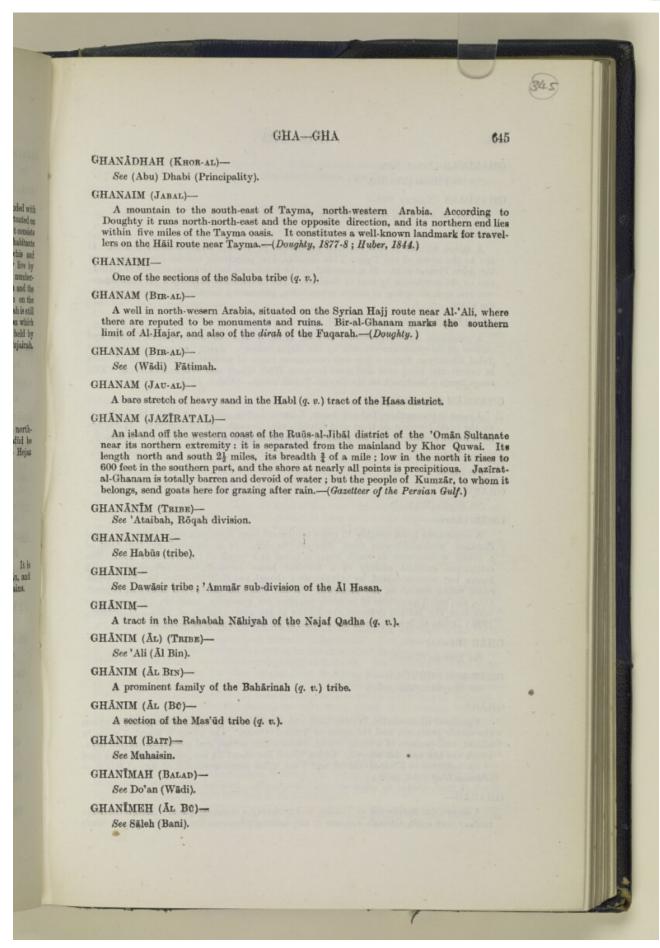




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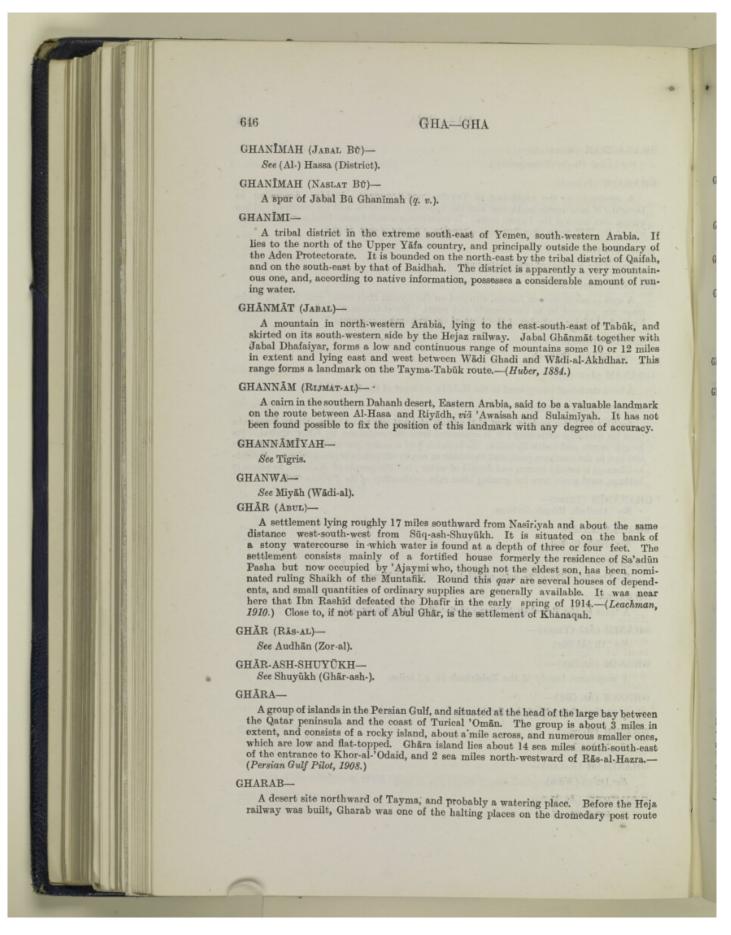
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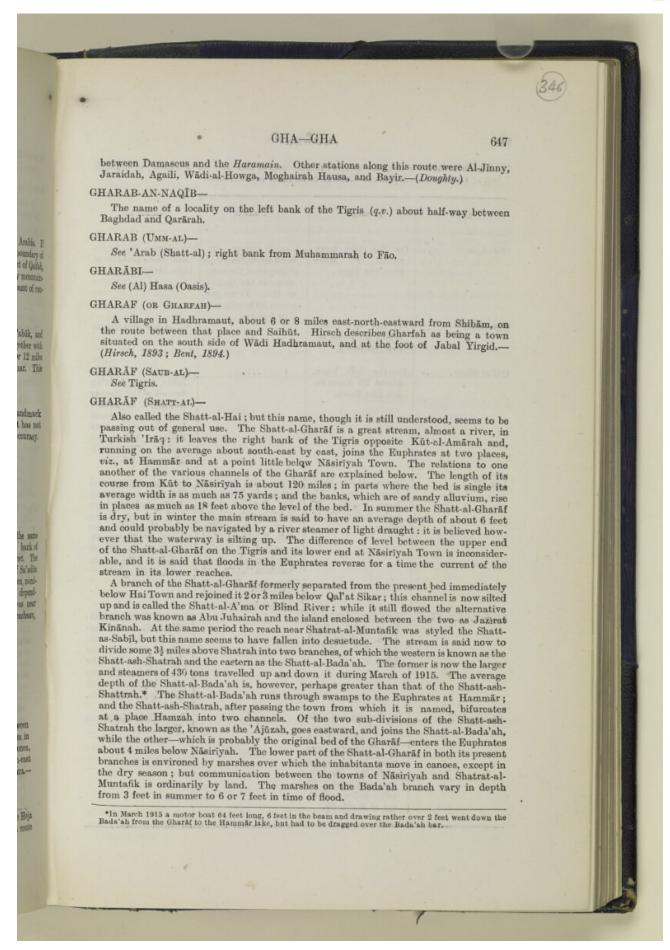
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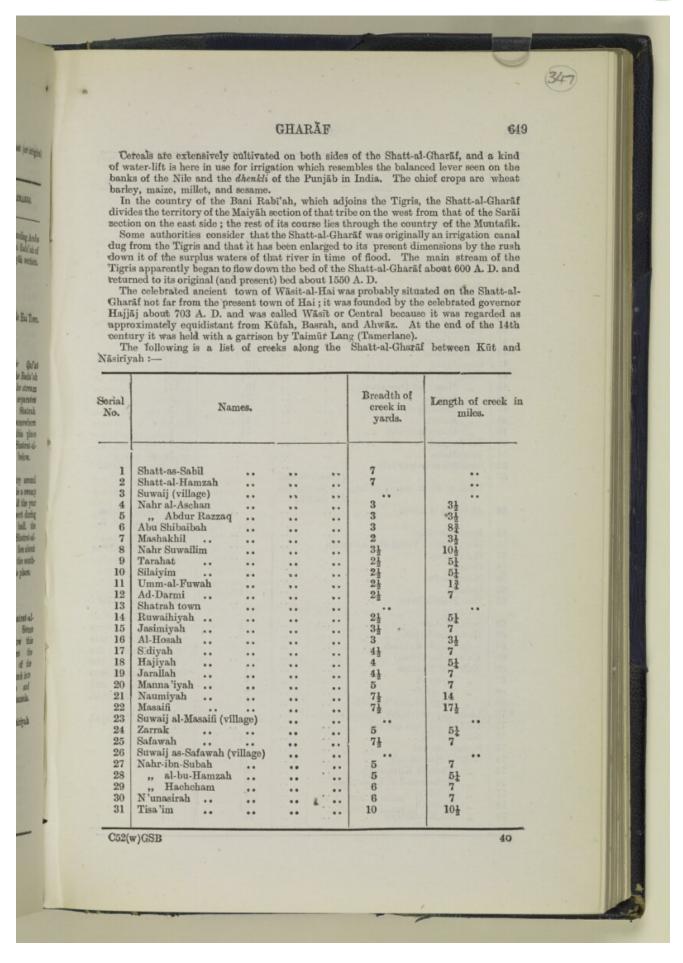






648	GH	ARĀF	
The following as bed of the Shatt-a	re the chief points of in l-Gharāf, in order from	terest on or near the we its head downwards:-	esternmost (or original)
Name.	Position.	Nature.	REMARKS.
Mhairijah	On the right bank about 10 miles from the Tigris.	A small village, the head-quarters of a Nāhiyah of the same name in the Qadha of Hai. There are	The surrounding Arabs are Bani Rabi'ah of the Maiyāh section.
Hãi Town	On the left bank, about 20 miles be-	about 50 houses and 5 or 6 shops.	See article Hai Town.
Qal'at Sikar	low Mhairijah. On the left bank, about 25 miles below Hai Town.		See article Qal'at Sikar. The Bada'ah branch of the stream probably separates
			from the Shatrah branch somewhere between this place and Shatrat-al- Muntafik below.
Lüh (Tel)	About three miles from the left bank, some 25 miles below Qal'at Sikar.	A site with ancient ruins which extend for 4 miles from north-west to southeast along the left bank of a former bed of, or ancient canal from, the Shatt-al-Gharāf. These have been explored by French archæologists.	The country around Tel Lüh is a swamp during half the year and a desert during the other half, the town of Shatrat-al- Muntafik lies about 8 miles to the south- west of this place.
Shatrat-al-Muntafik	Four or five miles from the right bank about 30 miles below Qal'at Sikar.		See article Shatrat-al- Muntafik. Some where below this place occurs the bifurcation of the Shatrah branch into the 'Ajūzah and Nāsiriyah channels.
Näsiriyah Town	On the western side of the western-most channel of the Shatt-al-Gharāf near its junction with the Euphrates, and about 30 miles below Shatrat-al-Muntafik.	****	See article Näsiriyah Town.









650	GHARĀF		
Serial No.	Names.	Breadth of creek in yards.	Length of creek in miles.
32	Al-Audah	10	10}
33 34	Irait Nahr Saiyid Aziz	5 7½	51
35	Um ash-Shaiyir	71	7
36 37	Ajamiyah Suwaij Mahairjah (village)	121	101
38	Nahr Mahairjah	121	101
39 40	Romiyah	10 12½	101
41	Start of Shatt-al-Gharraf		101
42	Nahr Jassam	10 10	101
44	Nahr Bait Mujaddi	71	12 <u>1</u> 5 <u>1</u>
45	" Hasan ad-Duwazah " Itaiwar	10 7½	121
47	" Jumailiyah	71	7 7
48 49	" Saibah	71	7
- 50	Tel Zarghal	7½	7 7 from river.
51 52	Telal-Haba' Sadaifah marsh or lake		3½ ,, ,,
53	(South of and		14 from Shatrah
	Umm al-Fitur, marsh or lake joining Sa-daifah.		THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY
54	Al-Bu-Sa'd marsh		7 miles from
55	Butniyah (lake)		Suwaij No. 3.
56	Hor (lake) of Yusuf al-Khairullah		101 from Karadi.
57 58	Hai (town). Gobah	7	
59	Nahr Tarrad	7	7 101
60	Qayim Hor Hafidh (lake)	71/2	171
			15‡ from Qilat Sikar.
62 63	Shatt al Ama Hor Jazirah (lake)	71/2	
64	Nahr Saiyid Hamzah	5	83 from river.
65 66	Kalat Sikar (town)		
67	" Toqiyah	7	10½ 10½
68 69	" Saraifiyin	6	7
70	,, Hajji Šhallal (left side)	5	7 15% from river.
71 72	Tel Luh (ancient mound)		101 ,, ,,
73	Nahr al-Abid	71/2	31/2
74 75	Nahr al Hamidiyah	71	10}
76	,, Yasin al-Khairullah ,, Muhammad al-Khairullah	6	14 14
77 78	" al-Ailah	7	101
78	" ibn Khadhaivir	10	14
-	,, and actionally if	10	17½

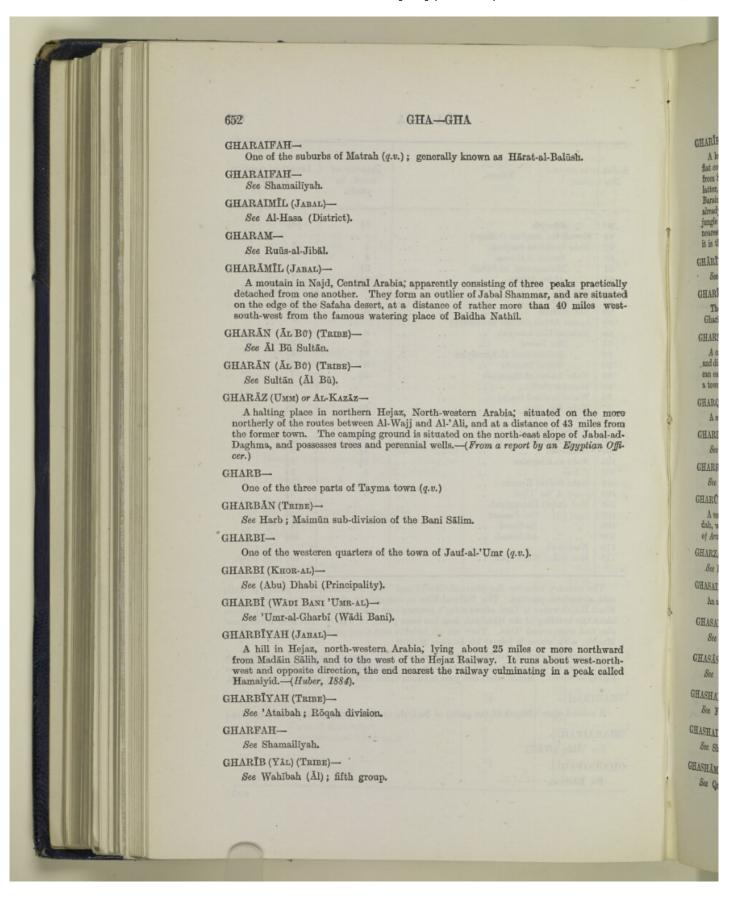




Serial No. Names. Breadth of creek in yards. Sifaiyih Si				GHA—GHA		651	
Suwaij ibn Saqban (village)			Names.	Change of	creek in		
Suwaij ion Saqban (village) 82 Nahr Sachit al Hasan 84 Muhammad al-Jabah 85 Bad 'ah 60 To Hammad. 7 Fatahiyah 90 7 Sakidani 86 Bad 'ah 86 Bad 'ah 86 Bad 'ah 86 Bad 'ah 87 Fatahiyah 96 To Hammad. 87 Fatahiyah 96 To Hammad. 87 Fatahiyah 96 To Hammad. 87 Fatahiyah 96 Rahr Al-Bawainyah 97 Nahr Hawawinyah 98 Muhammad al-Kuraiyim 91 101 102 Muhammad al-Kuraiyim 93 Saiyid Musafir 94 Nahr Abbas al-Hatatiath 95 Manthir (fort). 96 Wasat (ruined town) 97 Nahr Jidaidah 98 99 Husainiyah 100 Al-Attahiyah 101 Dabbiyah 102 Nahr Al-Kharaim 104 Nahr Saiyid Husain 104 Nahr Saiyid Husain 105 A' Du 'Ujul 106 Hor (lake) Basrugiyah 107 107 108 109 Ab Attahiyah 100 100 Al-Mathir (hort). 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	-		;; Sifaiyih		71	101	
83			Suwaij ibn Saqban (village) Nahr Sachit al Sagban			- STANLED	
84		83	" Sachit al Hasan			7	
Second S			" Muhammad al-Jabah			The state of the s	
St			Bad'ah			The state of the s	
mam Abbas (shrine landmark)			AT TOTAL		9	7	
90 Nahr al-Hauwaniyah 6 7 91 , ibn Faisal 5 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 7 7 8 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 7 7 8 8 4 8 4			Imam Abbas (shrine landmark	-1	6	54	
92			Nahr al-Hauwaniyah				
93							
95 Manthir (fort). 96 Wasat (ruined town) Nahr Jidaidah 98 Husainiyah 100 Al-Attabiyah 101 Dabbiyah 102 Nahr al-Kharaim 103			" Saiyid Musafir			-	
96 Wasat (ruined town) Nahr Jidaidah 97 Nahr Jidaidah 98 Husainiyah 99 Husainiyah 100 Al-Attabiyah 101 Dabbiyah 102 Nahr al-Kharaim 103 Saisan 104 Nahr Saiyid Husain 105 A' bu 'Ujul 106 Hor (lake) Basrugiyah 107 " " ibn Jassam 108 " A' bu 'Ujul 108 " As-Sarai 109 " Ad-Dozah 109 " Ad-Dozah 110 Nasiriyah 111 Hor (lake) Mahairjah 112 The country between the Shatt-al-Gharāf and 'Afaj is Hamād, with plenty of wells and abundant pasture. The Nahr-al-Kār is completely dry. The eastern limit of Shatt Hillah water is 'Ibra, about a day's journey east or south-east of Suq-al-'Afaj. Here since the building of the Hindiyah dam has been plenty of water. The Afaj tribes grow rice and corn round 'Ibra. They are all fallahin and their paramount Shaikh is Hajji Mushir, with whom is joined his brother Mukhif. Towards the end of January 1916, there was only enough water between Shatrah and Suwaij to float a ballum of 1½ taghārs, but by the third week in March there was plenty of water. Motor boats can pass between these two places when the river is full. GHARIBAH— A second class nāhiyah of the qadha of Badrah, in the district of Baghdad ; see 'Irāq GHARAIFAH— See 'Ähin (Wādi). GHARAIFAH— See Bātinah.					41/2	7	
98 99 Husainiyah 100 Al-Attabiyah 101 Dabbiyah 102 Nahr al-Kharaim 103 104 105 Nahr al-Kharaim 105 Nahr Saiyid Husain 106 Hor (lake) Basrugiyah 107 108 109 109 109 109 109 100 Hor (lake) Basrugiyah 100 107 108 109 109 109 109 109 109 100 100 100 101 101		96	Wasat (ruined town)			83 from river.	
99 Husainiyah 100 Al-Attabiyah 101 Dabbiyah 102 Nahr al-Kharaim 103 Saisan 104 Nahr Saiyid Husain 105 Nahr Saiyid Husain 106 Hor (lake) Basrugiyah 107 ", "ibn Jassam 107 ", "ibn Jassam 108 ", "As-Sarai 109 Nasiriyah 109 ", "Ad-Dozah 110 Nasiriyah 111 Hor (lake) Mahairjah 111 Hor (lake) Mahairjah 112 ", " 113 Saisan 114 ", " 115 Nasiriyah 116 Hor (lake) Basrugiyah 117 ", "ibn Jassam 118 ", "As-Sarai 119 ", "Ad-Dozah 110 Nasiriyah 111 Hor (lake) Mahairjah 111 Hor (lake) Mahairjah 112 ", " 113 Nasiriyah 114 ", " 115 Nasiriyah 116 Nasiriyah 117 ", "Ibn Jassam 118 ", "As-Sarai 119 ", "Ad-Dozah 110 Nasiriyah 110 Nasiriyah 111 Hor (lake) Mahairjah 111 Hor (lake) Mahairjah 112 ", " 113 Nasiriyah 114 ", " 115 Nasiriyah 116 Nasiriyah 117 ", " 117 ", " 118 Nasiriyah 119 ", " 119 ", " 110 Nasiriyah 11	-		Nahr Jidaidah	**********	5½	31/2	
100 Dabbiyah		99	Husainiyah		6	51	
Nahr al-Kharaim Saisan Nahr Saiyid Husain A'bu 'Ujul 105 A'bu 'Ujul 106 Hor (lake) Basrugiyah 107 """ """ 108 """ As-Sarai 109 """ Nasiriyah 110 Nasiriyah 111 Hor (lake) Mahairjah 111 Hor (lake) Mahairjah 111 The country between the Shatt-al-Gharāf and 'Afaj is Hamād, with plenty of wells and abundant pasture. The Nahr-al-Kār is completely dry. The eastern limit of Shatt Hillah water is 'Ibra, about a day's journey east or south-east of Suq-al-'Afaj. Here since the building of the Hindiyah dam has been plenty of water. The Afaj tribes grow rice and corn round 'Ibra. They are all fallahin and their paramount Shaikh is Hajji Mushir, with whom is joined his brother Mukhif. Towards the end of January 1916, there was only enough water between Shatrah and Suwaij to float a ballum of 1½ taghārs, but by the third week in March there was plenty of water. Motor boats can pass between these two places when the river is full. GHARIBAH— A second class nāhiyah of the qadha of Badrah, in the district of Baghdad; see 'Irāq GHARAIFAH— See 'Āhin (Wādi). GHARAIFAH— See Bātinah.					7	51	
Nahr Saiyid Husain , A'bu 'Ujul 105 , A'bu 'Ujul 106 Hor (lake) Basrugiyah 107 , , ibn Jassam 108 , As-Sarai 109 , , Ad-Dozah 110 Nasiriyah Hor (lake) Mahairjah The country between the Shatt-al-Gharāf and 'Afaj is Hamād, with plenty of wells and abundant pasture. The Nahr-al-Kār is completely dry. The eastern limit of Shatt Hillah water is 'Ibra, about a day's journey east or south-east of Suq-al-'Afaj. Here since the building of the Hindiyah dam has been plenty of water. The Afaj tribes grow rice and corn round 'Ibra. They are all fallahin and their paramount Shakh is Hajji Mushir, with whom is joined his brother Mukhif. Towards the end of January 1916, there was only enough water between Shatrah and Suwaij to float a ballum of 1½ taghārs, but by the third week in March there was plenty of water. Motor boats can pass between these two places when the river is full. GHARIBAH— A second class nāhiyah of the qadha of Badrah, in the district of Baghdad; see 'Irāq GHARAIFAH— See 'Āhin (Wādi). GHARAIFAH— See Bātinah.			Nohr al Khamim		4½ 31		
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106 Hor (lake) Basrugiyah 107 ,, ibn Jassam 108 ,, As-Sarai . 10½ ,, " 119 , As-Sarai . 10½ ,, " 110 Nasiriyah 110 Nasiriyah . 10½ ,, " 111 Hor (lake) Mahairjah . 10½ from river. The country between the Shatt-al-Gharāf and 'Afaj is Hamād, with plenty of wells and abundant pasture. The Nahr-al-Kār is completely dry. The eastern limit of Shatt Hillah water is 'Ibra, about a day's journey east or south-east of Suq-al-'Afaj. Here since the building of the Hindiyah dam has been plenty of water. The Afaj tribes grow rice and corn round 'Ibra. They are all fallahin and their paramount Shaikh is Hajji Mushir, with whom is joined his brother Mukhif. Towards the end of January 1916, there was only enough water between Shatrah and Suwaij to float a ballum of 1½ taghārs, but by the third week in March there was plenty of water. Motor boats can pass between these two places when the river is full. GHARIBAH— A second class nāhiyah of the qadha of Badrah, in the district of Baghdad; see 'Irāq GHARAIFAH— See 'Āhin (Wādi). GHARAIFAH— See Bātinah.							
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GHARAIFAH— See 'Ähin (Wādi). GHARAIFAH— See Bātinah.					-(2)		
See 'Ähin (Wādi). GHARAIFAH— See Bātinah.				a oi Badrah, i	n the district of	Baghdad; see 'Iraq	
GHARAIFAH— See Bätinah.							
See Bātinah.							
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402		See	Bātinah.				
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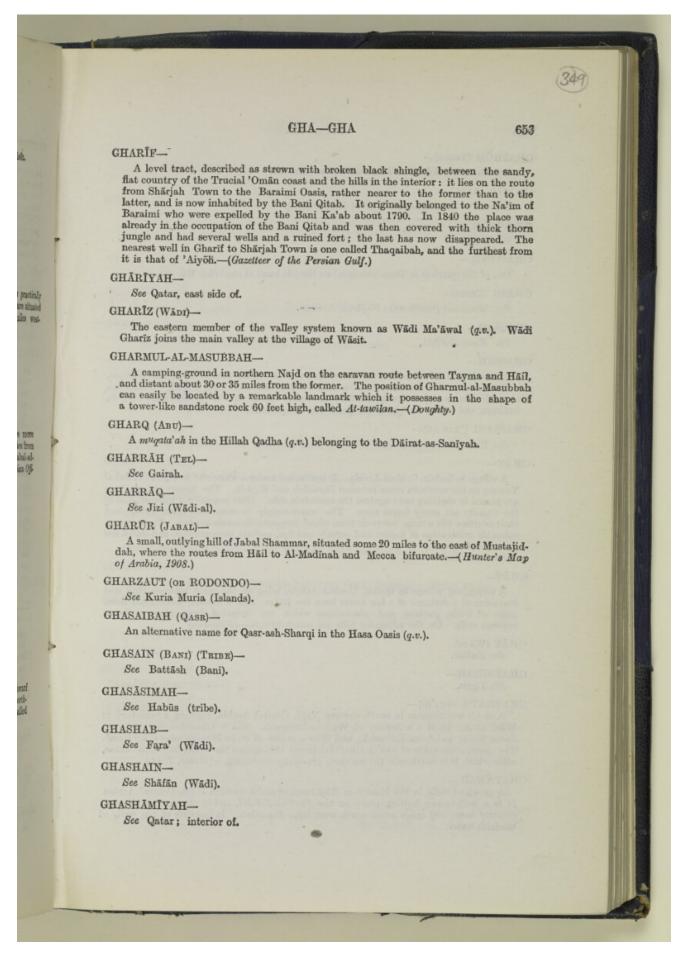
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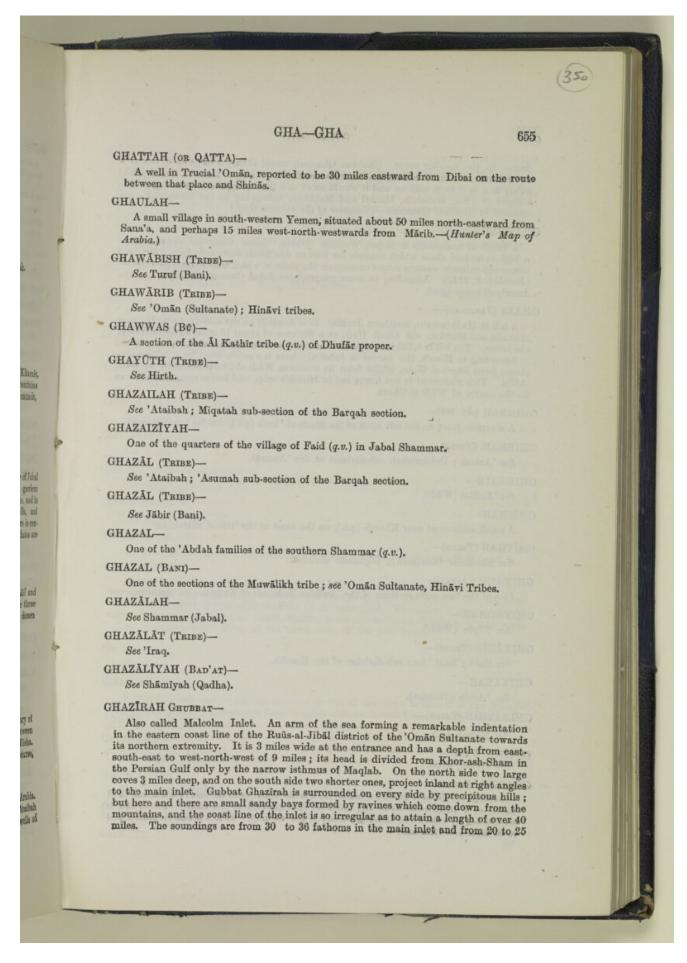
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	654 GHA—GHA	
	OHA-OHA	
	GHASHŪM (Tribe)→	
	See 'Anizah; Hilbān sub-division of the 'Amarāt.	
	GHASĪB (ABUL)→	
	A common pronunciation of Abul Khasib (q.v.).	
	GHASĪBAH—	
	See Lailah.	*
	GHASĪBAH—	
	One of the quarters of Dara'iyah (q.v.) on the left bank of the Wādi Hanīfah.	
	GHASN (TRIBE)—	
	See Shammar (Southern); Sinjārah division.	15-1-15
	GHASSAH— See Ruūs-al-Jibāl.	
		1
	GHASSAH— A Mashārifah village in the 'Omān Sultanate; it lies in the foot-hills of Jabal Khamīs,	
I HERE IN COL	to the east or north-east of the junction of the Wadi Fisao and Wadi Falaii It contains	
	about 60 houses and is distinguished by a tower. It is said to possess a few camels, donkeys, and cattle, 600 sheep and goats and 800 palms.	
	GHASSANI ('AIN-AL)→	
	See Fuwwah.	
	GHĀT—	Y
	A village in Sadair, Central Arabia. It is situated under a white cliff in a gorge of Jabal	
	Tuwaiq on the northern route between Buraidah and Rivadh. The houses and gardens	
	are placed in shelving rows against the mountain side. Ghāt possesses a mosque, and in the vicinity are many forest trees. The water-supply is abundant from wells, and	
	their overflow fills a large reservoir from which irrigation channels are cut. There is con-	
	siderable cultivation of fodder and cereals, and figs, melons, pomegrantes, and dates are grown.—(Palgrave.)	
	See also Sadair.	
	GHĀT—	
	A straggling village in Qasīm, Central Arabia, lying on the route between Hāil and Buraidah at a distance of a few hours from the latter, and scattered over some three	
	miles of fields, gardens, and plantations which are irrigated from about a dozen	
	copious wells. On the adjoining hills are watch-towers.—(Palgrave.)	
	GHĀT (WĀDI) See Sadair,	8
	GHATAIRAH—	-1
	See Tigris.	
	GHATHĀTH (Sha'īb)—	
	A small watercourse in south-western Najd, Central Arabia, forming a tributary of	
	Wādi Rīsha, itself a tributary of Wādi-ar-Rummah. Sha'īb Ghathāth rises between Jabal Sha'ar and Jabal Kabushāt, and after a course of 60 or 70 miles joins Wādi Rīsha.	
	The general direction of Sha'îb Ghathāth is east throughout the upper half of its course, after which it is north-east the northing gradually increasing.—(Huber, 1884.)	
	GHATHMAH—	
	A group of wells in the Hazam-ar-Raji tract of south western Noid Control Archic	
	It is a well-known halting place on the Darb-as-Sultāni, and is situated in 'Ataibah country some 200 miles south-south-west from Buraidah. It consists of ten wells of brackish water	
	brackish water,	,

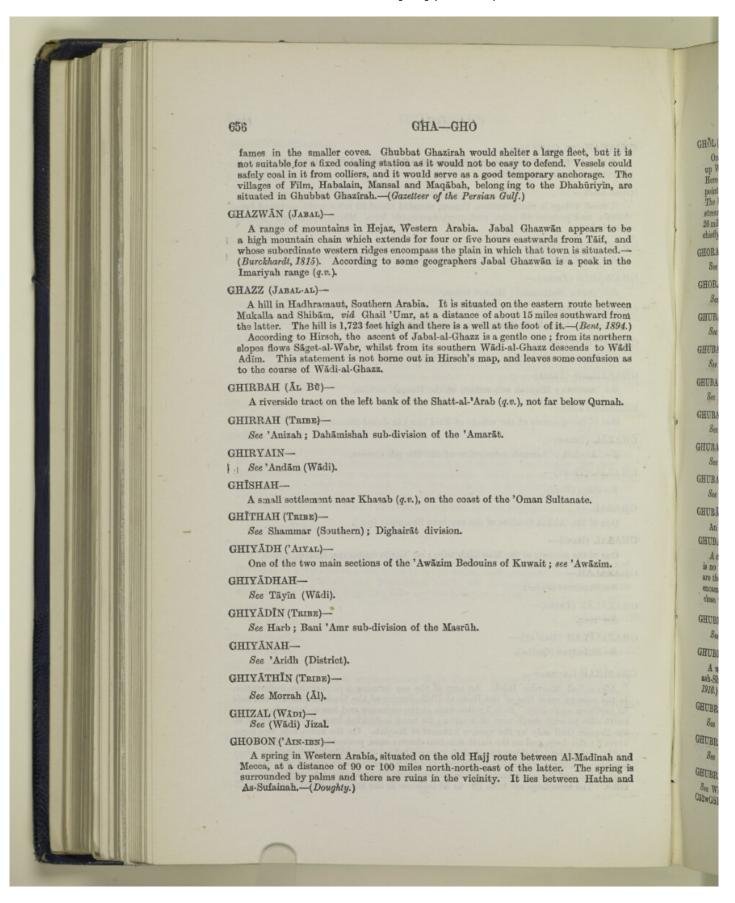
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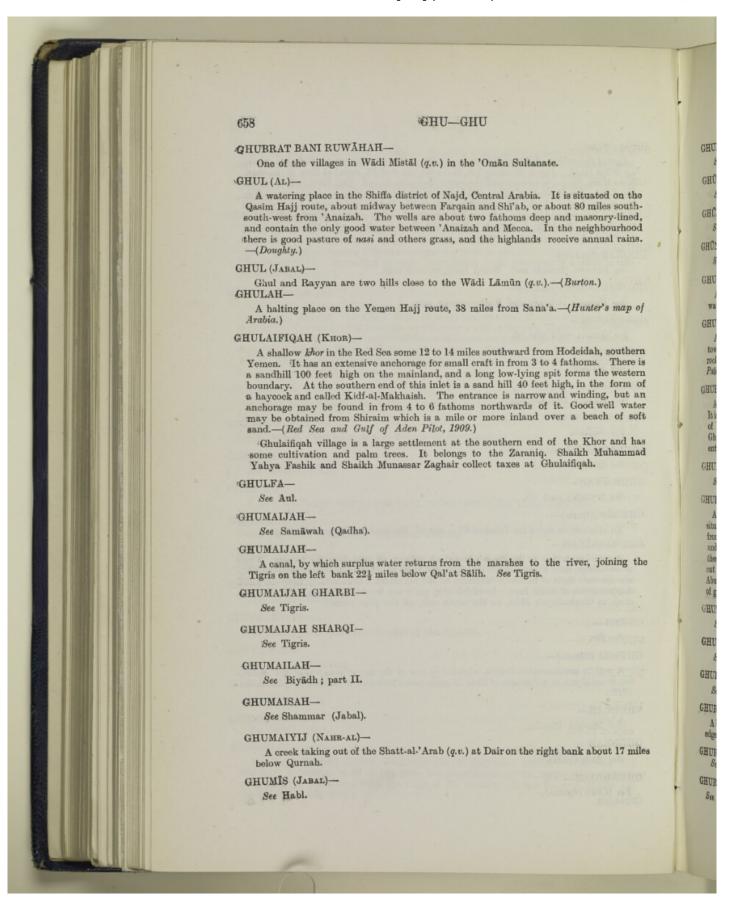
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		(35)
GH	O—GHU	ekt
		657
GHŌL (Wādi)— One of the valleys of 'Oman Proper (up Wādi Ghōl. About 20 miles out Here Wādi Shams is crossed and the a point has a broad, shallow and sandy l The banks become high and vertical a stream, steeper and stonier. Several 26 miles from Tanūf, at an altitude of 2, chiefly of a large zaribah for goats.	route begins to ascend Wādi Ghōl w bed with a few trees and some scanty and the valley bed, in which there is shephends' hamlets exist in Wādi G	is reached. hich at this vegetation. a perennial
GHORAB (ISLAND)—		
See Farasan (Islands and Bank) be	ank, eastern side.	
GHORAB (NORTH) (ISLAND)—	The second secon	
See Farasān (Islands and Bank) ea GHUBAIBAH—	astern side.	will all the second
See Qatar; west side of.		
GHUBAIRAH—		
See Mazāra'.		
GHUBAISH (AL BŪ) (TRIBE)— See Ka'ab; Drīs division.		
GHUBAISH (NAHB)—		
See Jazīrah.		
GHUBAITAIN (JABALAIN-AL)		
See Qārah (Barr-al). GHUBAIYAH—		
See Biyādh; part III.		
GHUBĀR (QARN)—		
	bi, one of the peaks of Ruūs-al-Jibā	l (q.v.).
A crossing station on the Basrah-Nas is no village, only a <i>khān</i> and a mosqu are the only signs of human habitations encampments of Arabs here. Good drin close to Ghubashiyah <i>khān</i> , on the no	s on the mainland. Occasionally the	ar the khān
GHUBB-		
See Sīr.		
GHUBBA (BĪR-AL)—		
A well in north-eastern Arabia, situat ash-Shamāliyah at a distance of 70 to 75 1910.)	ted in one of the upper branches of to miles east-north-east from Linah.—	he Falaij- (Leachman,
GHUBRAH—		
See Masqat District.		
GHUBRAH—		
See Samāil (Wādi).		
GHUBRAT-AT-TĀM—		
See Wādi Tāyīn. C52wGSB		4P

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		(352)
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	GHU—GHU	659
GHUM (TRIBE)-		(ec/) finition
See Jahainah. GHÜNAH—		
See Shamailiyah.		
GHŪNAIYAH—		
See Hillah (Qadha).		
GHŪNAN—		
See Biyādh; part V.		
GHUNDUQ—		
A stream upon which a part water-supply.	part of the town of Nizwa (q.v.), in 'Oman,	depends for its
GHURĀB (HISN-AL)—		
town of Bālhāf. At Hisn-a	t, Southern Arabia, about 10 miles north-neal-Ghurāb there are some Himyaritic ins in 1834 by some officers of the Indian	criptions on the
GHURĀB (Rās-AL)		
It is situated 11 sea miles no of Rās Hanyūrah. The re Ghurāb, said to be extensi	sandhills in the Persian Gulf, on the coast of orth-eastward of Abu Dhabi, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ sea miles eef extends 3 miles off-shore. There is a ive, with deep water inside, and with mo khor on the coast.—(Persian Gulf Pilot, 1914.)	south-westward khor at Rās-al- re water in the
GHURĀBAH—		
See Mansah (Wādi).		
GHURAIB (ABU)—		
situated on the route from E from the former by road and and two smaller ones, which these stand on a high, dry a cut up by small canals, and	as-Saniyah in the Qadha of Kādhimain Baghdad City to Fallūjah, on the Euphrates, a d 15 miles from the latter. There are two lar ch together would accommodate 200 horses and gravelly side. The surrounding country in parts it is even marshy: the main source of a described in the article on the Euphrates. red in this place.	t about 28 miles ge walled khāns and 400 men; is cultivated and f irrigation is the
GHURAIB (ABU)—		The state of the s
See Euphrates, under Ca	anals.	THE REAL PROPERTY.
GHURAIFAH—		
See Bahrain (Island); to	wns, villages, etc.	
GHURBĀN (Abū)— See Shāmīyah (Qadha).		
GHURBĀN (JISR-AL)— A bridge over the 'Ashār (edge of Basrah town (q.v.).	Creek some 3 miles from the Shatt-al-'Arab and	d on the western
GHURBEH (ĀL BŪ) (TRIBI See Sāleh (Bani).	E)—	
GHURBĪDAH—		
See Hillah (Qadha).		
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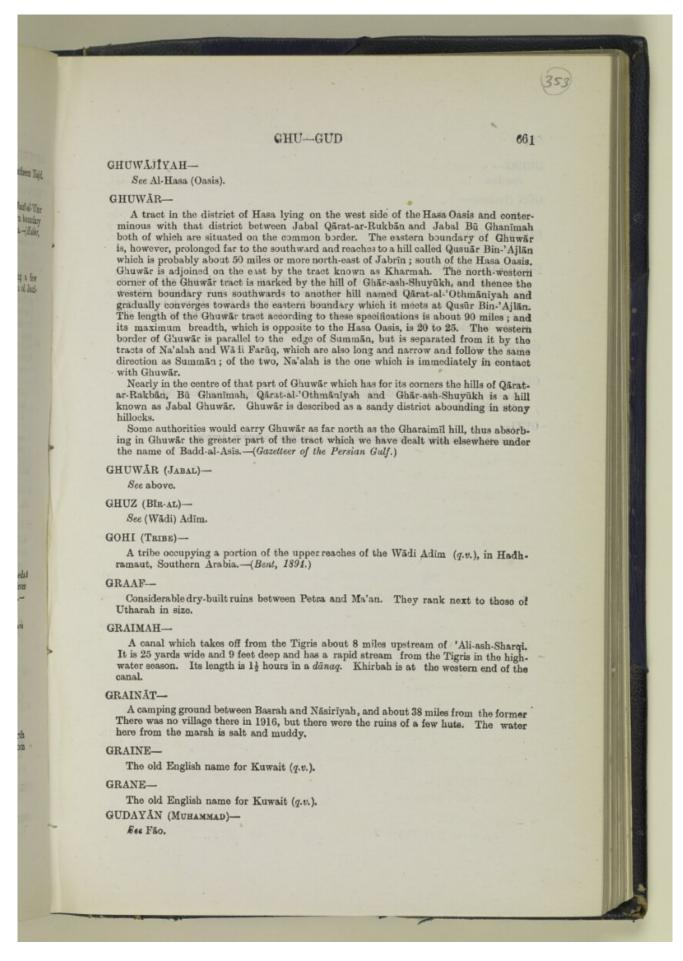
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660 GHU—GHU
GHURÜR (Wadi)— One of four valleys which unite and form Wādi Hanīfah (q.v.), in southern Najd.
GHŪTAH (JABAL)—
A hill immediately to the south of the ordinary caravan route between Jauf-al-'Umr and Hāil. It is a few miles east-south-east of Jubbah, and forms the western boundary of that most difficult portion of the Nafūd which lies between it and Qana.—(Huber, 1883.)
GHUTI—
A small walled hamlet of a dozen houses with a tower at each corner lying a few hundred yards to the east-south-east of the Khadhmah quarter of the town of Jaufal-'Umr (q.v.), in northern Central Arabia.
GHUWAIFAH (UMM)—
One of the springs in Bahrain Island $(q.v.)$.
GHUWAIFĀT—
See Mijan.
GHUWAIJ— See (Al) Hasa (Oasis).
GHUWĀJIYAH—
Or Ghuwaij (q.v.).
GHUWAILĀT— See Biyādh ; Part III.
GHUWAINAM (ÅL) (Tribe)— See Manāsir.
GHUWAINIM (ĀL Bū) (Tribe)— See Ka'ab; Hazbeh division.
GHUWAIR—
A hamlet in Al-Hasa, Eastern Arabia, consisting of a collection of hovels situated at the foot of the pass, called Thaniyat Ghār, by means of which the direct route from Hofuf to Riyādh crosses the low hills lying between the Hasa oasis and Wādi Farūq.— (Palgrave, 1863.)
Note.—No such hamlet as Ghuwair exists at the present day. It is just possible that Palgrave may have confused the name of the district, Ghuwar $(q.v.)$ with that of some temporary settlement.
GHUWAIR—
See Qatar; interior of.
GHUWAIR (HISN-AL)—
See Dahmah.
GHUWAIRĀT— A small range of hills in Hejaz, north-western Arabia, lying immediately to the north of Qal'at-al-Mu'adhdham, a station on the Hejaz Railway, 548 miles from
Damascus.—(Hunter's Map of Arabia, 1908.)
GHUWAIRĪYAH—
See Qatar; interior of.
GHUWAISAH— See Saham (Sub-Wilāyat).

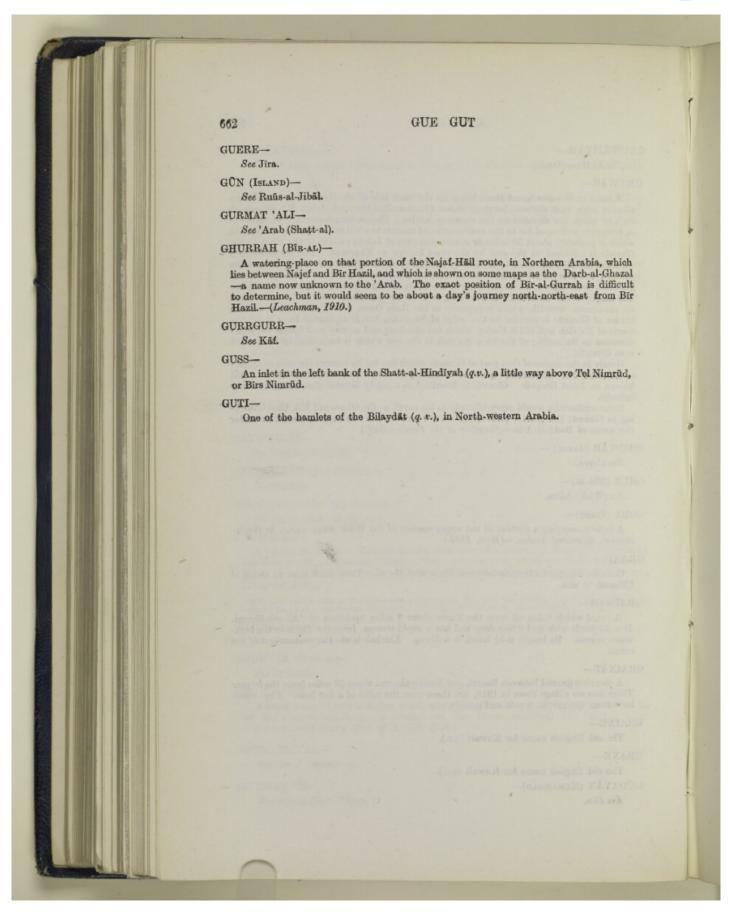
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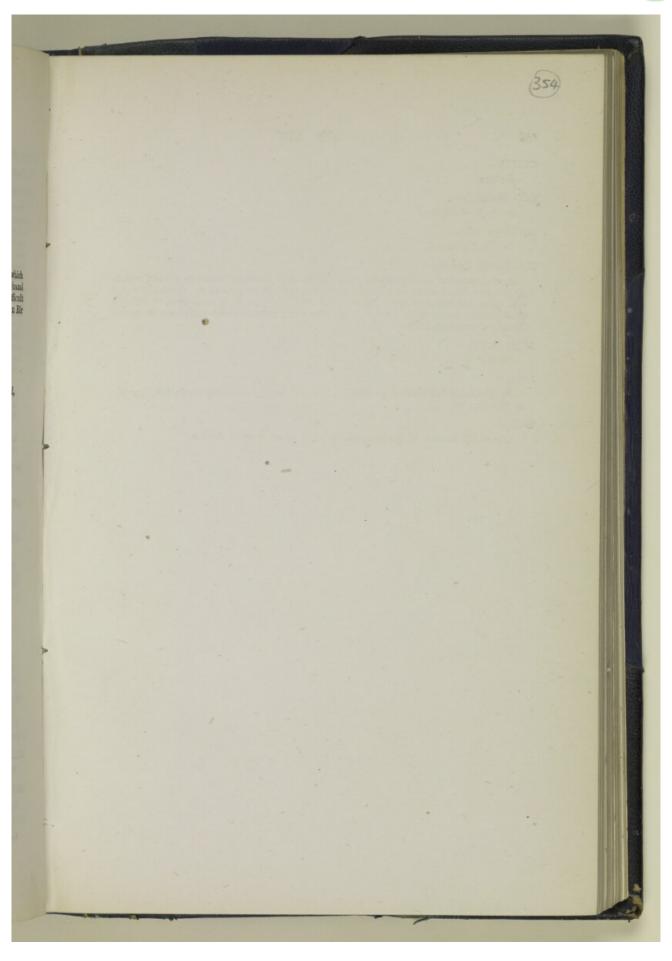






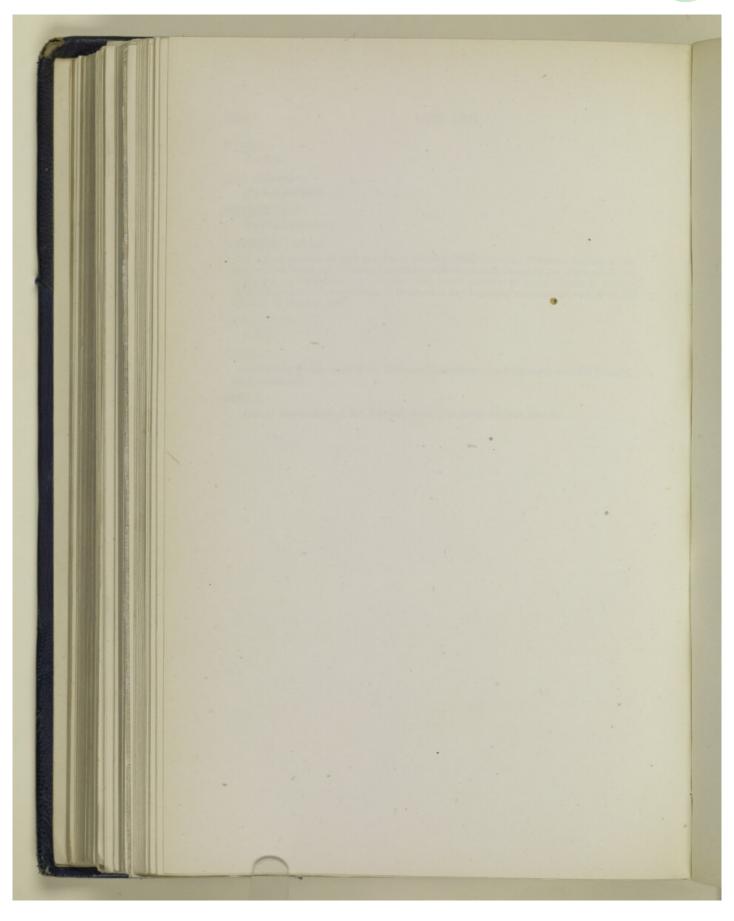


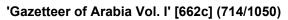




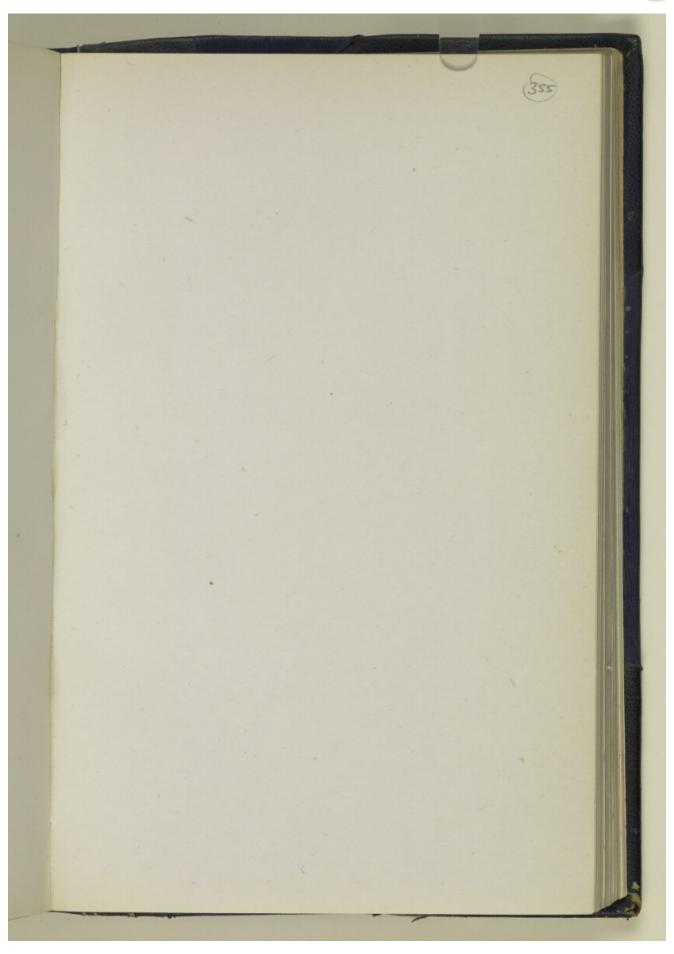






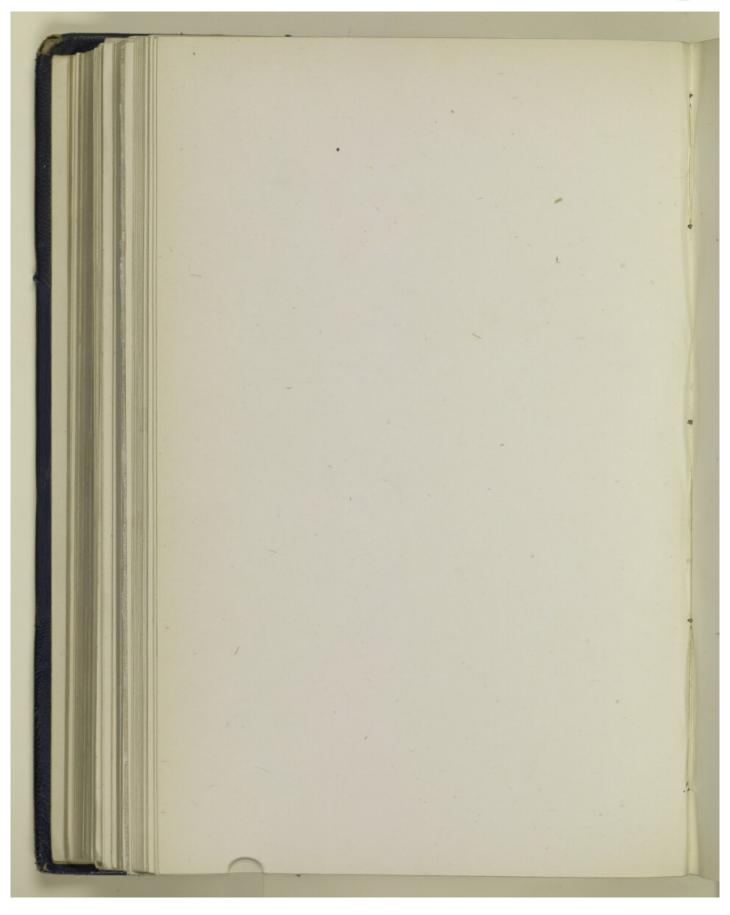






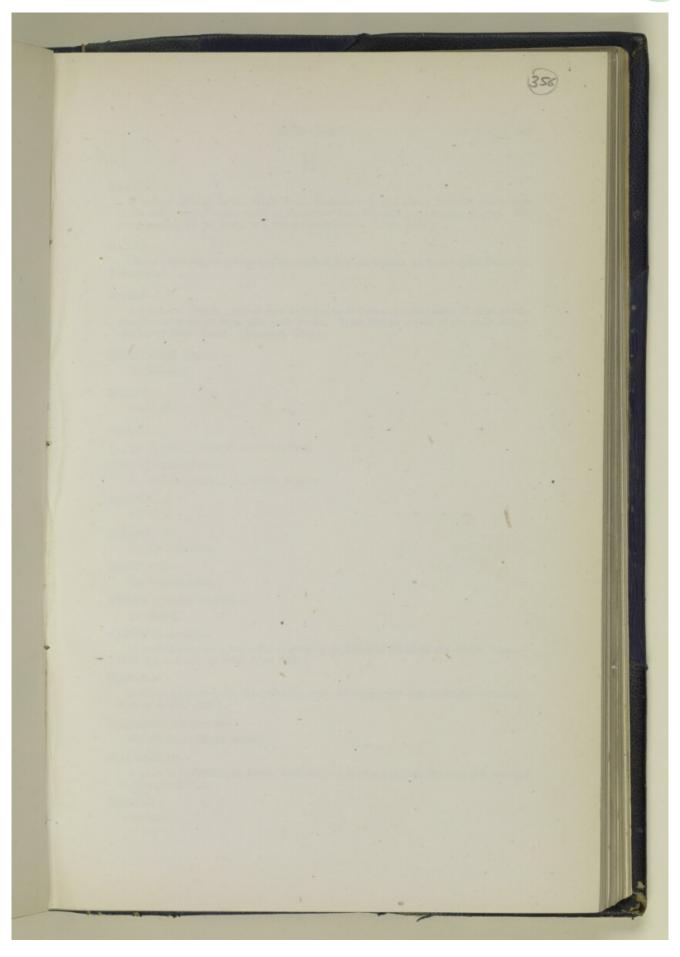


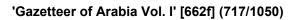




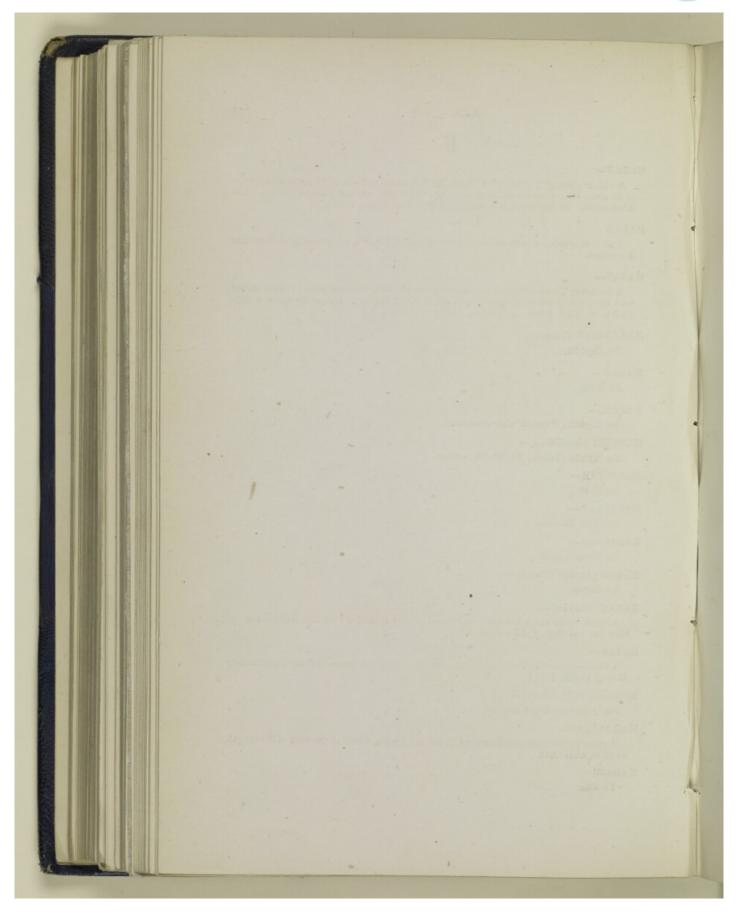






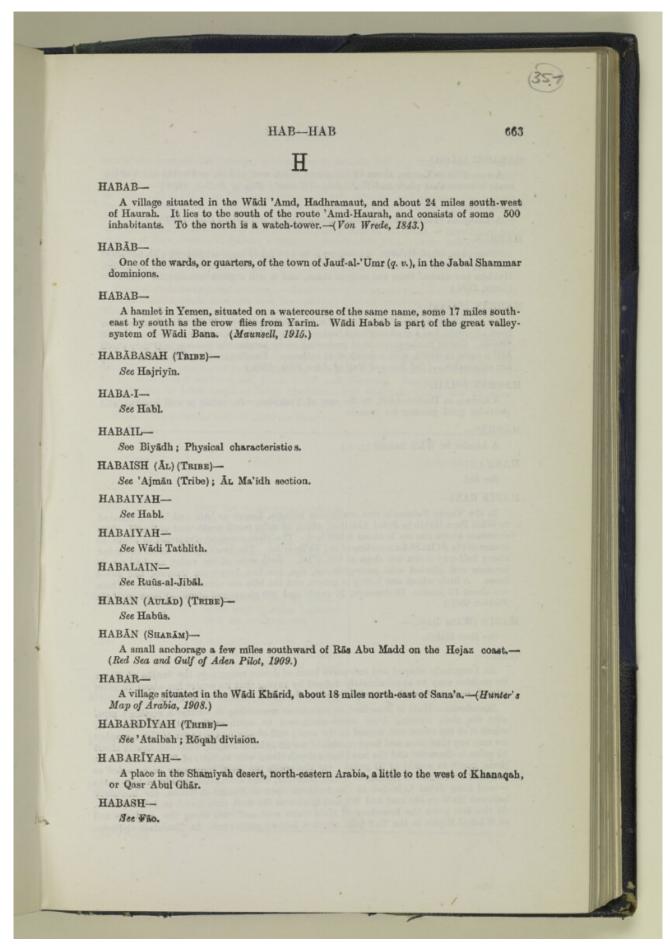






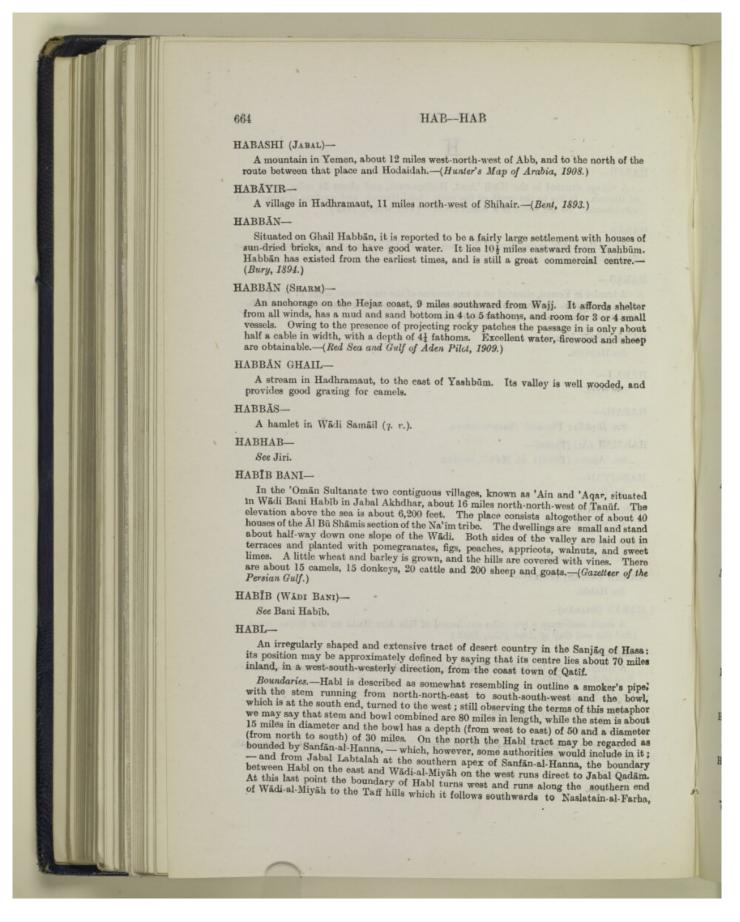
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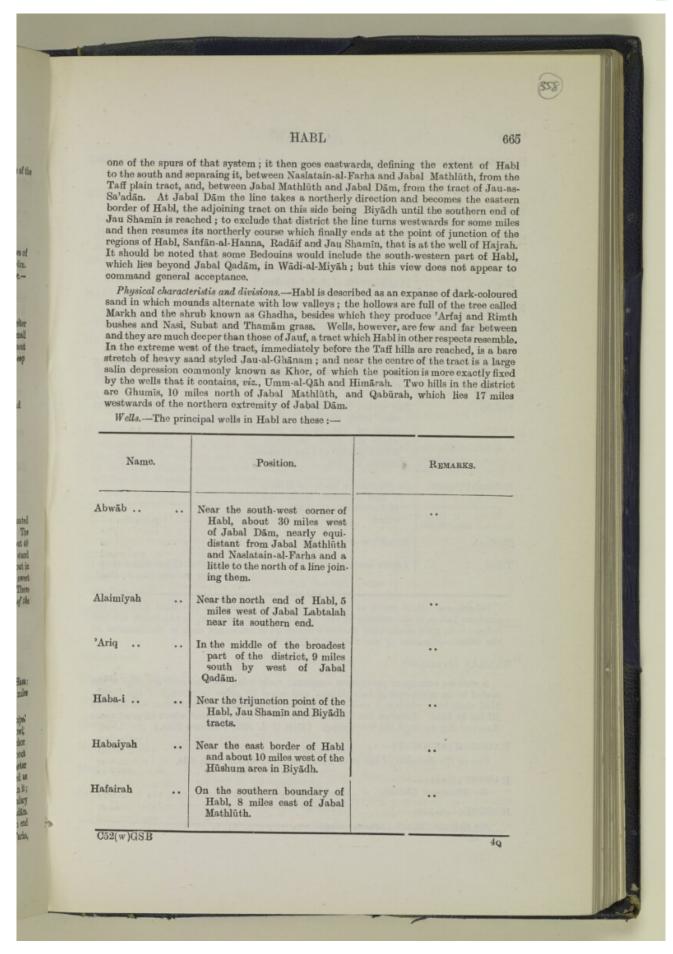


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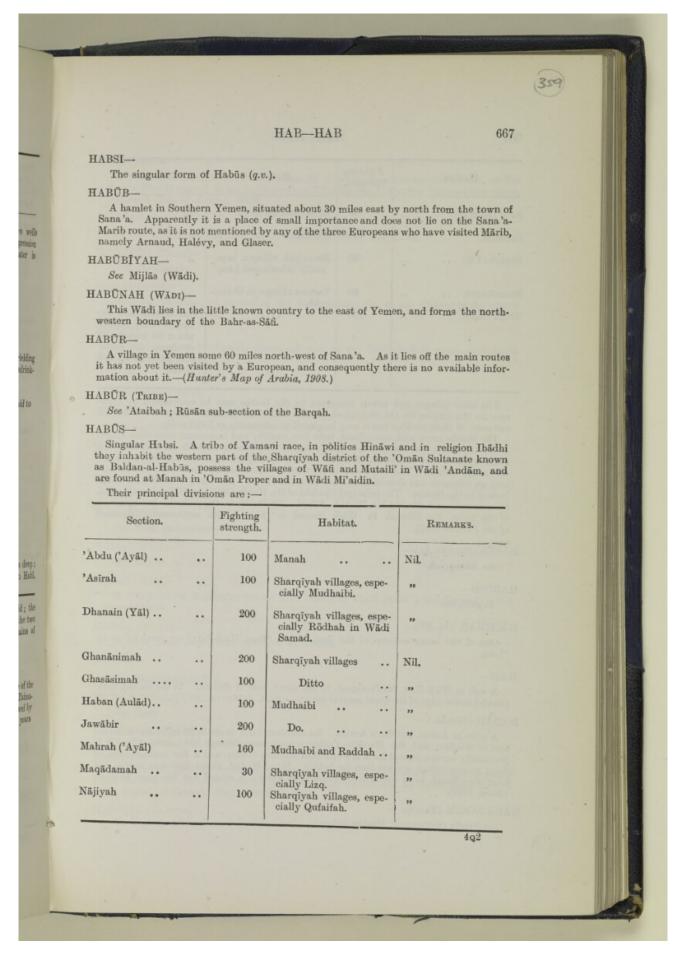




666 HAB—HAB			
Name.	Position.	Remarks.	
to the transfer	and distribution of the section of	I pointing the sale of the little to sale of	
Himārah	8 miles south-east of Jabal Qadām.	This is one of the two wells situated in the depression called Khor, The water is	
Mughar	13 miles north of Jabal Qadām close to the edge of Jau Sha- mīn.	barely drinkable.	
Musallakh	At the north end of Habl at the eastern foot of Jabal Labtalah.	Aller Selection of the Control of th	
Qāh (Khor Umm-al-)	In a line between Habaiyh and Himārah and 8 miles from each of them.	A well in the Khor tract yielding water which is almost undrink- able.	
Rad-ha	Just within Habl at its north end, being situated 5 miles south of the Hajrah wells where the Habl, Sanfān-al-	The water of this well is said to be good.	
The state of the s	Hanna, Radāif and Jau Shamīn district all meet.		
Rubatah ('Aqalat)	On the eastern border of Habl in a line between Haba-i and Habaiyah and 6 miles from either.	all and	
Shafiyah	12 miles west by south of 'Ariq		
Tūlah	2 miles west of Jabal Dām	This well is $12\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms deep; its water is the best in Habl.	
southern half is in tribes are on good	the country of the Habaiyah well the country of the Ajman. Whe terms, they wander without let or teer of the Persian Gulf.)	n, however, as at present, the two	
HABRĀN (Jabal)—	Table 1 - Dealle 1		
Nafūd to the north Hāil route from w Huber in 1884.	op of precipitous sandstone rocks lateast of Jabal Misma' and some 3 hich it is visible for a considerable of 3 stween the Habrān rocks lies a ntil the late spring. (Miss G. L.	0 miles northward of the Taima- listance. Its position was fixed by large <i>khabrah</i> which in good years	
HABSHAH (AKHW			
HABSHI (JABAL)— See Shammar (
HABSHI (JABALAT)			
See Bahrain (Isl	and); towns, villages, etc.		

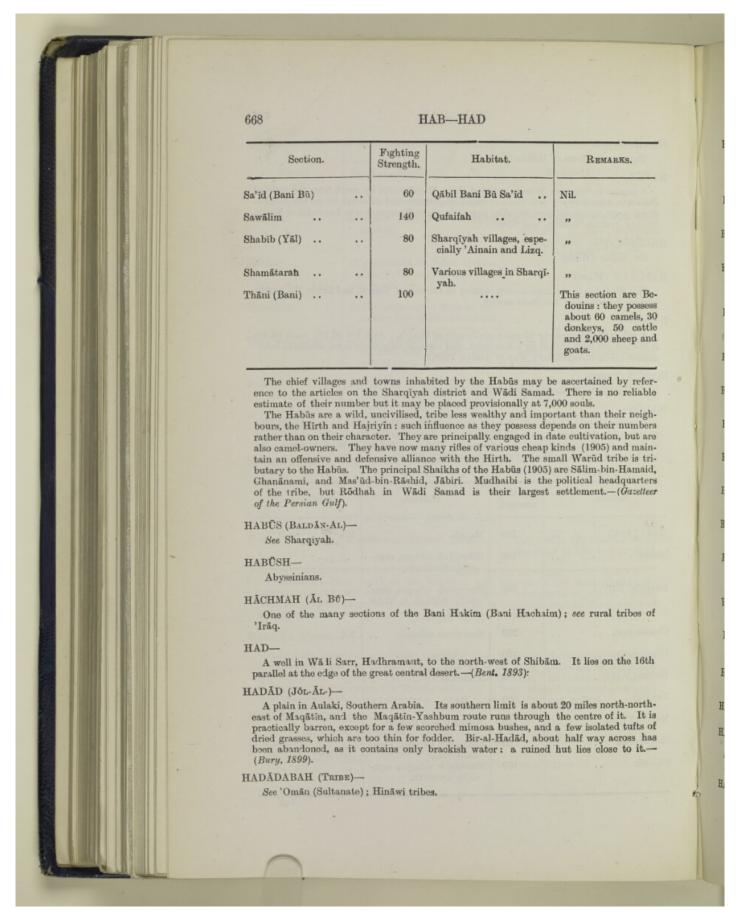






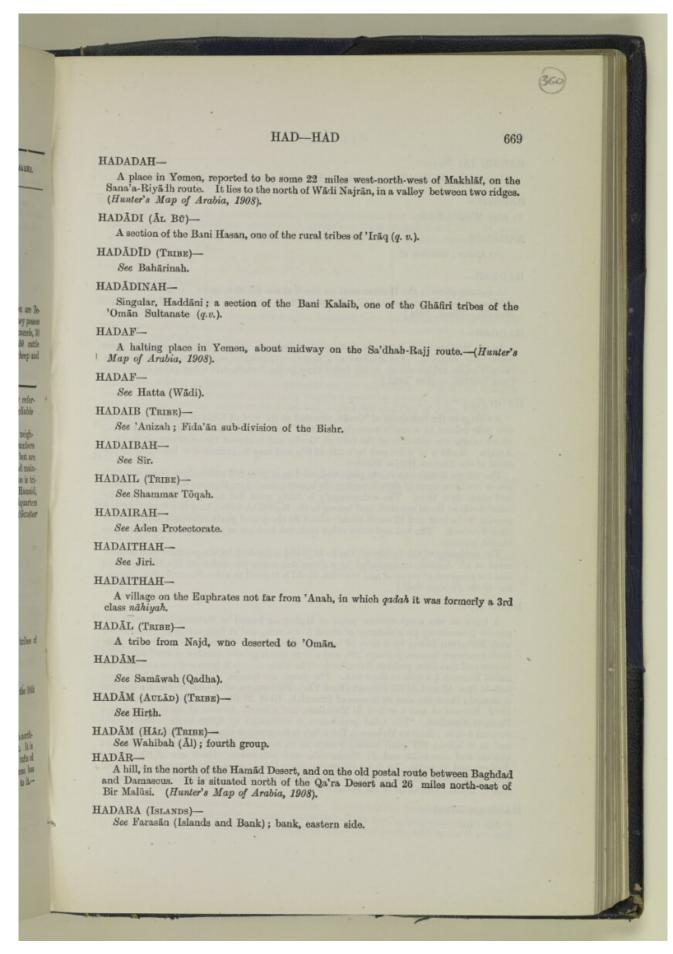






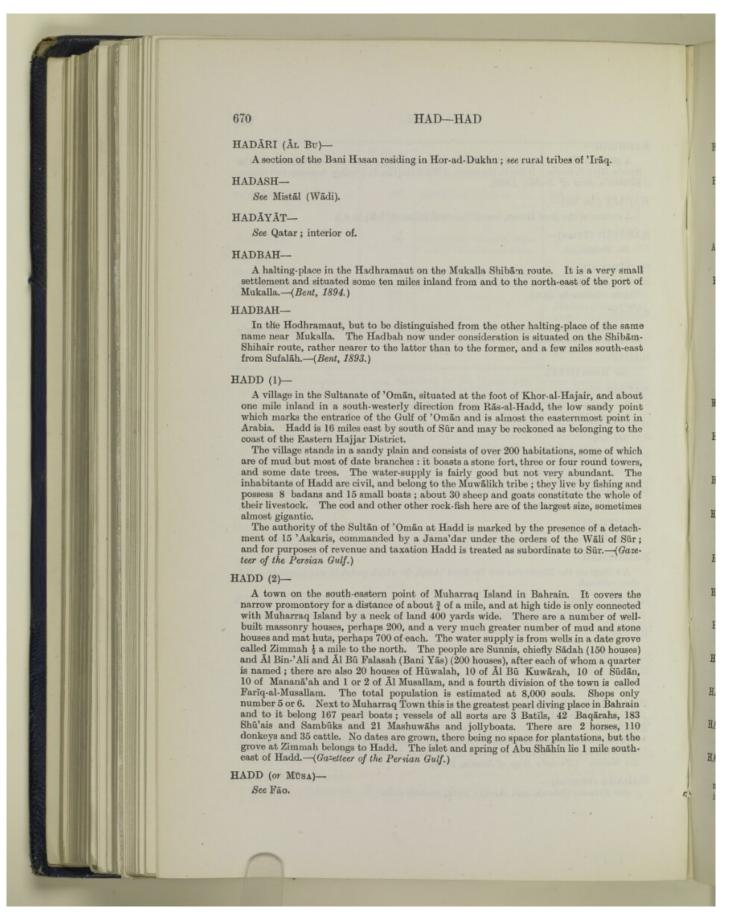
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [669] (724/1050)





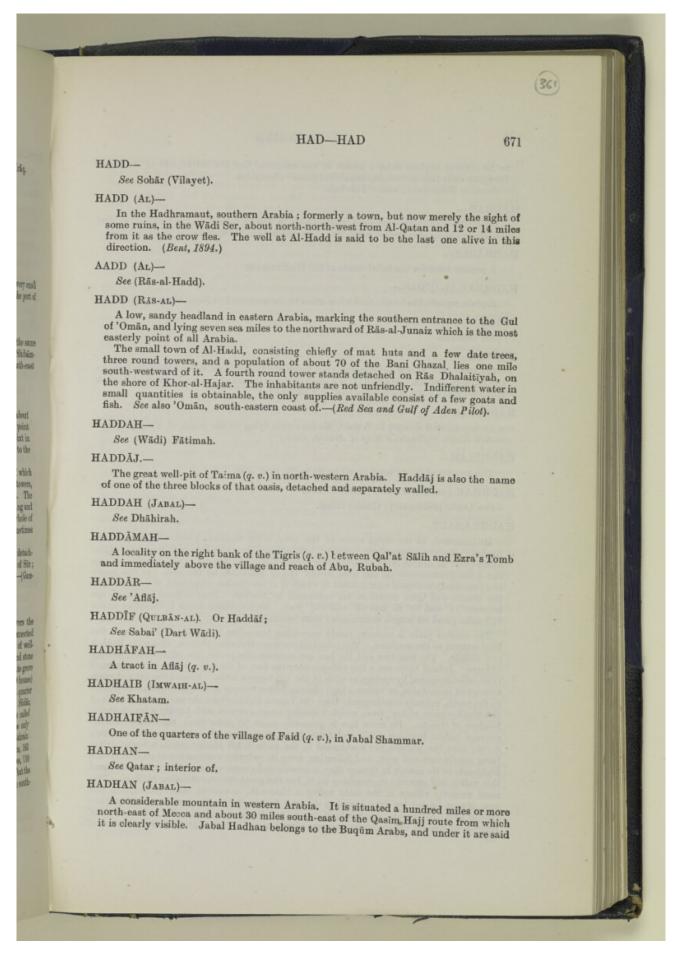
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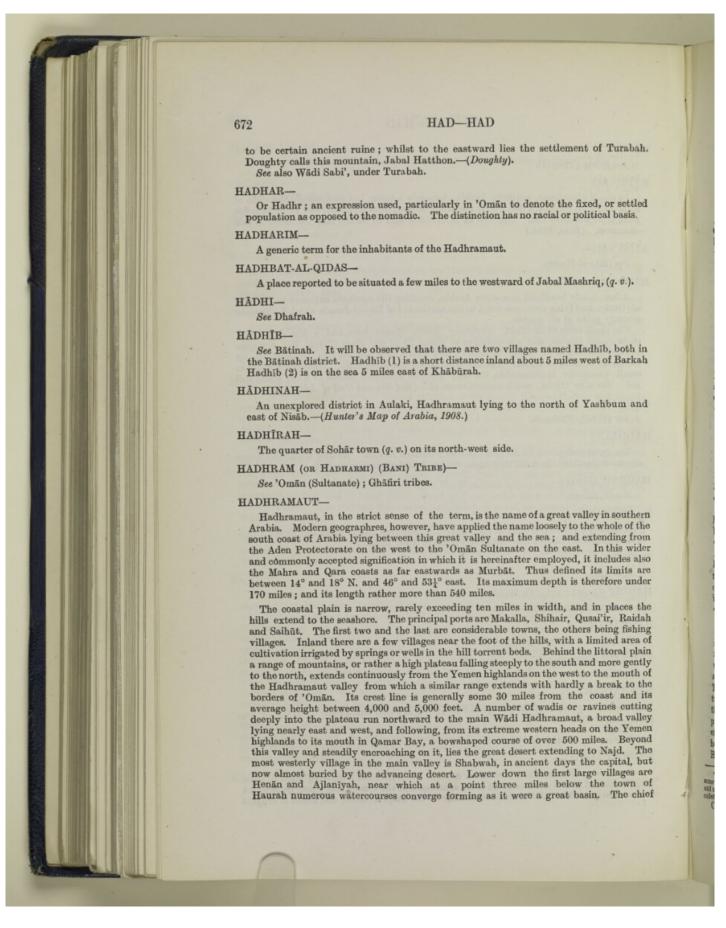
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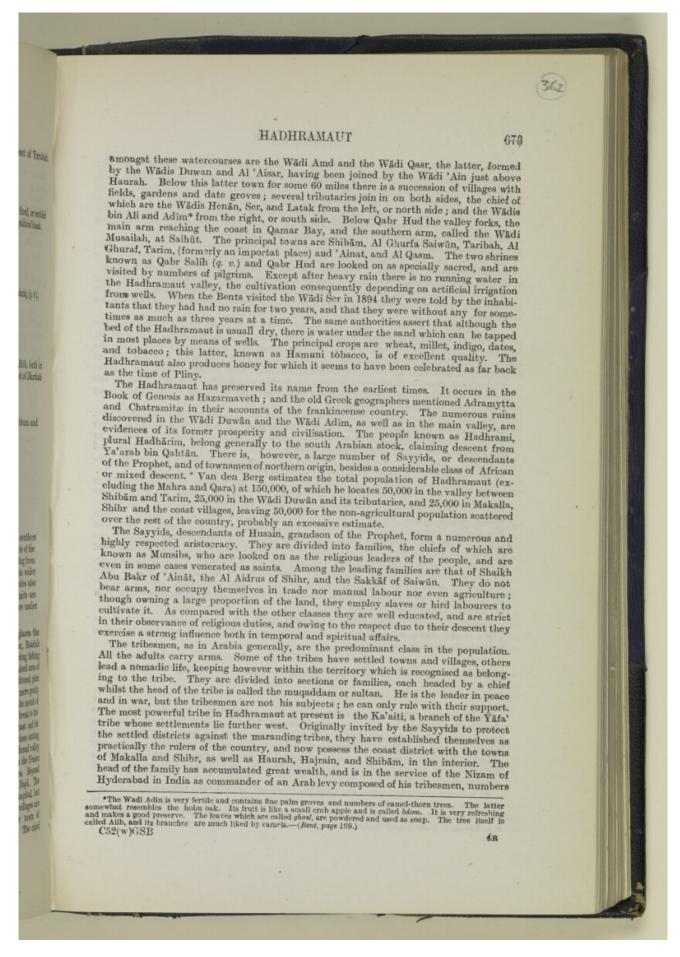
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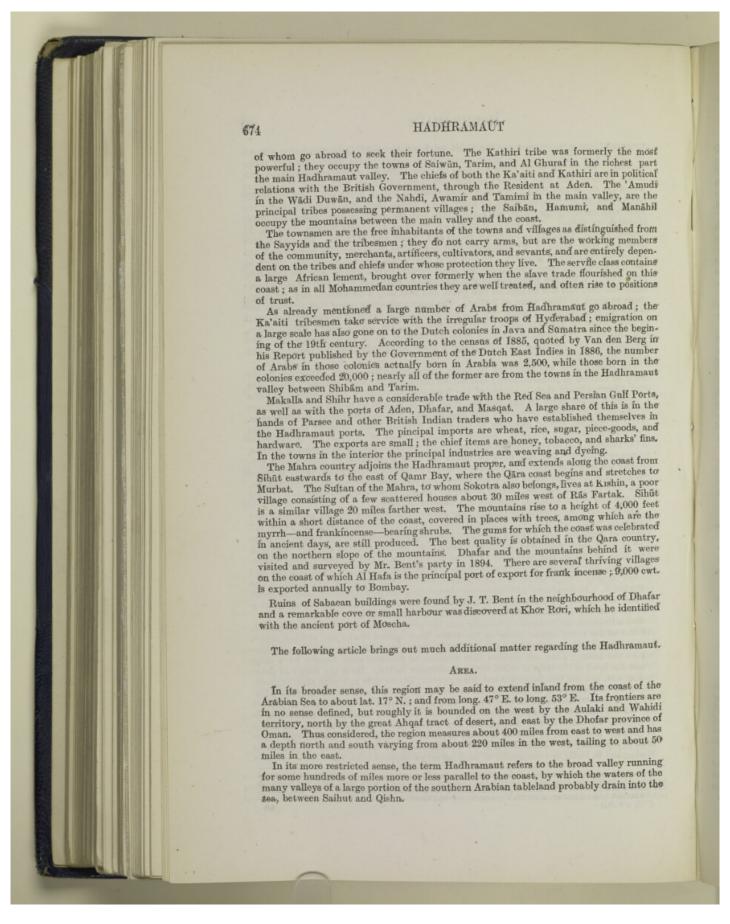






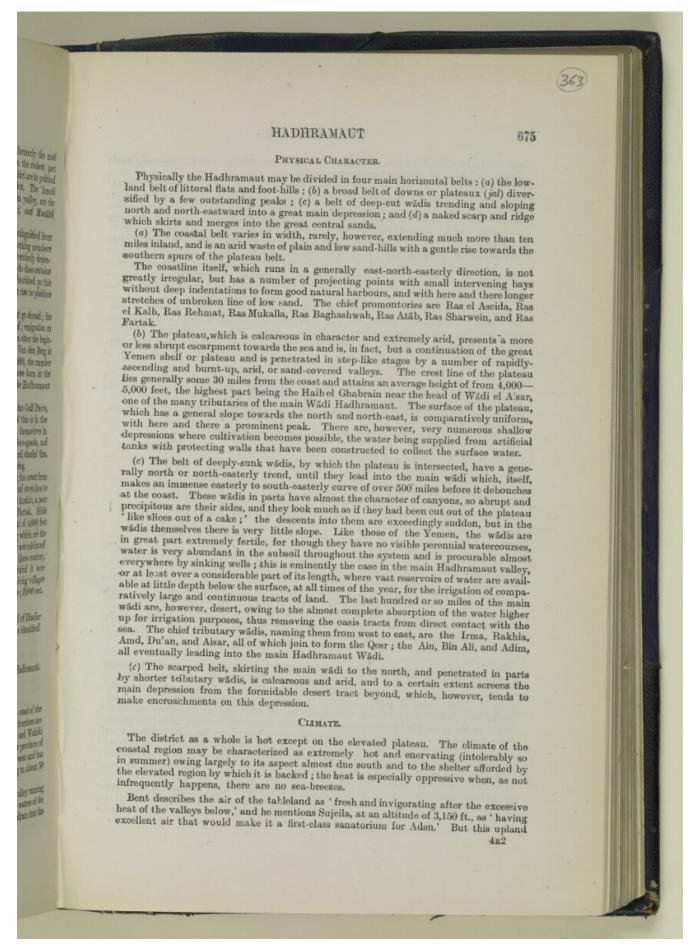
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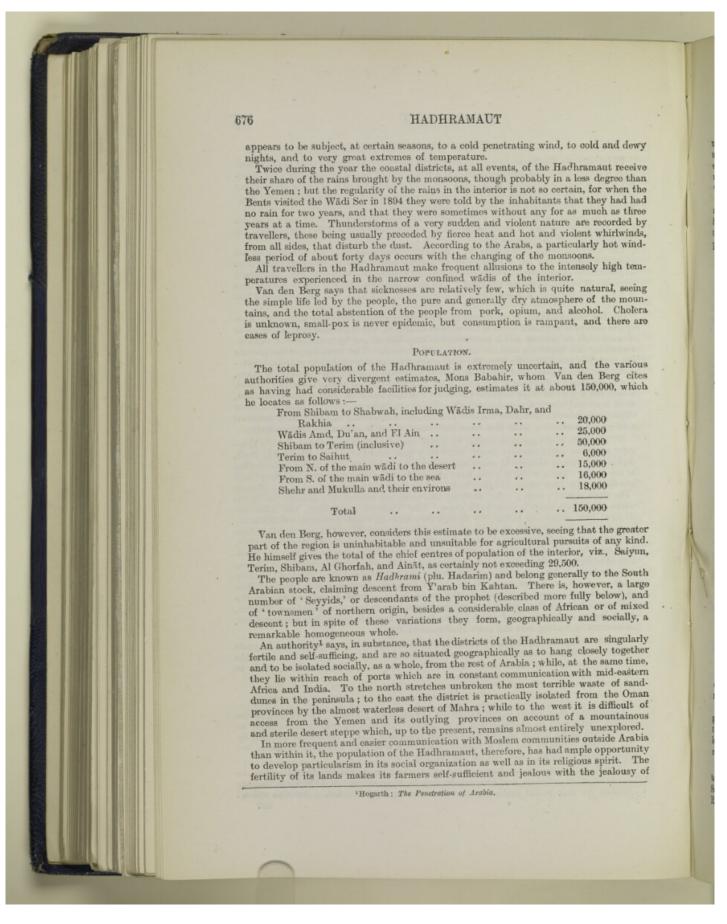
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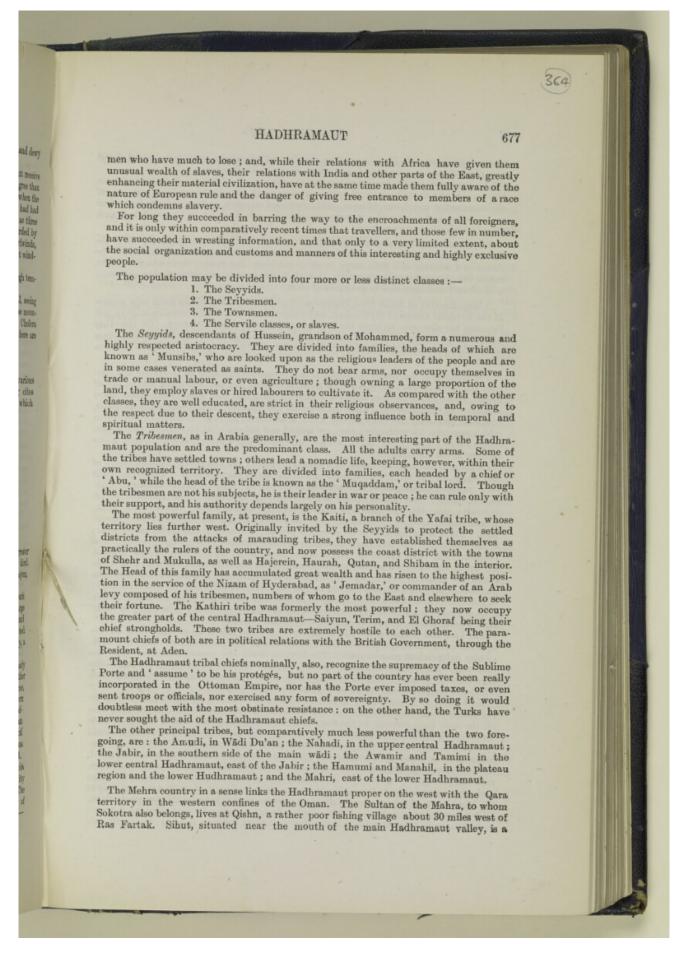






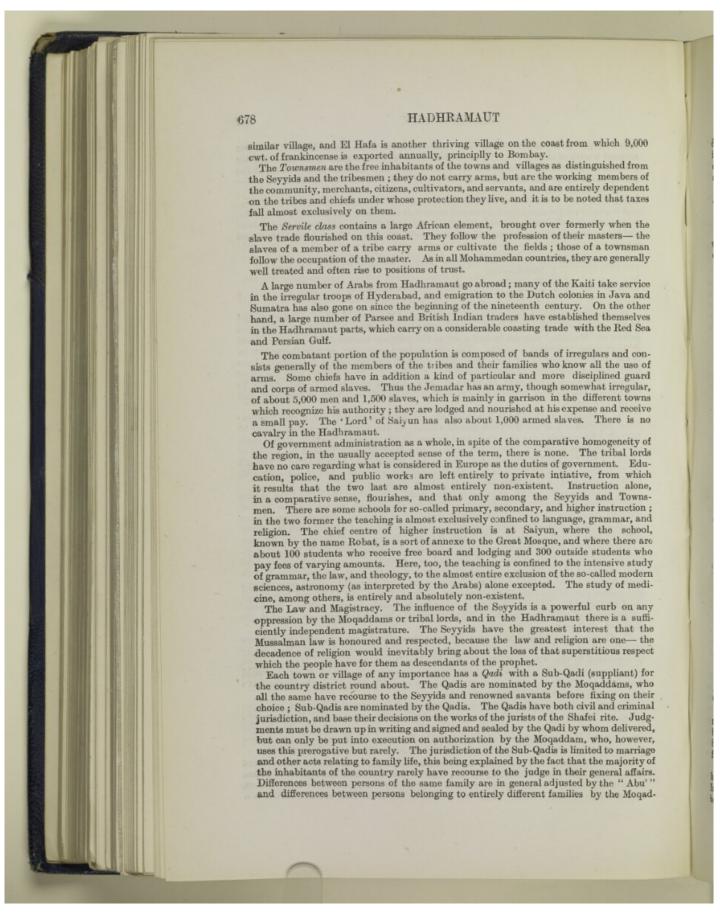
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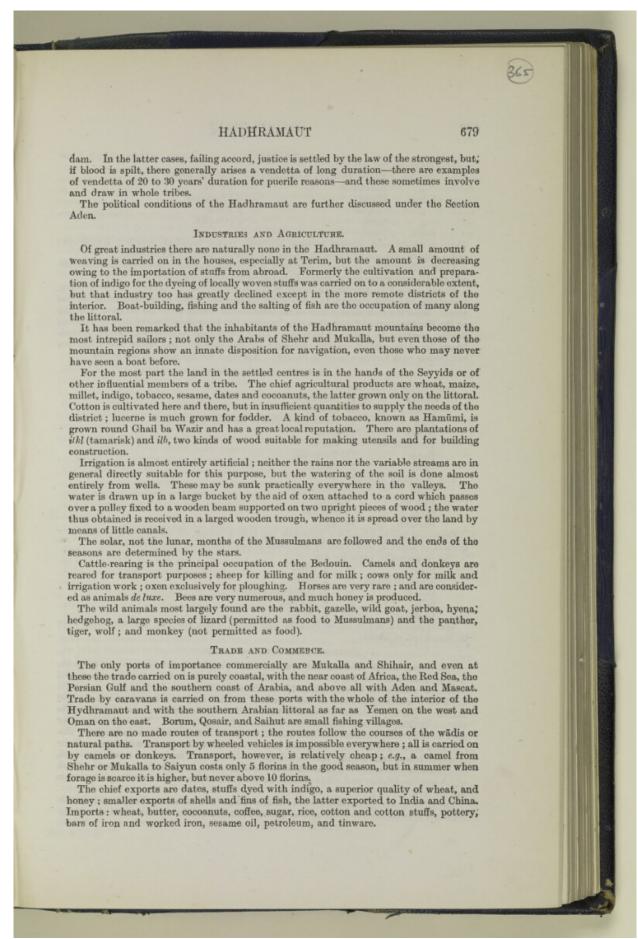
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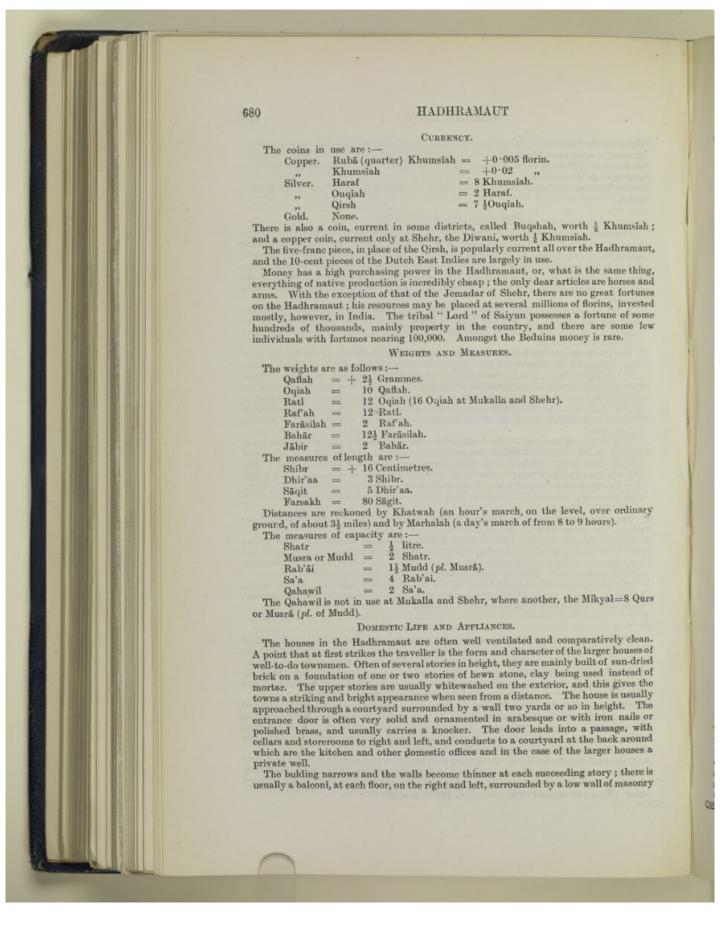
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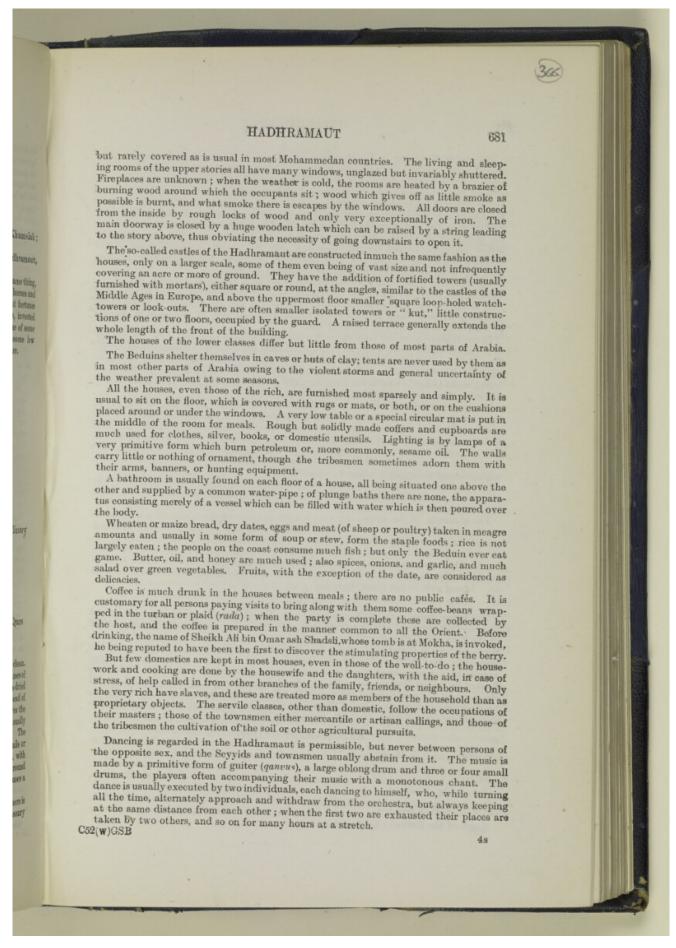
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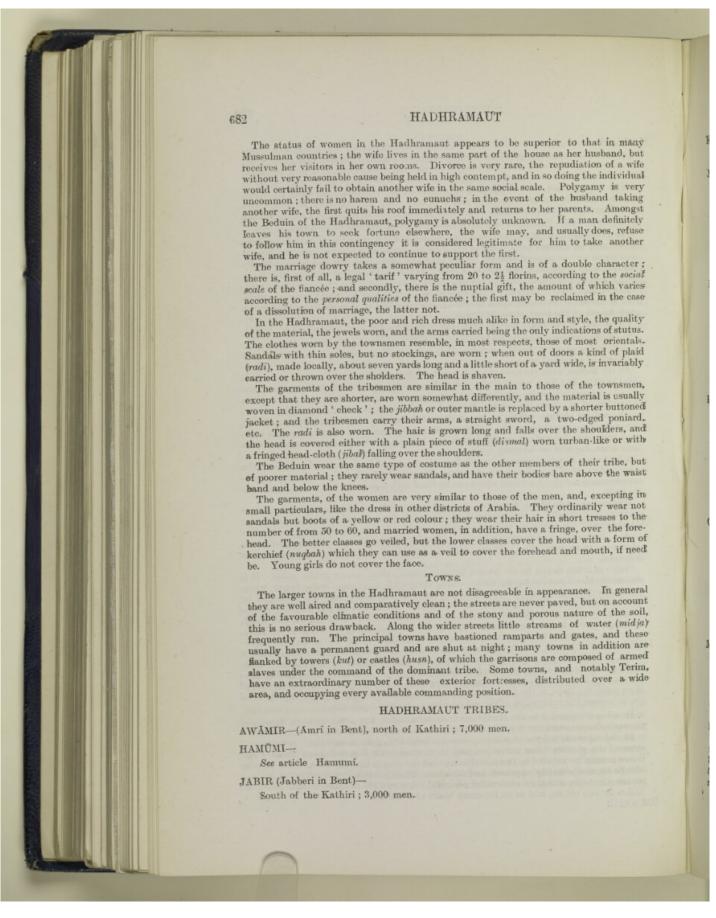
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [681] (736/1050)





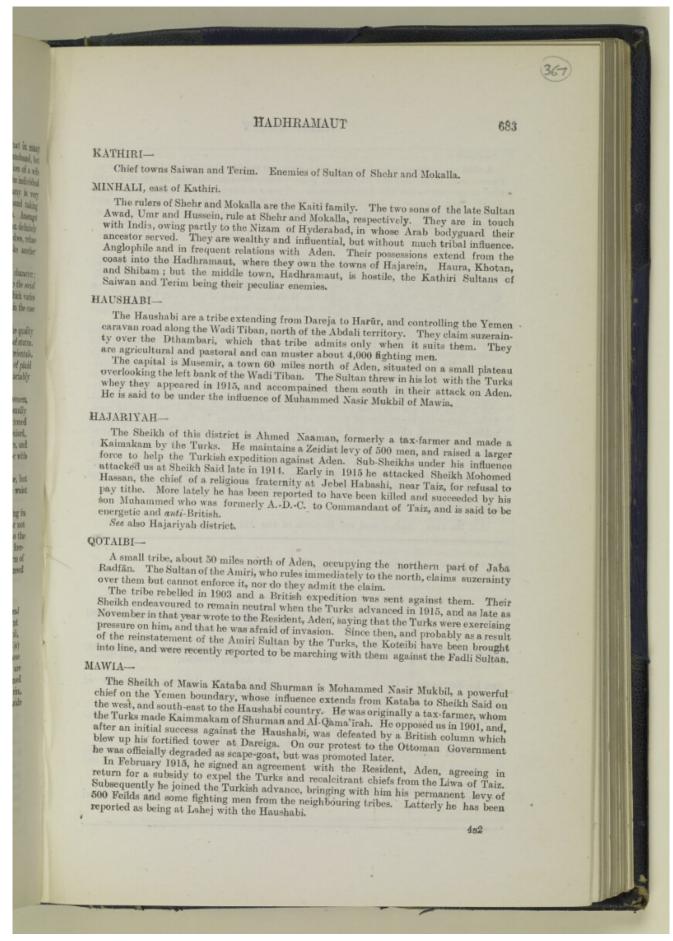
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [682] (737/1050)



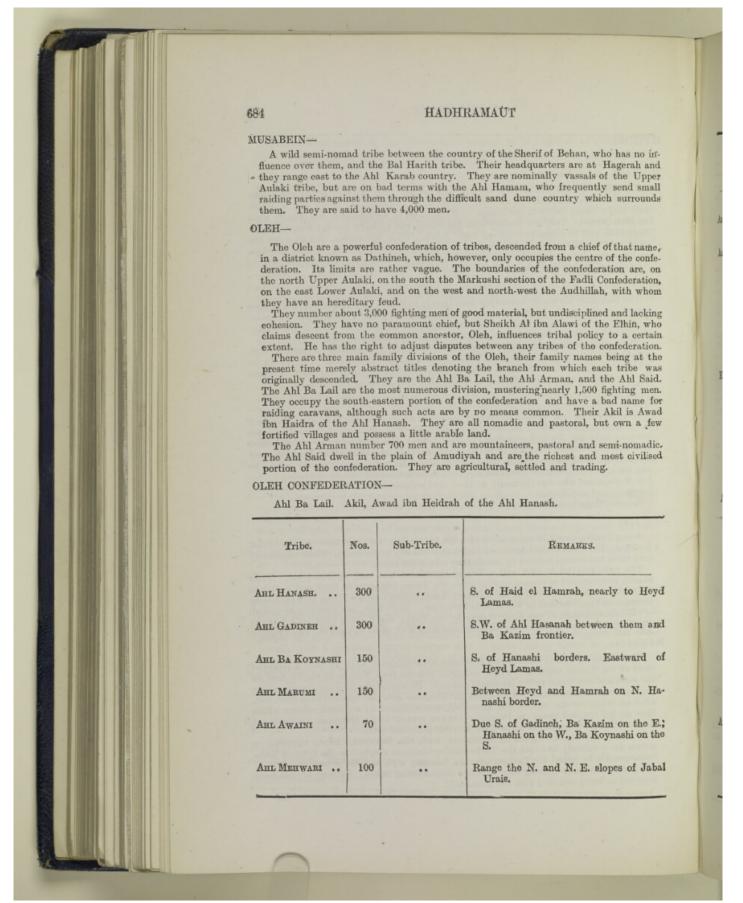


'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [683] (738/1050)









'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [685] (740/1050)



		HÁDH	RAMAUT 685	
Tribe.	Nos.	Sub-Tribe.	Remarks.	
AHL MAHATHIL	100		E. of El Surr between Ard en-Nahain and Hanashi.	
AHL SHUENI	300		Entirely isolated. Many years ago. friction between them and the Ah; Hanashi; they migrated westwards. Now in mountains N. W. of Mishal; graze their flocks along the great plain occupied towards N. E. by the Ahl es-Saidi. Yafii frontier on W.	
		AHL ARMAN		
EL ELHIN, Ali it Alawi.	bn)	Ahl el Dheh Ahl el Merda Ahl el Sakri	Most important tribe of Confederation; descended in direct line from common ancestor Oleh. Occupy large range of country between Wadis Khaura and Durra. Bounded on N. by Upper Aulaki frontier and on S. by Audhillah. Near source of W. Durra and westwards. N. of the Ahl el Dheb. W. of the Ahl el Merda and Ahl el Dheb. Western limit W. Khauran.	
AHL FATHAN	200	Ahl el Kahal Ahl Hamed bu Mansur.	Northern limit Husn Gabrah, southern the big Akabah. E. of Ahel el Dheb. The Fathani Akil belongs to this fakhidah; lives at Husn el Atfah on the montain route to Dathineh. Owing to position of his "husn" and enclosed nature of the route he is in a route position to tax caravans relentlessly. E. of Heyd Wagr.	
AHL ARWAL	200	Ahl el Melh Ahl Suleiman Ahl Heglan Ahl el Fekir Ahl el Hawti	S. and S. W. of Ahl Fathan. Southern limit just to S. W. of Husn Hanib. Near Husn Dhelamah. N. of the above. Between the above and the Elhin border At Husn Hanib. East of above.	
AHL HATIM .	. 100	Ahl el Makh- shum. Ahl el Nesr	S. W. of the Arwali on the crest and S. slopes of Heyd Maran. Range the summit of Heyd Maran. Lower slopes of above and in Heyd Thuah.	

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	686		HAI	D—HAD,	
HILL 183 108 11 131				L SAID!	
		1	1	L BAID!	
	Tribe.	Nos.	Sub-Tribe.	Remarks.	
	EL MEYASIR, Akil, Um Heythami Abu Fadl.	400	Ahl Farag Ahl Saleh Ahl Mamrad Ahl Shemlah	Plain of Amudieh. At El Giblah and El Karn. At El Ekbabah and N. E. to Husn At Mamrad. Under the E. and S. E. spurs of Khamah.	
	EL HASANAH, Akil M'gali Abu Misode.	600	Ahl Nasr Ahl Ba Kam Ahl Uleyd Ahl Shaid	Plain of Amudieh. At El Koleyta. At El Dobah and El Kaus. On Heyd Wagr. At El Giblat, El Waznah and N. Koleyta.	of El
	In the upper In the centre: In the lower of the high p	etorate Aden other a valley Nahdi valley:	tribes. Protectorate. authority the tribes (east of Bēhān): I i, Kaiti, Kathīri, J Awamir, Jiba, Tabetween the valley	and the west: the Seban and Mairi.	
	Bani H	asan, a	nd Baraishi.	nd the coast: the Hamumi, Akabira,	Kaiti,
	HADHRAMI (Bani) See Jābir (Bani)		:)—	AN LUI	
	HADHRÜM (Maghā			A RESIDENCE	
	See Khatam.				
	HADHŪB (JABAL)—	hamma	ar, about 15 miles	north-east of Jabal Habshi,	u onk
	HAD-HŪD (TRIBE)-	10 110	, most to innes .	noter-case of Japan Habshi.	
	See Khadhir (B.	week!			

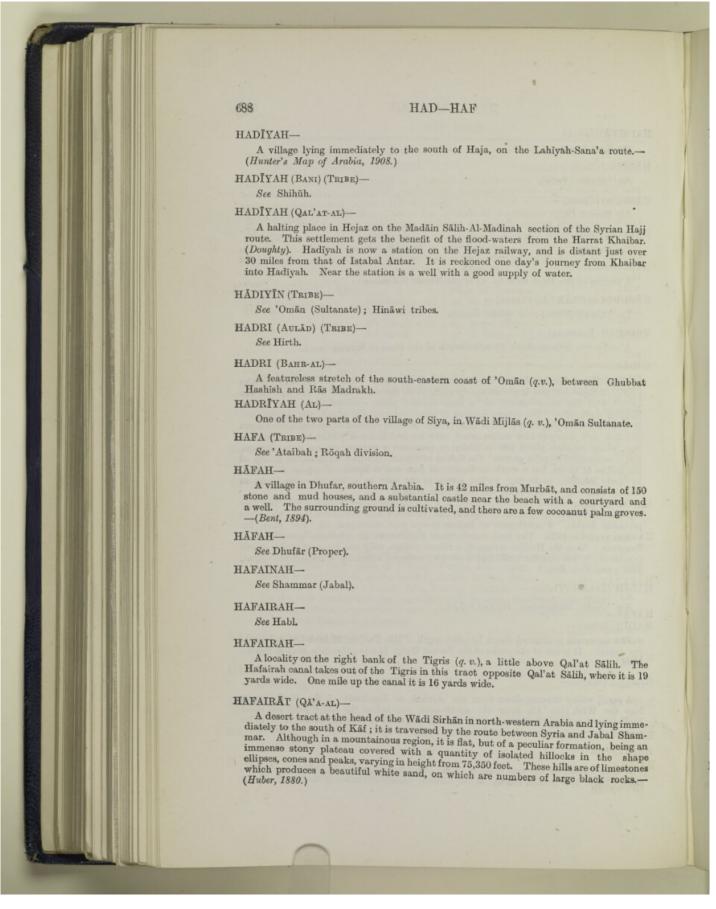
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [687] (742/1050)



	369
HAD—HAD	687
HADHUR (JABAL).	
See Nabi Shaib.	
HĀDI (ĀL) (TRIF)—	
See 'Ajmän (Tribe).	
HĀDI (ĀL) (TRIBE)— See Morrah (Āl).	
HĀDI (ĀL TRIBE)	
See Qahtān.	
HĀDI (Hāl Bē)—	
A section of the Darū tribe (q. v.) of the 'Omān Sultanate,	
HĀDI-BIN-SIFRĀN (ĀL) (Tribe)— See 'Ajmān (Tribe); Āl Sifrān section.	
HADIBAH (FASHT-AL)—	
A rocky two fathom shoal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the town of Kuwait $(q.v.)$.	
HADIBU— This village, known locally as Hadibū but elsewhere often as Tamarida, is	
capital of Soqotrah, and is picturesquely situated on the north coast at the head of open bay of the same name, on a semi-circular plain enclosed by spurs of Haghier mountains. The village consists of huts, and contains about 400 inhabital it is surrounded by a dense grove of date palms. Hadibu consists of whitewashed he and two new mosques also whitewashed, with no architectural pretensions. The lage, which contains about 400 inhabitants, possesses a running stream and a lag and is surrounded by palm groves. The Sultan of Soqotrah, who belongs to the famil the Sultan of Qishn, has a castle at Hadibu of poor and delapidated appearance whe rarely inhabits, preferring to live either in the hills, or at his miserable hous Haulaf, some eight miles along the coast from Hadibū. On the plain behind the village there is a conical hill called Hasan, about 200 high; it has been fortified as an Acropolis, and provided with cemented tanks which probably Arabic. A contingent of Indian troops was encamped on this plain a short period in 1835. The Arab merchants of Hadibu are the sole camel proprietor Soqotrah. Near the Hadibu stream is a ruined village, only one house of which is inhabited; it has circular walls and a circular paddock adjoining it for cattle.—(In 1897; and Enc. Britt.) HADĪD (ĀULAD) (TRIBE)—	the ants. puses vil- goon, ly of which se at feet a are for rs in still
See 'Omān (Sultanate); Hināwi tribes.	
HADĪM (Jabal)—	
This mountain is situated about 10 miles north of Ras Darjah, Mahrah Coast, Soi ern Arabia. It is one of the peaks of the Fartak Range (q.v.)—(Hunter's Map of Ara 1908.)	uth- abiæ
HADIRA (Wādi)—	
A small valley running down from the 'Aqabah, or highlands of the Hadhran into the Wādi tbin 'Ali, from the south-west, just before the latter joins the n Hadhramaut valley. It is thus one of the lines of ascent to the plateau which has t crossed by travellers from the Hadhramaut valley to the sea-coast.—(Bent, 1894.) HADĪYAH—	nain o be
A small hamlet on the west coast of Qatar about 3 miles north of Zubārah. It	oon-
sists of about four houses, merely, of the Kibisah tribe.—(Gazetteer of the Persian G	ulf.)

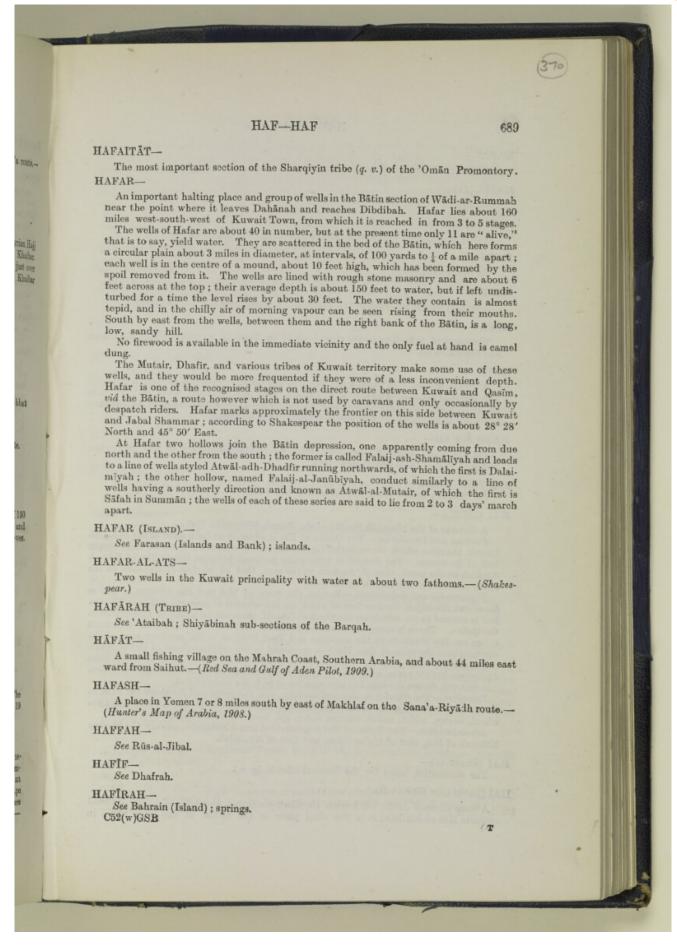
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [688] (743/1050)





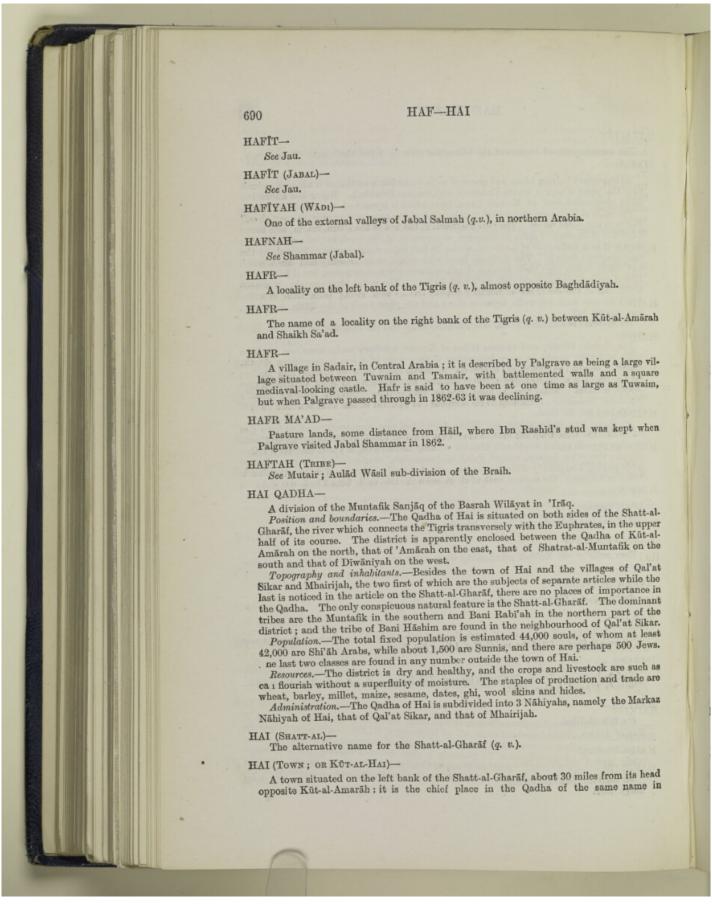
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [689] (744/1050)





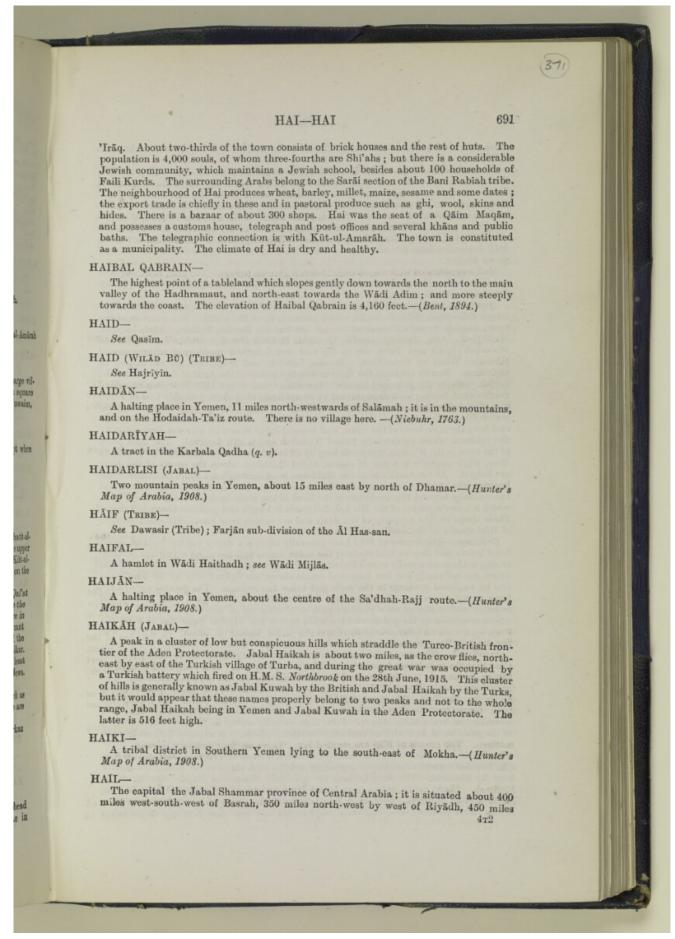
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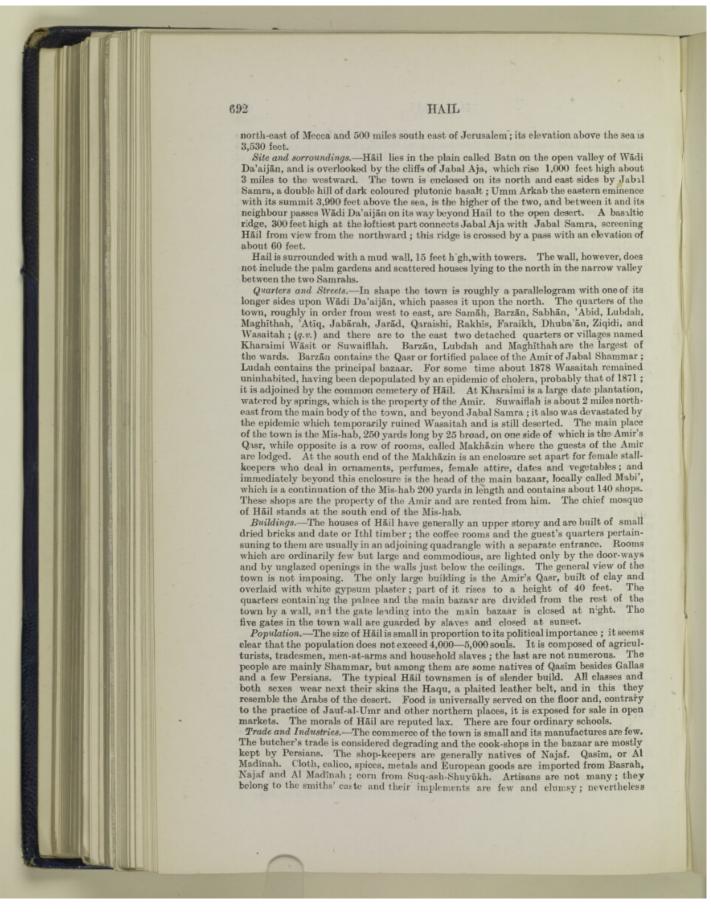
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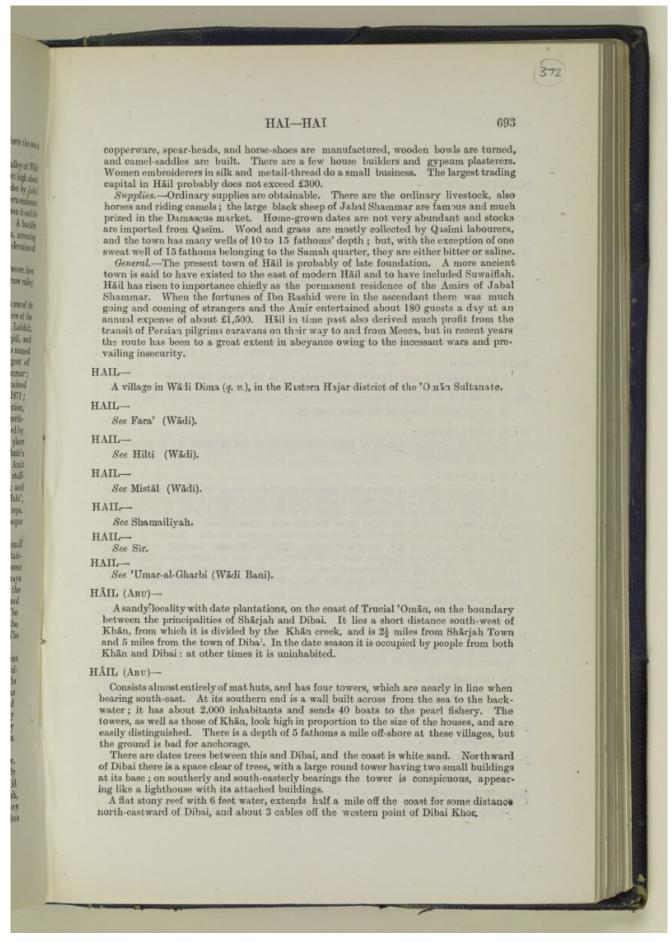
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [692] (747/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [693] (748/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [694] (749/1050)

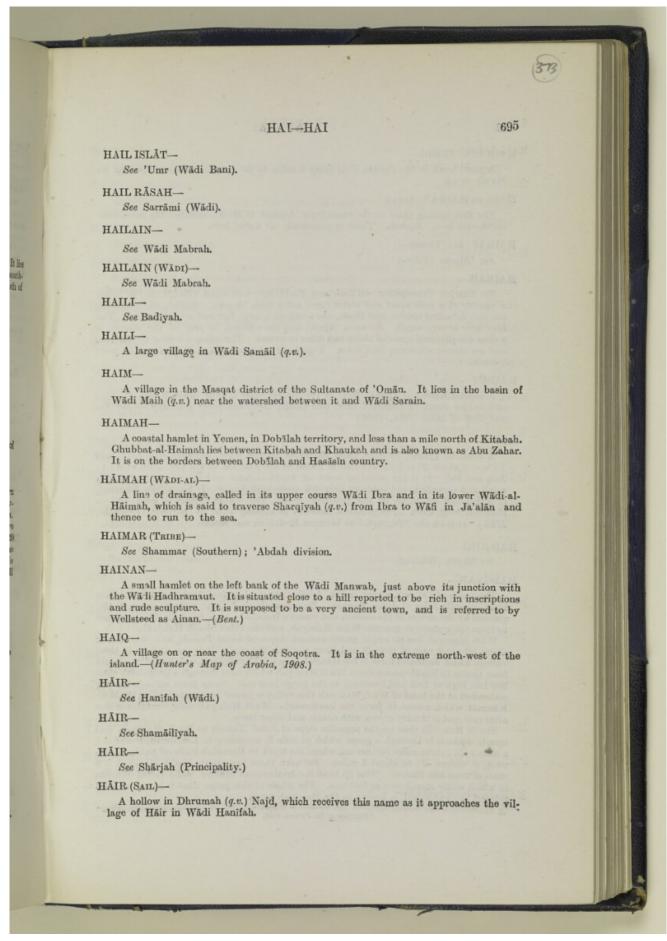


HAI-HAI 694 HAIL (ABUL)-See Biyadh; part II. HAIL (AHL) (TRIBE)-See Shihūh. HAIL (AL BO) (TRIBE)-See Turuf (Bani). HAIL (HALAT)-An islet off the coast of Trucial 'Oman, nearly 50 miles west of Abu Dhabi. It lies near the north-eastern extreme of the northern part of Bazam reef, and 3½ miles south-eastward of Hālat-al-Mubarraz to which it is similar but larger. There is a depth of 21 fathoms about 2 miles north eastward of the islet. HAIL (WADI-AL)-A desert watercourse on the north-western boundary of Syria. HAIL (WADI)-A name applied to part of the Wadi Tāyīn (q. v.), in the 'Omān Sultanate. HAIL 'ADHA-A village in the valley of the same name (q. v.) HAIL 'ADHA (WADI)-One of the tributary valleys of Wadi-al-Jizi (q. v.) in the Western Hajar district of the 'Oman Sultanate. HAIL-AL-GHAF-A flourishing village of about 60 houses in the Sultanate of 'Oman on the western side of Wādi Tāyīn at a place, about 7 miles from the coast, where it widens before leaving the hills. There is an unfailing supply of water brought by a Falaj from the hills. The inhabitants are Al Bū Sa'id, Bani Battāsh and other tribes. There is extensive cultivation of dates and other crops, and olives and mangoes flourish. Livestock are 20 donkeys, 25 cattle and 300 sheep and goats. Hāil-al-Ghāf was founded early in the 19th century by Saiyid Khalfān, and Āl Bū Sa'idi, who was a conspicuous Anglophile in his day. The land was purchased from the Bani Battāsh, who as late as 1884 still exercised a sort of protectorate over the place .- (Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf.) HAIL-AL-'UMAIR-See Bātinah. HAIL-AR RAFSAH-A village in Wadi Thiqbah one of the tributary valleys of Wadi-al-Jizi (q.v.) in the Western Hajar district of the 'Oman Sultanate. A hamlet in Wadi Thiqbah, one of the tributary valleys of Wadi-al Jizi (q.v.) in the Western Hajar districts of the 'Oman Sultanate. HAIL BANI 'ALI-See Shāfān Wādi. HAIL BANI HINA-See 'Ain (Wādi-al). HAIL BIN SUWAIDĀN-A village in Wädi-al-Jizi (q.v.) in the Western Hajar district of the 'Oman Sultanate.

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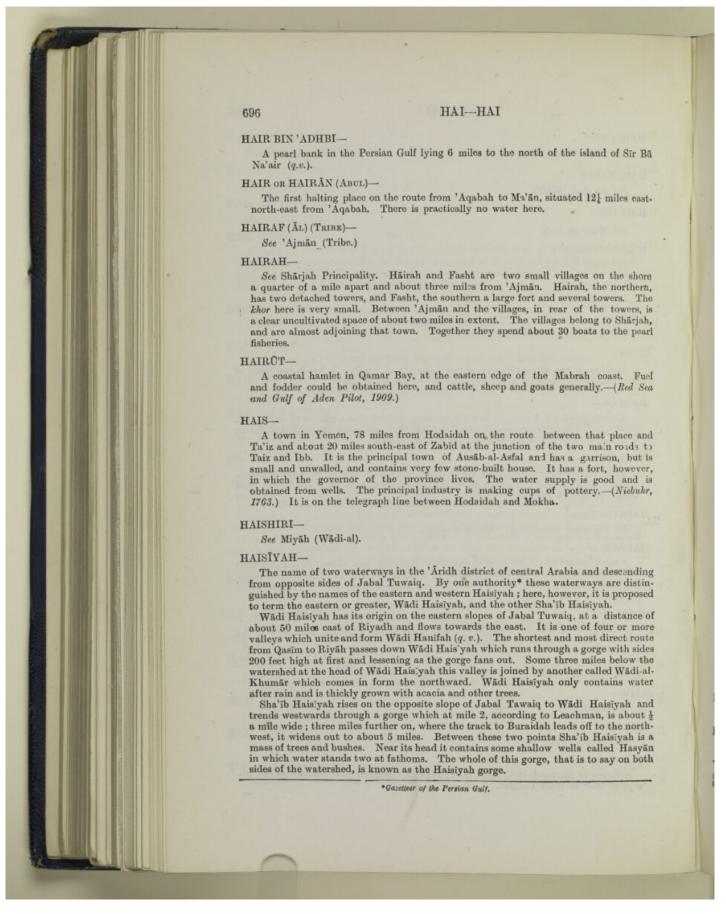
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [695] (750/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [696] (751/1050)





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'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [697] (752/1050)



		374	
	HAI—HAI	697	
HAITHADH—		007	
A village in Wādi Haith	adh : see Wādi Miilās		
HAITHADH— (Wādi)—	and , see wan mijias.		
	hich by their junction form Wādi Mijlās	(q. v.) in the Masqat	
HAIWA-			
See Hajar (Eastern).		·	
HAIWĀN (Wādi)—			
A small valley in the 'Om shed and to enter the Maha	an promontory; it is said to rise on the widhah plain $(q. v.)$ in its westward course	vest side of the water	
HAIYĀCH (TRIBE)—			
See Ka'ab ; Asākireh sul	bdivision of the Dris.		
HAIYADH—			
The village consists of only; a fort which is in the posse him in this part of Western few dates and a little grain a	in the Western Hajar district of the 'Onk about 3 miles above the exit of the 30 houses of the Jahāwar and Shabūl triession of the Sultān of 'Omān and is then Hajar: the garrison of the fort consare grown, and the live stock of the eand 300 goats and sheep.—(Gazeiteer of	valley from the hills* bes; but it contains te only point held by sists of 10 'Askaris	
HAIYĀDHĪYAH—	and return you continued to the Asian	and the state of t	
A tract in the Nāhiyah of	Rahabah, in the Najaf Qadha (q. v.).		
HAIYAH (AL) (TRIBE)— See Khālid (Bani), Āl Sul			
HAIYĀK— See Manamāh.			
HAIYĀK—			
See Muharraq (Town).	and the state of t		
HAIYĀL—	nal siding in stars bacon vit freeligent a		
See Kabir (Wādi-al).		entries de la contraction de l	
HAIYĀL (NAJD-AL)—			
A pass in the western H	ajar district of the 'Omān Sultanate a -Kabir. At this pass Wādi Bani Ghāfi	and adjacent to the	
HAIYĀN (or Hajjān) (ĀL) (See 'Ajmān (Tribe).		of the desire of the party of the second sec	
HAIYĀN (Rās)—			
See Bahrain (Island); fea	tures of the coast.		
HAIYĀN (SŪR)— See Bātinah—			
HAIYĀNĪYAH—			
See Nafūd.			- 11
"That is to say 3 miles above Riq (q. v.), puts Haiyadh at a distance of 6 he the exact position of the former village.— C52(w)GSB	qah. However, the same authority in the article ours above Riqqah. Apparently, therefore, some $-(C, C, R, M_*)$	on the (Wädi-ai) Hilti uncertainty exists as to	

'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [698] (753/1050)

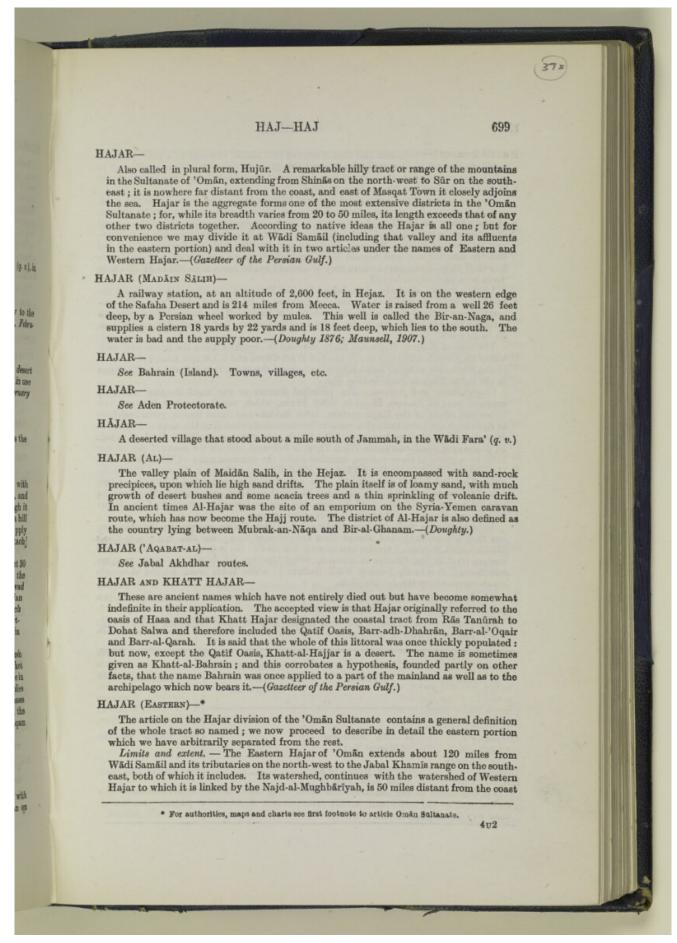


HAI-HAJ 698 HAIYAT (ABUL)-See Biyadh ; Part V. HAIYI (ĀL) (TRIBE)-See Na'im; subdivision of, of Bhahrain and Qatar. HAIYIZ (YAL) (TRIBE)-See Sa'ad (Yāl) HAIZ (BARQAH)-A small inlet two or three miles to the east of Jabal Dhannah; in Dhafrah (q. v.), in Trucial 'Oman. A group of wells at the southern edge of the Great Nafud, and immediately to the north of Jabal Halwan. The wells are deep and contains good water .-- (Huber, February 1884.) A well in central Arabia situated between the southern edge of the great Nafūd desert and Jabal Halwan, and on the route from Taima to Hail. There is only one well in use at present; it is 150 feet deep and contains very good water .- (Miss G. L. Bell, February 1914.) HAJA-A village in Yemen, 56 miles from Lahiyah on the Lahiyah-Sana'a route. It is the place where the route bifurcates to Sana'a. HAJAILAH-A small town in Yemen, 60 miles by road east-north-east from Hodaidah, with population of 1,500 souls. It is situated on a stony plateau some 1,800 feet high, and contains a military telegraph office and an ambah, or defensible sarai, which though it dominates the township clustering below it, is itself commanded at 1,000 yards by a hill on the left bank of Wādi Hajjan. This ambah, which also commands the water supply on the left bank of Wadi Hajjan. This amban, which also commands the water supply of Hajailah, has a clear field of fire in all directions and it is usually occupied by a detach; ment of one company of infantry from Manakhah.

Wādi Hajjan is half a mile wide opposite Hajailah, the bed itself being only about 30 yards wide, but it is bordered by broad tracts of arable land that reach right up to the town. Here the Hajjan receives the drainage of Jabal Lahab through Wādi Mawad before the main stream enters the gap between the Rura and Dame ranges. The Hajjan before the main stream enters the gap between the Bura and Damr ranges. The Hajjan and Mawad both come down in frequent spate during the summer thunderstorms which begin in April. There is one well in a small ravine east of the town, and there are reported to be others. The water supply though plentiful in summer is often inadequate in winter when prolonged drought is usual. Supplies consist of cereals grown locally, chiefly red and white dura and maize. Fresh vegetables are brought in from Safa'an, and livestock from the district. A small market is held on Thursdays for general goods when there is also a brisk forwarding trade in coffee brought down from the hills both for the Tihamah and for export. Supplies could be much increased by a more efficient local administration. Hajailah posse good fodder which consists mainly of dura, both grain and stalks, and grass from the foothills. The town is administered by a Mudir who is subordinate to the Qaimmaqam of Manakhah. HAJAIRAH-See Batinah. HAJALĪYAH-A coffee-house on the Jiddah-Mecca route, seven hours distant from Haddah, with a large well near it which supplies the camel-drivers of the Syrian pilgrim caravan on their way to and from Makkah.—(J. L. Burckhardt, 1814.)

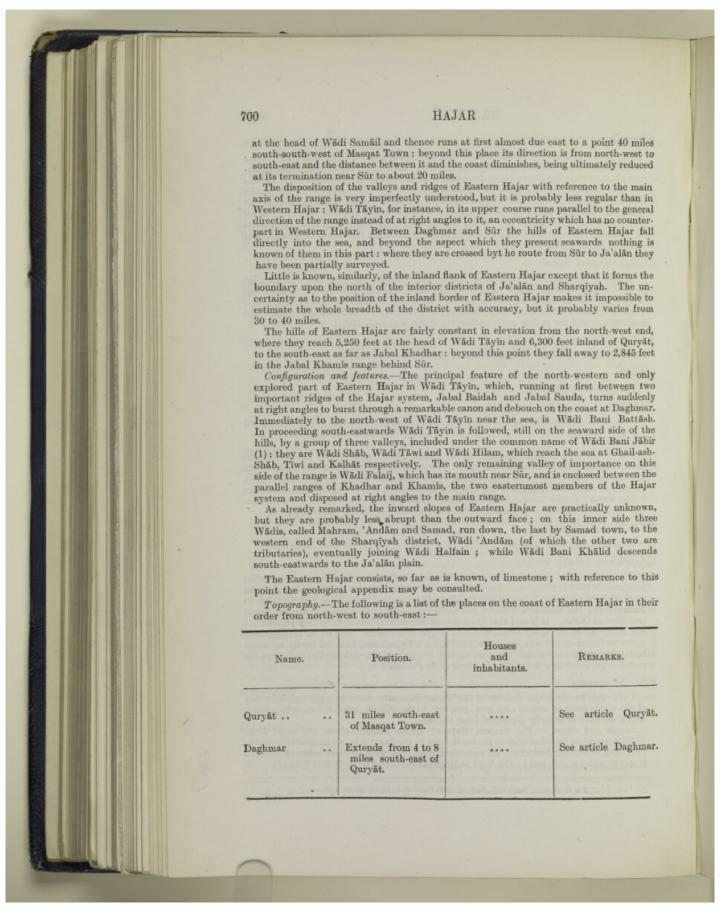
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [699] (754/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [700] (755/1050)



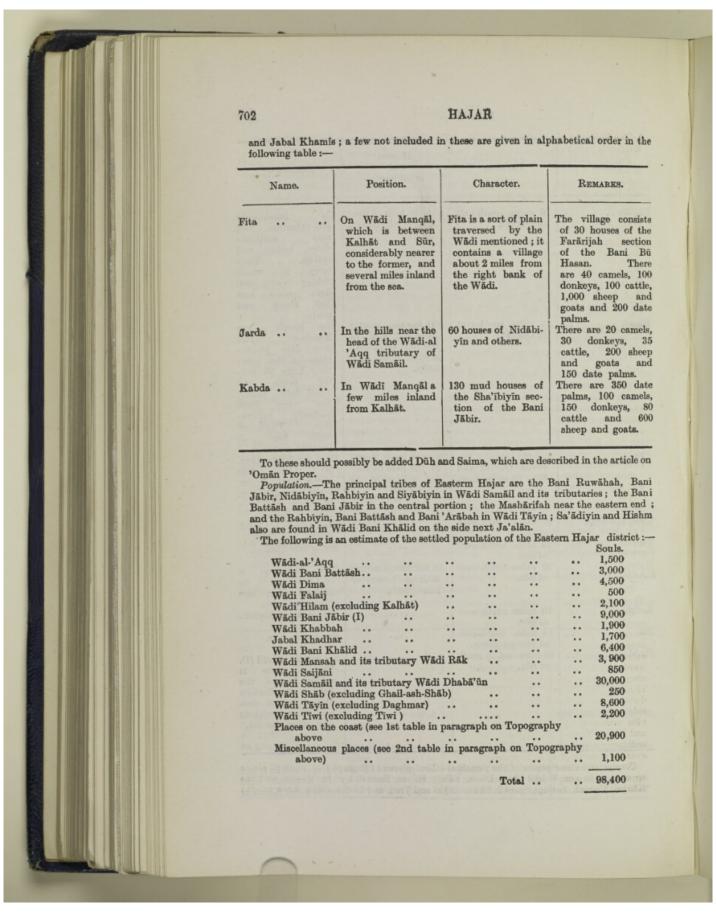






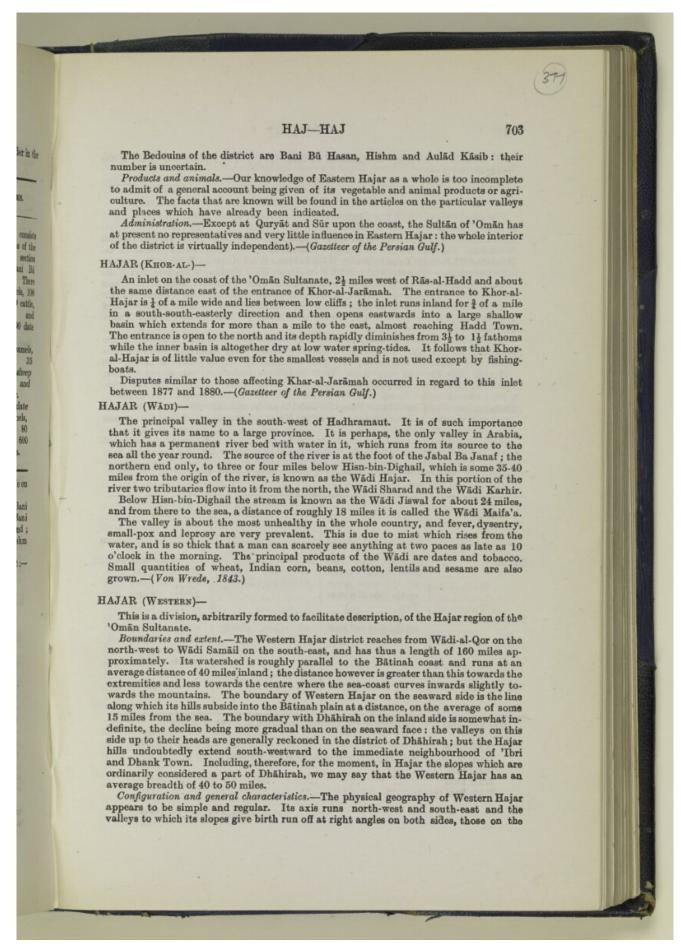
	ĤAJAR		701	
Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.	
Dhibāb	16 miles south-east of Quryāt.	50 to 60 huts of Bani Jābir of the Ghazāl section.	The inhabitants are fishermen and also cultivate dates, melons and cotton. They have 25 small fishing boats, 500 date palms and 100 sheep and	
Bimah	24 miles south-east of Quryāt.	100 houses, mostly stone and mud, of the Bani Ghadānah section of the Bani Jābir.	goats. The people are fishermen and own date plantations in the hills; they have 30 fishing boats and 1,000 date palms, but very little ordinary cultivation. There are wells here of brackish water.	
Fins	Exactly midway be- tween Quryāt and Sūr, 31 miles from either.	50 or 60 stone houses of the Bani Ghadā- nah section of the Bani Jābir.	Here are 30 donkeys, 30 cattle, 200 sheep and goats, some cultivation of grain and a	
Ghail-ash-Shāb	25 miles north-west of Sūr.	Charle bas delical to	little of dates. See article Wādi Shāb.	
Tiwi	23 miles north-west of Sūr.		See article Tiwi.	
Haiwa	20 miles north-west of Sür.	An anchorage merely without houses or inhabitants.	Fine limestone is or used to be shipped from this place to India.	
Kalhāt	12 miles north-west of Sür.		See article Kalhāt.	
Sūr	94 miles south-east of Masqat Town.		See article Sür.	
Hadd (I)	16 miles east by south of Sūr.	THE PERSON NAMED IN	See article Hadd (I). The place is really beyond the	
		dade and tall parted	limits of Eastern Hajar, but it can-	
	and the second	equi office or one ma	not be reckoned to any other district.	
in the articles on	criptions of the princips Wādis 'Aqq, Dima, F aijāni, Samāil, Shāb, T	alali, Hilam, Bani Jah	em Hajar will be found ir (I), Khabbah, Bani hose on Jabal Khadhar	





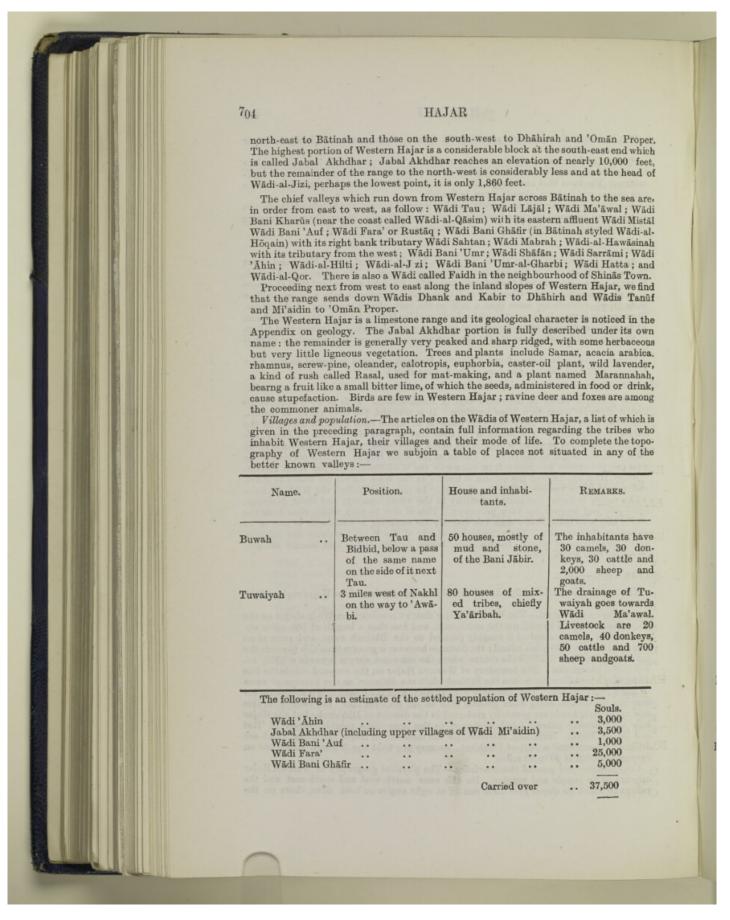
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [703] (758/1050)





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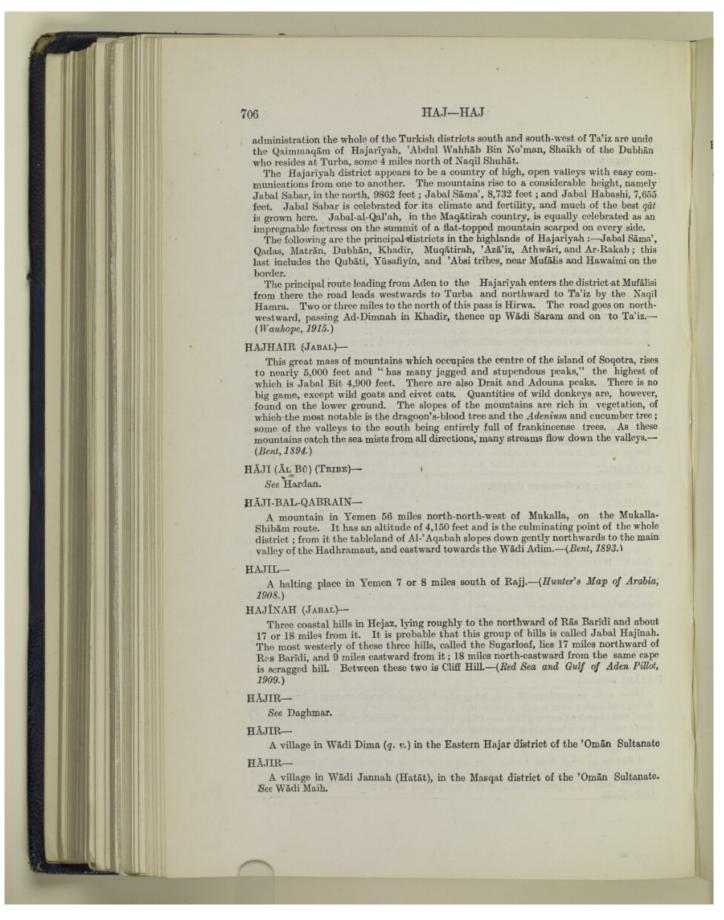
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [705] (760/1050)



Brought forward. 37,500 Wädi Hatta (below but not including Hajarain) 500 Wädi-al-Hiti 1,800 Wädi-sani Kharais 6,400 Wädi-sani Kharais 6,400 Wädi-sani Kharais 1,500 Wädi-sani Kharais 1,500 Wädi-sani Kharais 1,500 Wädi-sani Misarai 1,500 Wädi-sani										
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Wādi-Bani Kharās	Wādi-al-Hawāsina	ah (down	to and i	neluding	Ghaizain)			2,300		
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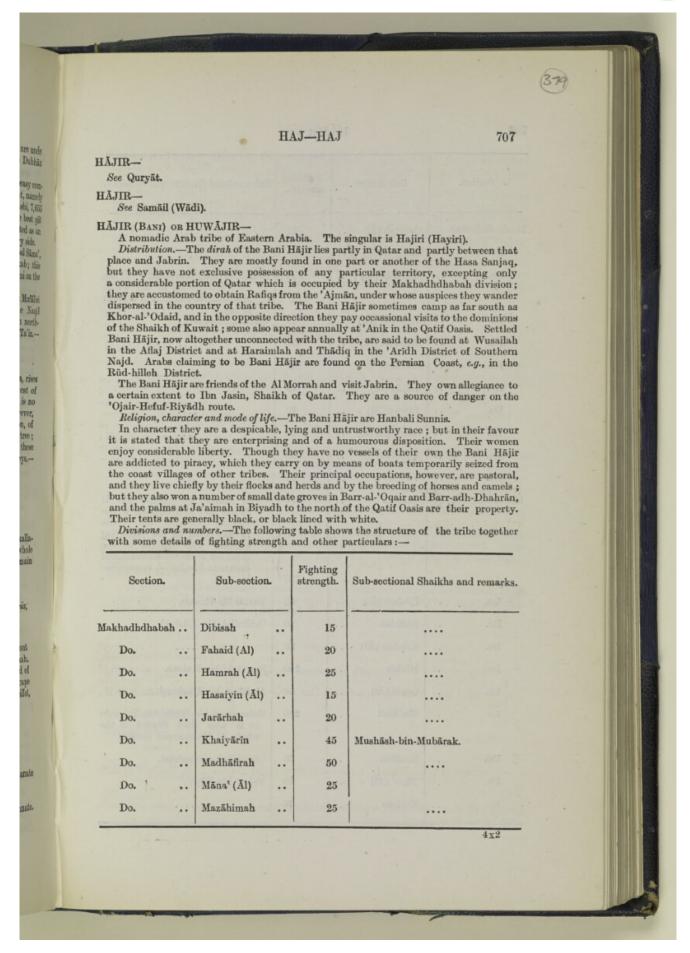
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [706] (761/1050)





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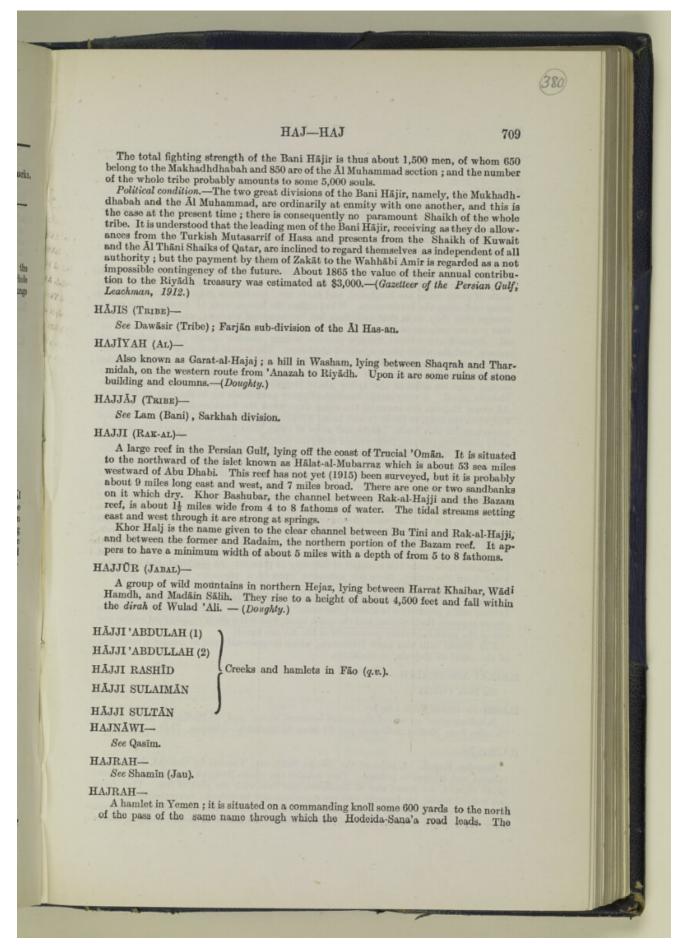




708	HAJIR				
Section.	Sub-section.	Fighting strength.	Sub-sectional Shaikhs and remarks.		
Makhadhdhabah	Qumzah (Al)	15	S SURWELL CONTRACTOR		
Do	Sa'aiyid (Al)	15	a sufficient of the control of the		
Do	Shabā'in (Āl)	100	Shāfi'-bin-Sālim-bin-Shāfi'; the chief Shaikhship of the whole Makhadhdhabah section belongs		
Do	Shahwān (Āl)	50	to him. Saif-bin-Shahwān.		
Do	Shara'ān (Al)	30			
Do	Sharāhīn	35	Control of the State of the Sta		
Do	Sultān (Āl)	25	All the bound on the second of		
Do	Tawwa (Al)	20			
Do	Zabar (Al Bū)	40	****		
Do	Zakhānīn	30	and factorial and addition hand to occur		
Do. '	Various	50	checking to your busy see he		
Muhammad (Ål)	'Amīrah	30	The 'Amīrah are divided into Al Jida-a and Al Dhumain, whose fighting strengths are given in this order in the preceding column. The Shaikhs of the same are Dhīb-bin-Raddah, and Muhanna-bin-Bālūd, respectively.		
Do	Filahah (Ål)	60	Battāl-bin-Hashar.		
Do	Kidādāt	70	'Abdullah-bin-Jidaiyid.		
Do	Kilabah (Āl)	50	ansaua		
Do	Misārīr	150	Suwaiyid-bin-Mutrab.		
Do	Qarūf (Al)	50	Mubārak-bin-Dughmah.		
De	Sha'āmil	200	Muhammad-bin-Mādhi-bin-Ta'azah he is also chief Shaikh of the whole Al Muhammad section.		
Do	Simāhīn	30	'Awaidhah-as-Simhāni,		
Do	Tāya' (Al)	20	Fahad-bin-Tāya'.		
Do	Various	70	entrement		

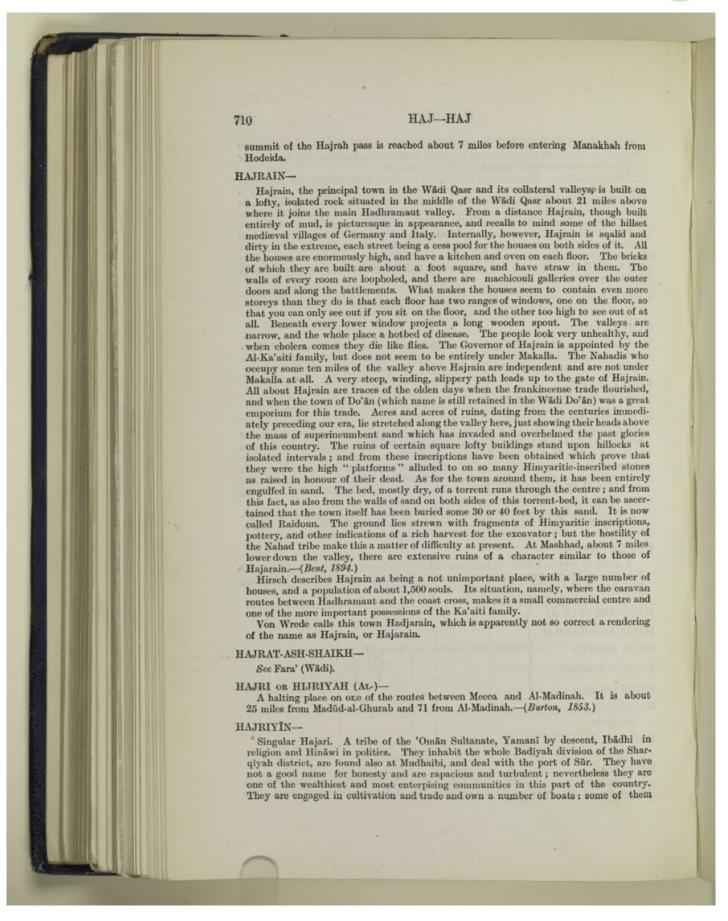
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [709] (764/1050)





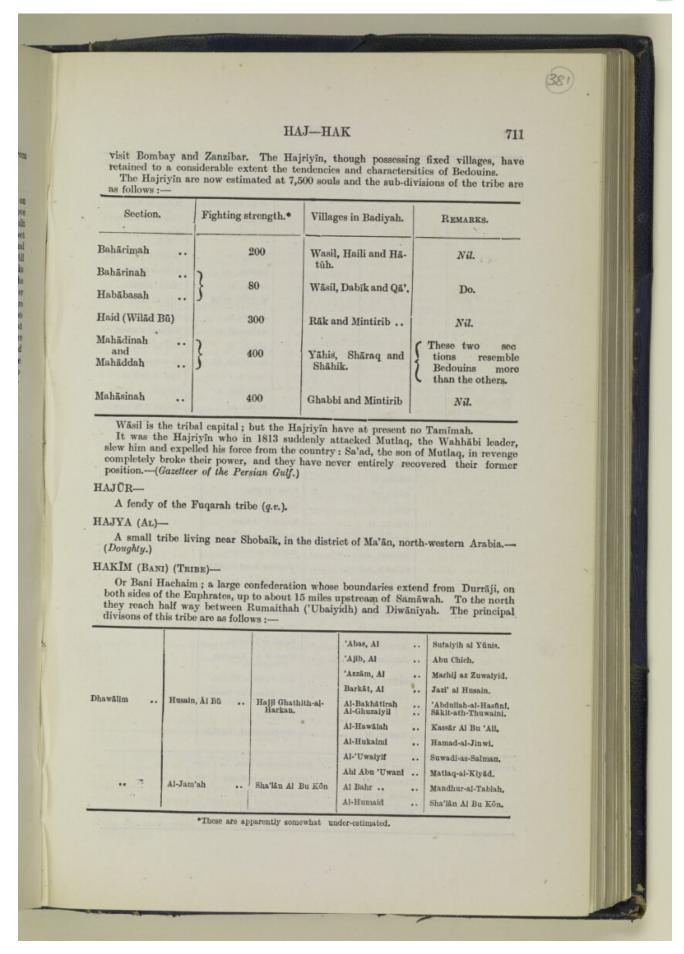
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [710] (765/1050)





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712 HAKIM
Al-Humran Humud-al-Barrāk. Al-Huwaikimah Hajji Rubāt-al-Humud.
Al Bu Khudhaiyir Majhul-al-Muham-mad. Al-Milhān Thighāb-al-Ghunaiyi, As-Sumaiyih Hajji Nabbāl-al-
Fartüs, Al 'Adhāfah ash Shâhir, Ghalidh, Al Hisābah al Harbi,
Hassān, Al 'Ali al 'Abdullah, Jayyāsh, Āl Bū 'Ajja ad Dalil. Jawābir, Al Hajji Sifr al 'Ujalrib,
Muhaimad, Al Rajjāf.al Walwūd. Muhsin, Al Naif Al 'Ajli. Mushā'ilah, Al Husain ad Dahhām.
Sichl, As Idris az Ziyārah. Subaikhah, As Bargash al Châ'ib.
Sufrān, As Ma'jūn ai Hammādi. Tōbah, At 'Uwaiyid al Ma'rūf. Zayyād, Az Buraid al Jahil.
Fartūs Akash, Al Hassān, Al Hazmi, Al Hidbān, Al Humūd, Al Muhāyitah, Al Shamaut, Ash Shamaut, Ash Shamshūl, Ash Tōmān, At Hassān, Al Muhaifidh, Al Muhaifidh, Al Muhaifidh, Al Munaihil, Al Munaihil, Al Nuwaisirāt, An Nuwaisirāt, An Shamad Shuraidāt Turaifāt, Al "Uraifāt, Al "Antar, Al "Antar, Al "Abdul Khidhr al Hasan "Abdul Khidhr al Hasan "Abdul Khidhr al Hasan "Abdul Khidhr al Hasan "Antar, Al "Antar, Al "Antar, Al "Antar, Al "Abdul Khidhr al Hasan "Abdul Khidhr al Has
Husain, Al Bū Muhammad al 'Arfaj 200

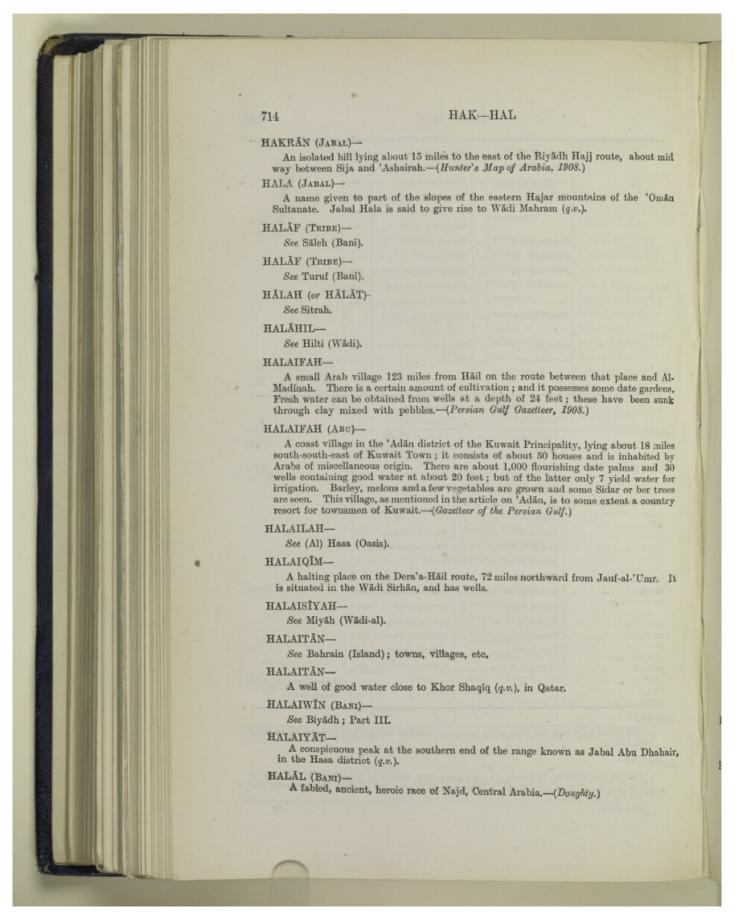




	н	AK—HAK		713
-	Jarrād, Āl Bū ,.	Sahr at Töfān	500	
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	Jarib Al (Yarib)	Nûr ar Rabbādh		
Tales and	Ku'aib, Al (Chuaib)	Khidhr al Qāim	400	- Care College
The state of the s	Mu'allah, Al	'Ajja al Dalli	600	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE
7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		'Abd ad Dahhām Husain as Su'aiyid	100	
100.00	Nujairis, An	Hamzah al Jaffāl	400	
11.70 1 10.00	Rufüsh, Ai	Husain al Lüti	100	
	Rubāyi, Ai	Baqi ash Shuhaiyib (Bā'i)	600	
1 (TALL OF) AND 10 (1)	Sawālim, As	Muhammad as Suwādi	100	COT AND REAL PROPERTY.
Apartition (1997)	Shina heah Ash	Muzaihir al Chirôkhi	500	
SERVICE BACK	Shinabrah, Ash	(Said to be from a wheel and therefore rightly spelt with).		The same of the sa
Statistical Control	Suhai' āt	Kiyyad ar Ruwaimi (Chi-	150	Marine St.
The court of the court of the	Zuwaiyid, Az	yyād). Shilwān	150	Numbers given by Mut- laq ad Dalli of the
	THE PROPERTY OF	House was being		Jano and are exag-
The state of the s	1.			gerated, but the tribe is a powerful one.
	Muhsin,	Sub-Sections.	1	
	Dabbi, Ad Daghīr, Aa	Năif al 'Ājil Muhsin al Humūd.		
	Dhāhir, Adh	'Azûz al Kuwaiyid (Ci	111-	
	1 Janes	waiyid).		
	Thuwaini, Ath Sa'dūn, As	Mirhij al Müghir.		
Musha'ilah	Matar, Al	Fahad as Sahan.		
	Nőjah, An	Saqban an Nuhainish		
	Nusairi, An	'Ali an Nu'almah.		
	Shuhaiyib, Ash	Husain ad Dahham.		
	Shuwail, Al Bū	Manhi.		
Zayyād	Ziyarah, Az Daraushah, Ad	Wādi al Huwaibir.		
	Hamad, Al Bû	Haddåd al Mujrim 8 Buraid al Jahil 6		
	Hussan, Al	Judai' al Marzūq :	1000	
	Husaidah, Al	Halāsah as 'Awwād (
	Liha, Āl Bū	'Azārah as Sa'īd	00	
	Yudaiyim, Al	Husain ibn Kuhailah		THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T
	and the same	The state of the s	(3	Numbers given by Hala- sah, sure to be greatly
HAKII			-	exaggerated.)
HAKLI— The name by whi	ch the Oare tribe	m) of mouth 1		0. 1
own tongue.	on the Gara tribe (q.	v.), of southern Arabia	, call	themselves in their
HAKMI—				
One of the tribes	of Yemen (q.v.); the	coast from Mokha to	Shail	kh Sa'id belongs to
them and their por taxes for these port	is are Dubab, Kadh	a, and Wāhjah. Awa	d Bir	n Tābit collects the
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'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [714] (769/1050)

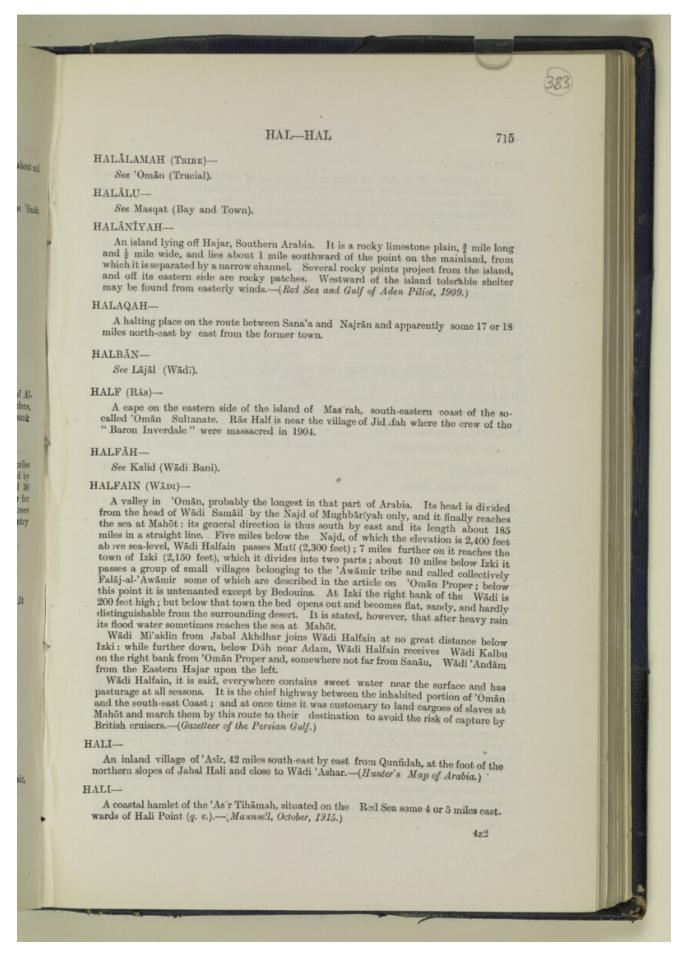




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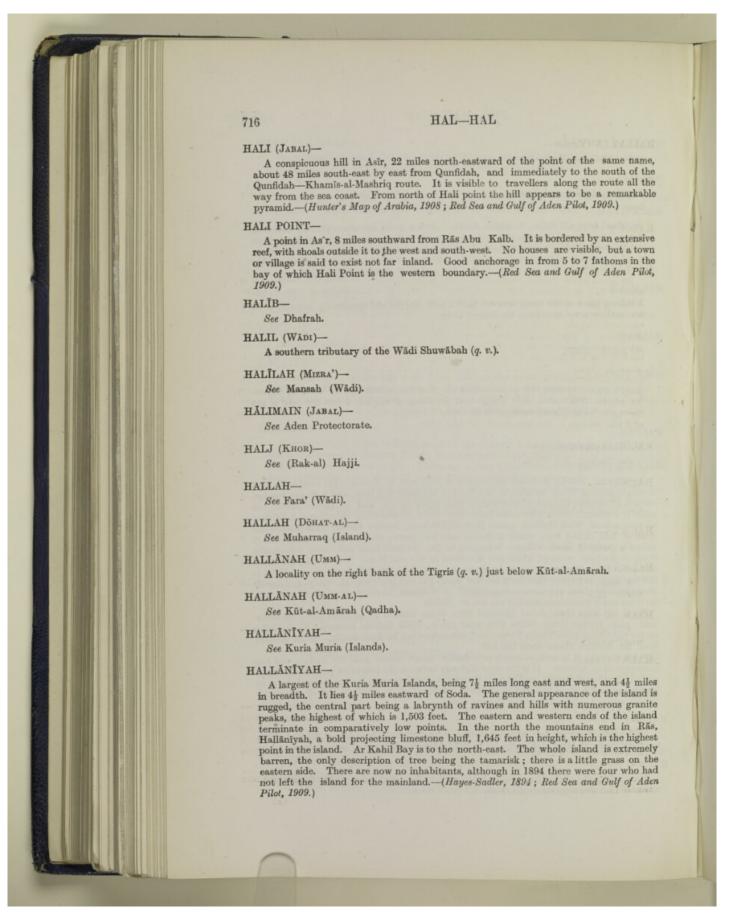
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [715] (770/1050)





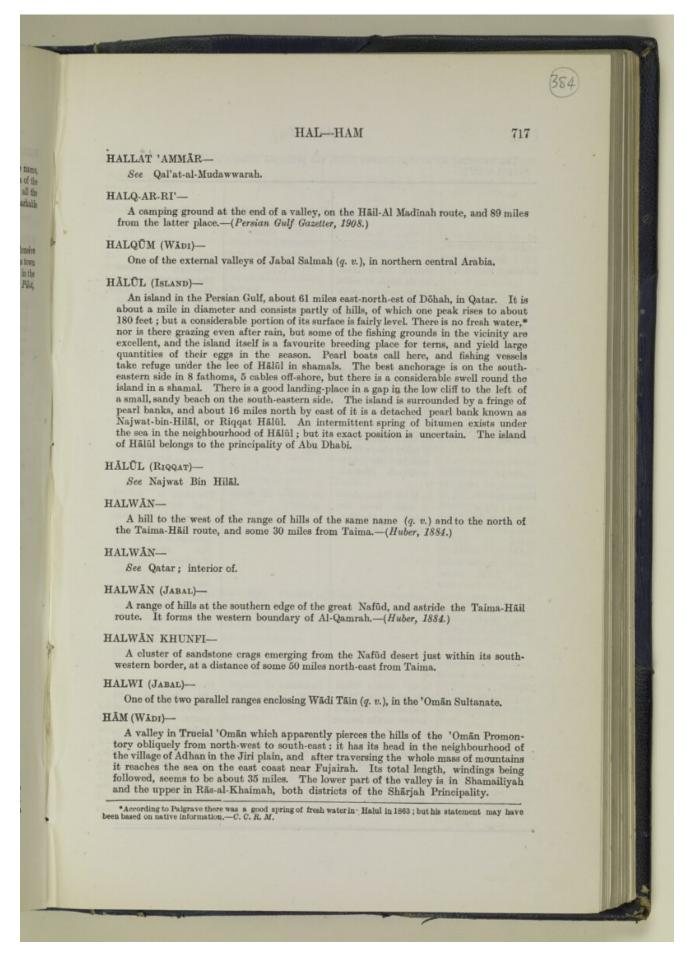
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [716] (771/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [717] (772/1050)









718	TRANS	НАМ	
The follow nected with	re in alphabetical order	, the principal villages	in Wādi Hām or con-
Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.
Adhan	Outside Wādi Hām at its head, 14 miles north-east by north of Dhaid village. In the Rās-al-Khaimah District.		Although reckoned the uppermost settlement of Wādi Hām this village is situated in the Jiri plain, in the article on which it is described.
'Asimah	 In Wādi Hām, about 6 miles below Adhan: In the Rās-al-Khaimah District.	50 houses of Mazārī and Shahāirah.	There are 20 camels, 40 donkeys, 40 cat- tle, 400 sheep and goats and 4,500 date- palms.
Bilaidah	 In Wādi Hām, about 3 miles above Bith- nah.In the Sha- maīlīyah District.	4 houses of Sharqi- yin.	This is the uppermost village of Shamai- liyah in Wādi Hām.
Bithnah	In Wādi Hām, about 6 miles from the coast. In the Sha- mailīyah District.	50 houses of Sharqiyîn.	The place is walled and fortified and commands the route up Wādi Hām: at present it is held by the Shaikh of Fujairah against his overlord, the Shaikh of Shārjah. The estimated resources of Bithnah are 15 camels, 30 donkeys, 20 cattle, 600 sheep and goats and about 4,000 date trees.
Diftah	In or near Wādi Hām between Bith- nah and Masāfi, but nearer to the former.	10 houses of Naqbiyin,	Here there are about 20 donkeys, 30 cattle, 150 sheep and goats and 1,000 palms.
Fara'	 In Wādi Hām, about half way between Adhan and 'Asimah. In the Rās-al-Khai- mah District.	20 houses of Mazārī'	Resources are 10 camels, 40 donkeys, 20 cattle, 250 sheep and goats and 1,500 date trees.

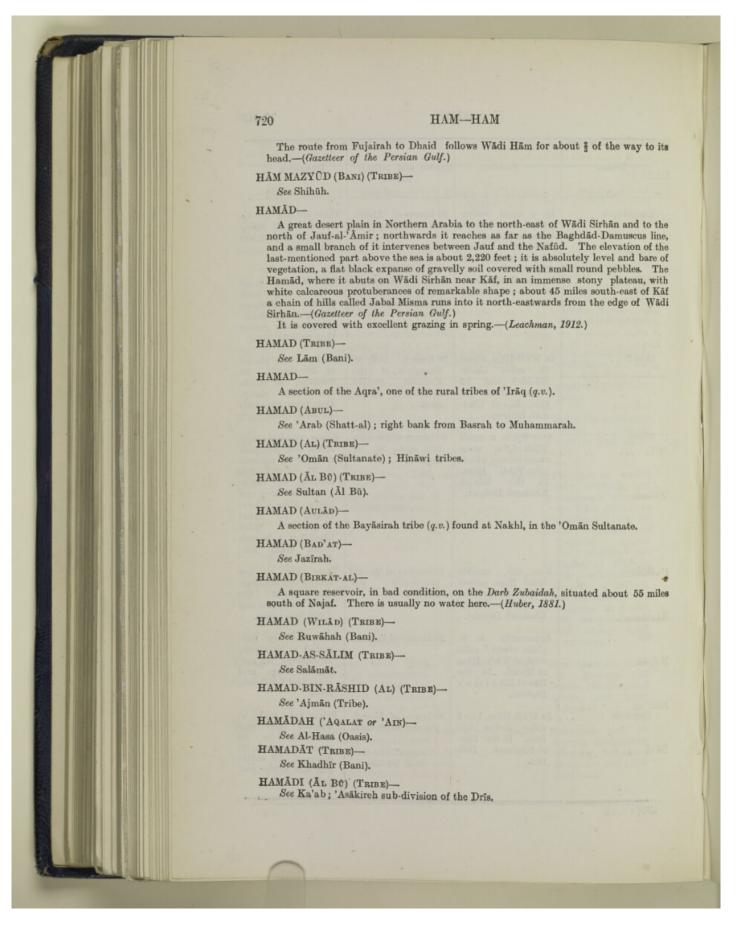




	H	A.M	719
Name.	Position,	Houses and inhabitants.	REMARKS.
Khalaibīyah .	. In a small valley called Wādi Khabb, close to 'Asimah in Wādi Hām. In the Ras-al-Kh a i m a h	30 houses of 'Abādi- lah and Sharqiyîn.	There are said to be 30 cattle, 20 sheep and goats and 2,000 date palms.
Manāmah .	7	7 or 8 houses of Sharqiyin of the Hafaität section.	Sufad is in the same valley and both places përhaps belong to Shamaili- yah generally rather than to Wädi Hām.
Masāfi ,	In Wādi Hām, about 15 miles above Bilaidah and 12 below Adhan. In the Rās-al-Khai- mah District.	50 houses, half of Sharqiyin of the Hafaität section and half of Mahā- rizah.	Livestock are placed at 20 camels, 50 donkeys, 30 cattle and 350 sheep. Date trees are esti- mated at 5,000.
Sfuni	Near Sīji in a small Wādi of the same name (Sfuni) which joins Wādi Hām. In the Rās-al- Khaimah District,	40 houses of Dhabābi- hah and 30 of Mazārī',	Palms number about 3,000, and livestock are said to amount to 30 camels, 200 donkeys, 60 cattle and 1,000 sheep and goats. Sfuni is over- looked by Jabal
Shōqah	Near Sīji, outside Wādi Hām proper	10 families of Qawāid practically Be-	Haqālah. Wādi Sfuni has a branch called Wādi Nai- dain. There are a few
	and to the west of it. In the Ras-al- Khaimah District.	douins,	camels and donkeys, also about 150 sheep and goats and 1,000 date palms.
Sīji	Apparently in a plain, about 7 miles west of Wādi Hām at Masāfi. In the Rās-al-Kh a i m a h District.	20 houses of Zahūm.	Resources are esti- mated at 10 camels, 25 donkeys, 30 cat tle, 300 sheep and goats and 2,000 date trees.
Taiyibah	In Wādi Hām, 1 or 2 miles below 'Asi- mah. In the Rās- al-Khaimah Dist- riet,	50 houses of Sharqi- yīn and Mahārizah.	Palms are said to number 3,000 and livestock to be about 10 camels, 60 donkeys, 70 cattle and 650 sheep and goats.

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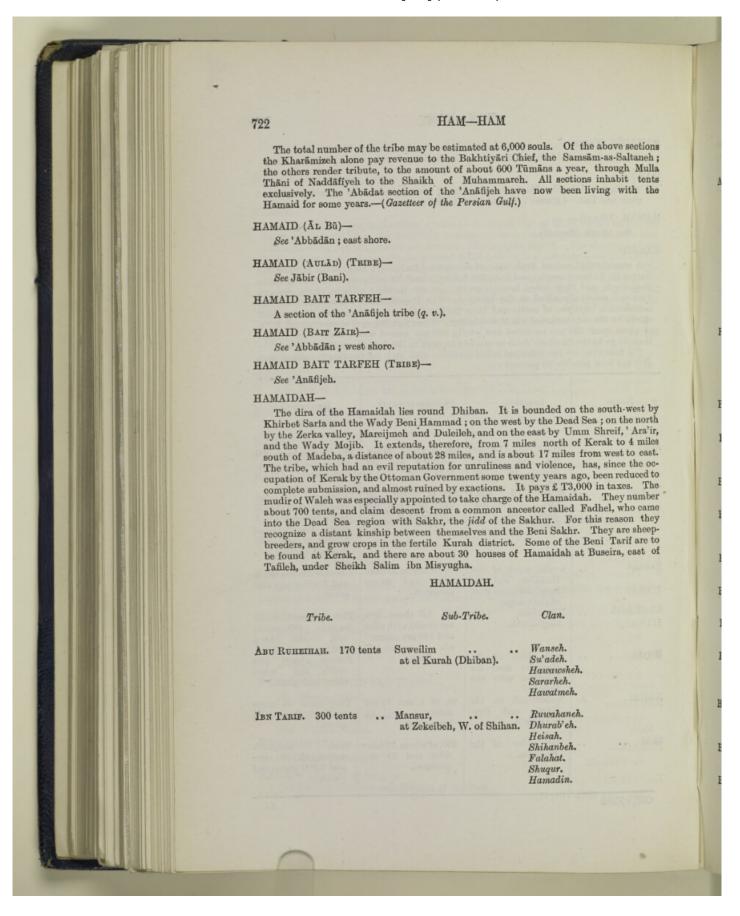
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					386	
			HAM	НАМ	721	
F	IAMĀDĪN (7	PIRE	1			
			ılād 'Ali sub-division o	f the Braih		
E	IAMĀH—			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	A village	in Asi Taif	ir, 51 miles west-north- -(Hunter's Map of Ara	west of Bishah, and on bia, 1908.)	the route between that	
E	IAMĀH (Dō)	HAT)-	-			
	See Qāi	cah (Barr-al).			
H	AMAID—					
	Raghaiweh, They are po considerable chiefly by th of whom son Hamaid go t The follow	and the litical number of the ing at	their tribal focus is on their tribal focus is on the allied to the Bāwiy bers of cattle and large ivation of wheat and hea 0 are mounted and nea Shatt-al-'Arab in summ	or near the Haddām a ch. The Hamaid own of flocks of sheep and g riley. Their fighting mi arrly 500 are armed with the form of the flow of the flow of the flow of the flow of the flow of the flow of the flow of the flow of	heir range is from the reh) eastwards as far as affluent of the Gargar. a few camels besides to the substantial terms of the substantial terms of the plantations there.	
	Name.		Location.	Fighting strength.	Remarks.	
	ttāb		Hasaniyeh, 11 miles east of Saiyid Hasan on the Gargar.	100, of whom 30 are mounted and 30 have rifles.	The 'Attāb have 100 cattle and 500 sheep and goats.	
	wāmir		Zuwair, 4 miles east of Naddā- fiyeh on the Kārūn.	200, of whom 50 have rifles and 100 are mounted.	Livestock are 40 camels, 200 cattle and 6,000 sheep and goats. The principal Shaikh of the tribe belongs to this section.	
	awālāt		4 miles north of the Haddām and the same distance east of the Gargar.	150 of whom 50 have rifles and 50 are mounted.	Animals are 200 cattle and 4,000 sheep and goats.	
K	harāmizeh		Nihairiyeh near Raghaiweh.	500. Of these 200 are armed with rifles and 150 are mount-	This section have 40 camels, 400 cattle and 10,000 sheep	
M	aiyāh		Both sides of the Haddām near its junction with the	ed. Ditto.	and goats. Possess about 500 cattle and 6,000 sheep and goats.	
Ni	sailāt		Gargar. Naddāfiyeh on the Kārūn and Zuw- air near it.	40, of whom 10 are mounted and 15 have rifles.	They have 40 cattle and 200 sheep and goats.	
Sā	'id		Both sides of the Haddam.	200, of whom 30 have rifles and 50 are mounted.	Their livestock amount to 100 cattle and 3,000 sheep and	
				della section della constitución	goats.	1
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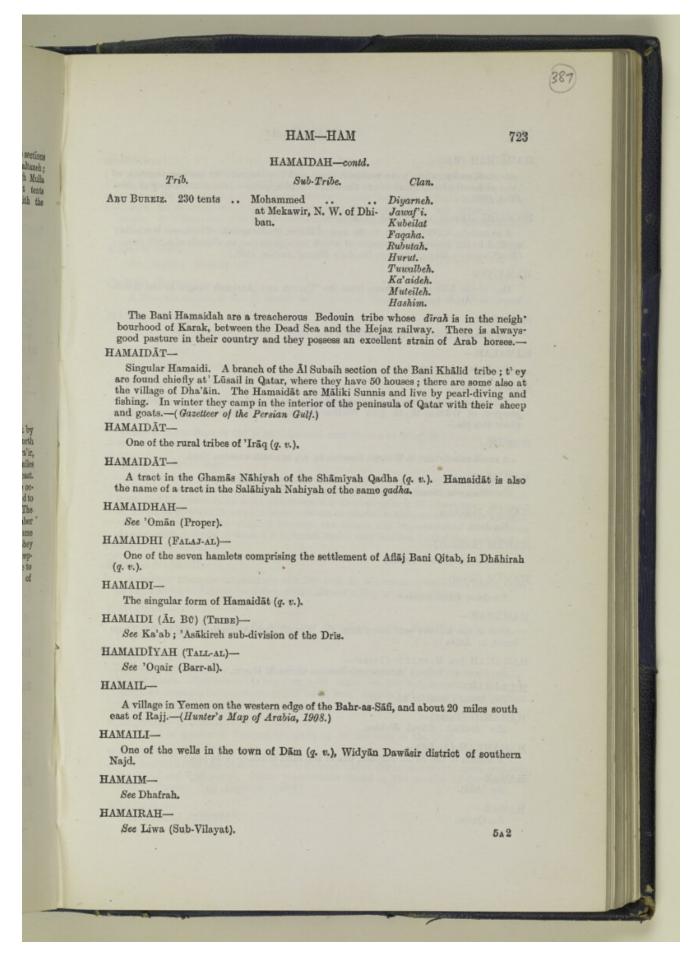






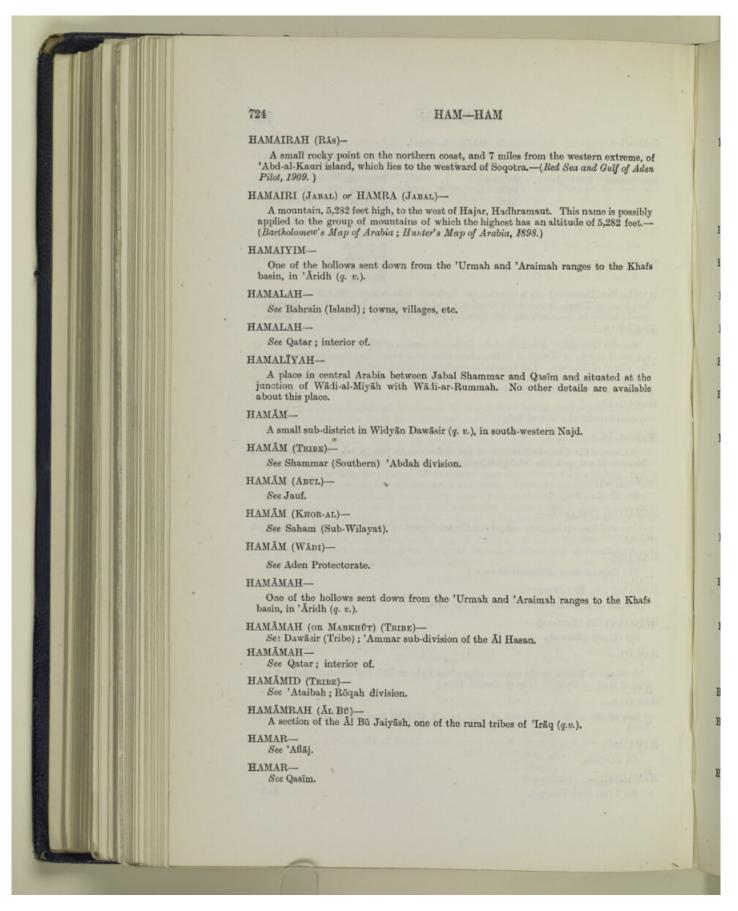
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [723] (778/1050)





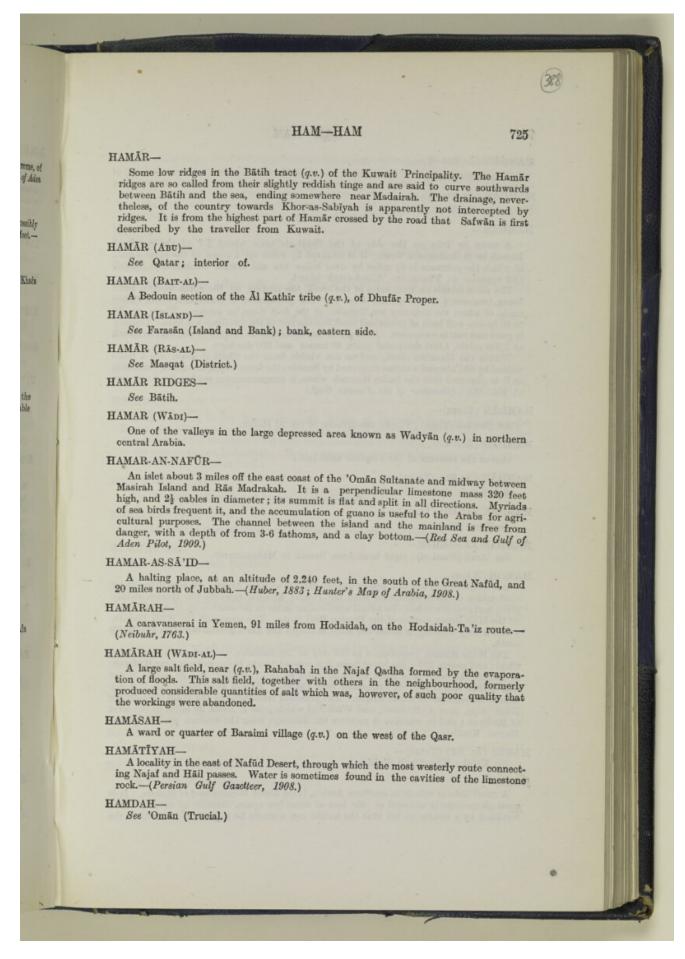
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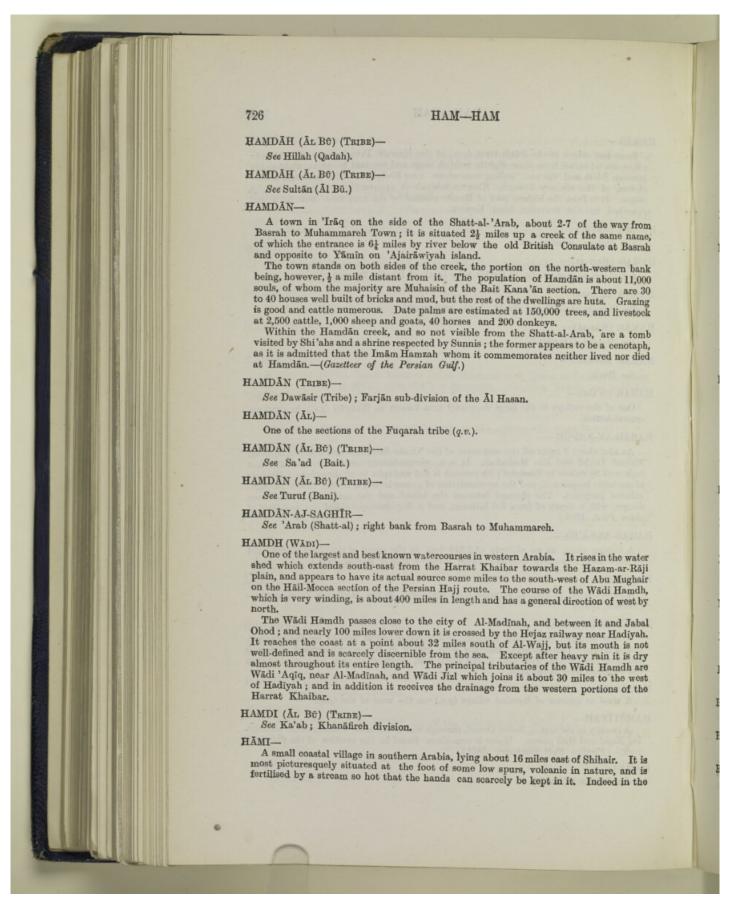
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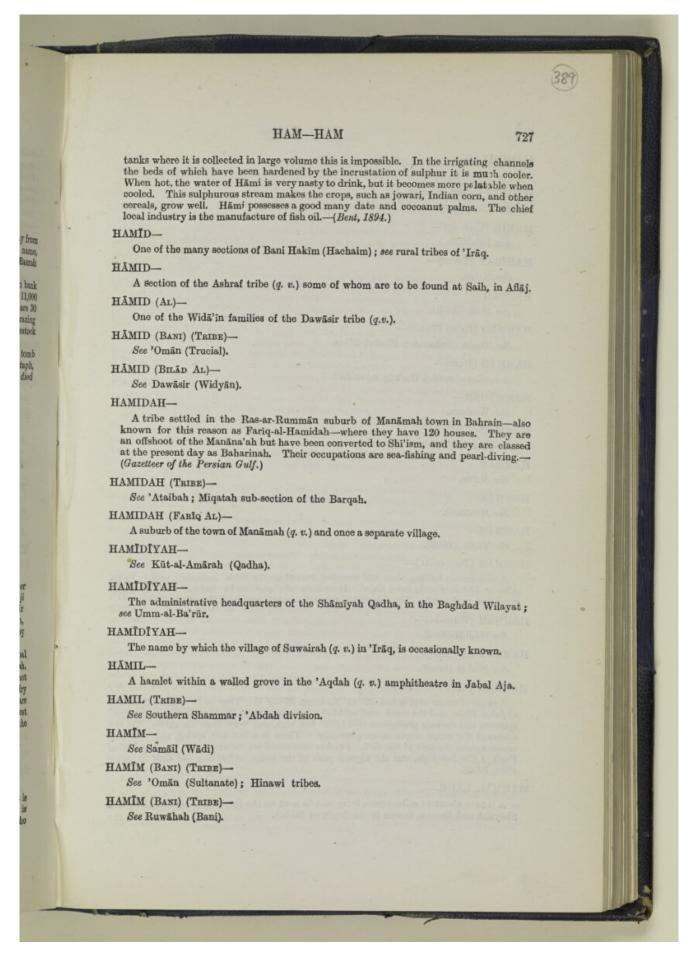
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [726] (781/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [727] (782/1050)





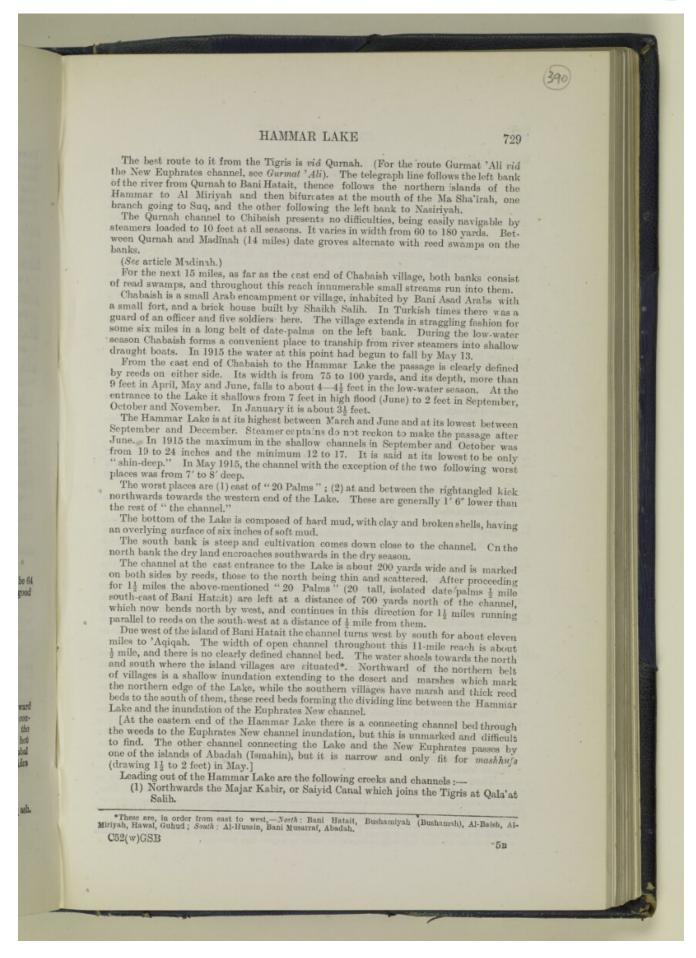




	728		нам—нам		
	HAMÎNÎYAH—				
	See 'Azīzīyah (Q	adha).			
	HAMĪR (ĀL BŪ) (T. See Yās (Bani).	RIBE)—		one arounds not halo	
	HAMĪR (UMM-AL)— See Dibdibah.	The state of the s			
	HAMĪRAT (TRIBE)— See Na'im.	To be seen to be			
	HAMLAH—				
	See Maih (Wādi).				
	HAMMĀD (BANI) (T See 'Omān (Sulta	'RIBE)— anate); Hināwi trib	es.		
	HAMMĀD (Bani)—	ed Harb (q. v.) at Z			
	HAMMĀDAH—				
	HAMMAH—				
	See Samāil (Wād	li).			
	HAMMĀM— See Ma'ān.	,			
	HAMMĀM— See Manāmah.				
	HAMMĀM—				
	See Tāyin (Wādi).			
	HAMMAM (BIRKAT-A			they) shipshipship at	
	miles or 15 hours' r	ide from Najat. I	consists of a ansi	e Darb Zubaidah, said to be and a cistern, both in go vater.—(Huber, 1881).	64 ood
	HAMMĀM (Wādi-AL) See Wādi Ma'āwa)—		and all transits	
	HAMMĀM-AL-'ĀLI-				
	See Böshar (Wād				
	HAMMĀM FIRA'ŪN	(JABAL)—			
	spicuous and shows: eastward the range caverns, near the fo	a precipitous cliff I slopes down grad ot of the cliff. Fu	oluff, when seen fr 620 feet high, and ually. There is a rther southward of	They lie 29 miles southwom the northward, is very call very near the shore. To a hot salt spring, and two in the Hammām range is Jac.—(Red Sea and Gulf of A	the hot
	HAMMAR LAKE-				
	A lagoon about 1 Sheyukh and Basra	4 miles across from h, known to the Ar	east to west on the	ne Euphrates between Suq a	sh.
1 3 11	0				

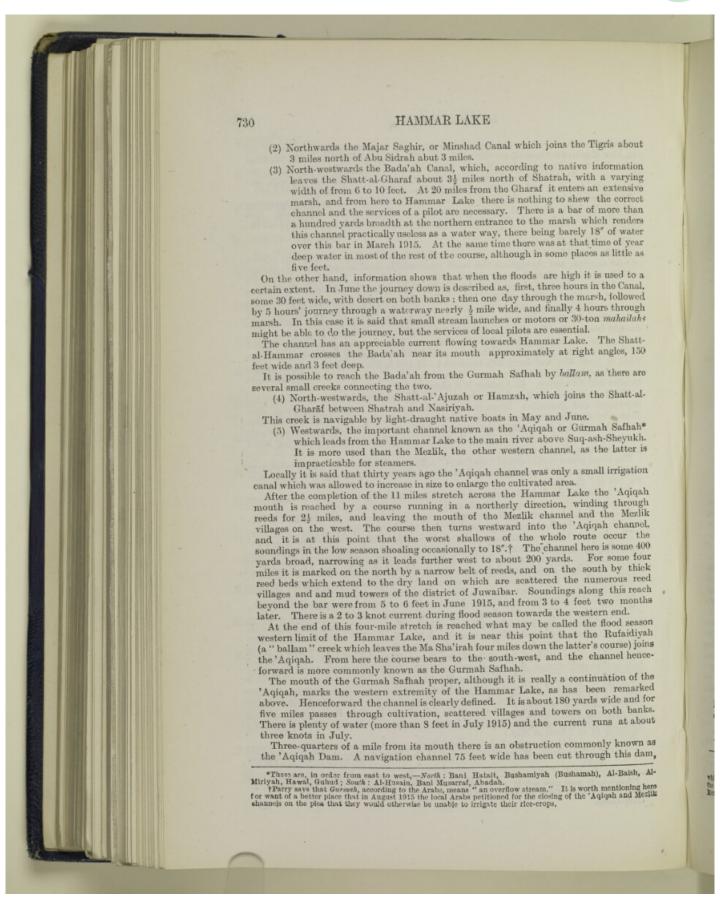
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [729] (784/1050)





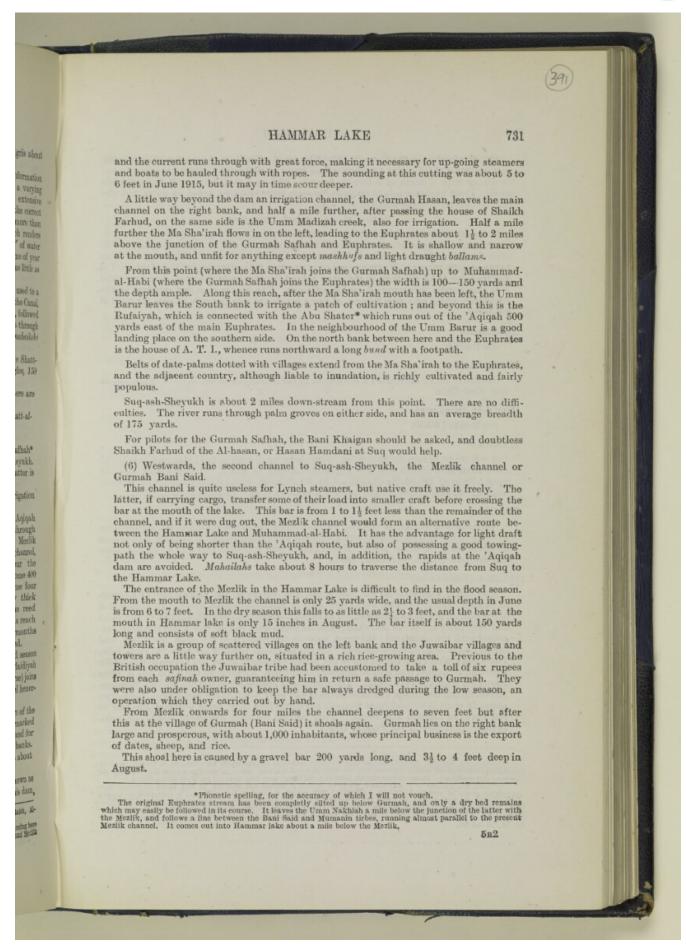
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [730] (785/1050)





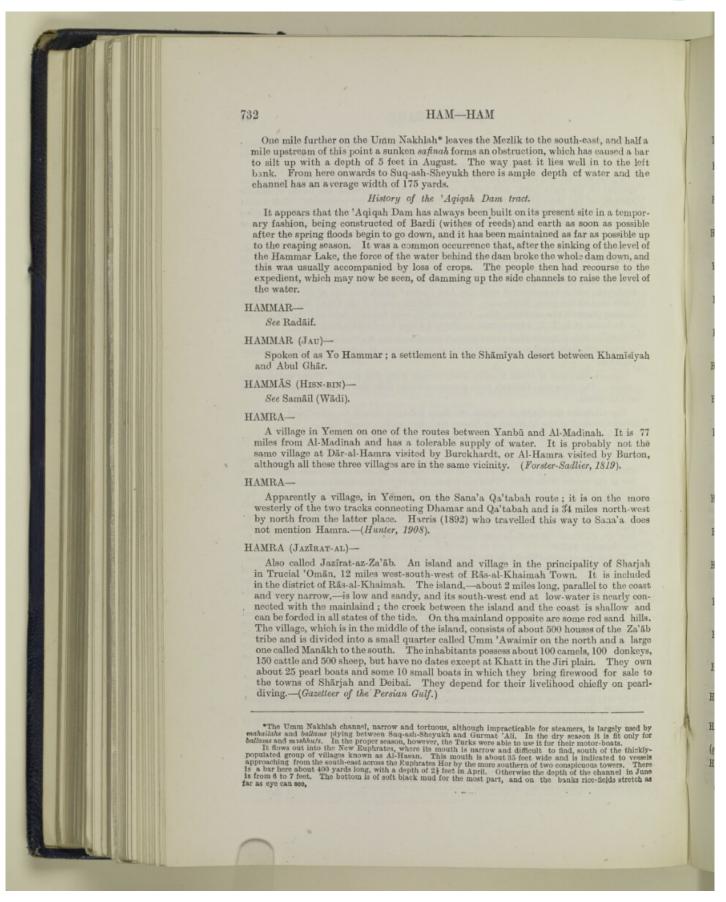
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [731] (786/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [732] (787/1050)





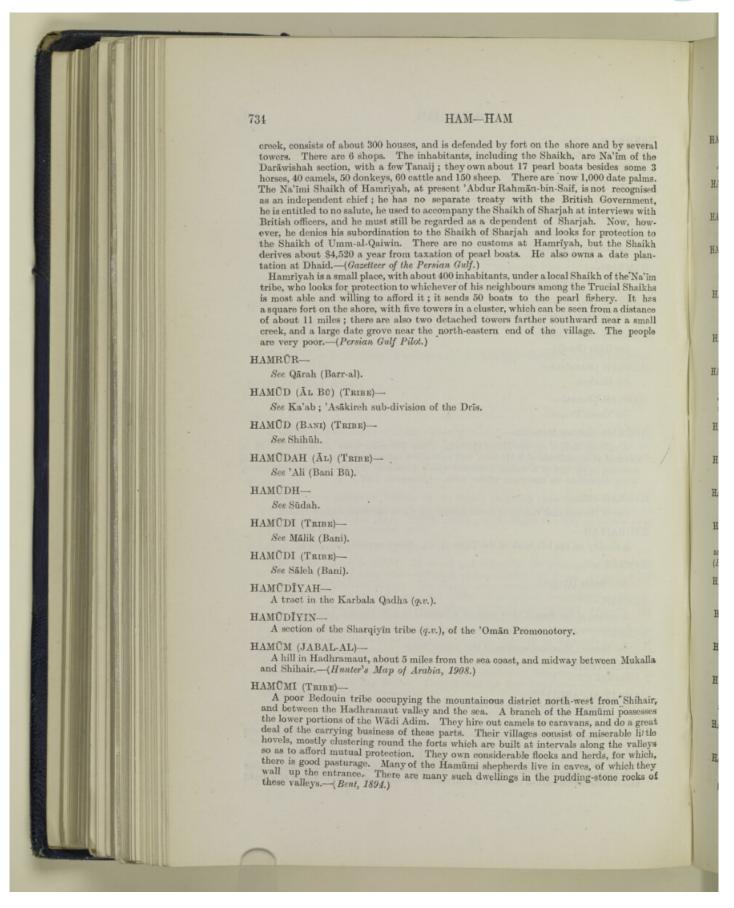
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [733] (788/1050)



HAMRAH— See Aden Protectorate. HAMRAH— See 'Arab (Shatt-al); left bank between Qurnah and Basrah. HAMRAH— One of the quarters of the village of Faid (q. v.), in Jabal Shammar. HAMRAH (or HAMRAT-AL-'ABRIYIN)— See 'Omān (Proper). HAMRAH— See Samāwah (Qadha). HAMRAH (Āt) (Trime)— See 'Ajmān (Tribe); ĀI Sulaimān section. HAMRAH (Āt) (Trime)— See Hājir (Bani)— HAMRAH (Jaba'AL)— See Dhafrah. HAMRAH (Jaba'AL)— See 'Oman Proper. HAMRAH (Jaha'AL)— See 'Oman Proper. HAMRAH (Qal'Ar Dah-ĀL)— A railway station on the Hejaz Railway, about 198 miles from Al-Madinah. It is situated at an altitude of 3.170 'feet, and contains a rained qal'ak on the pilgrim 'road; and also in the bed of a valley, a cistern, which is usually dry or has very bad water, being dependent on uncertain winter rains.—(Maunsell, 1907.) HAMRAH (Wānt)— One of the external valleys of Jabal Salmah (q. v.), in northern central Arabia. HAMRAHYAH— A locality on the left bank of the Tigris (q. v.), almost opposite Bghailah. HAMRAN— See Dhuffar (Proper). HAMRĀN— A section of the Bani Khālid tribe (q. v.) settled in Zilfi, Central Arabia. HAMRĀN— See Jiri. HAMRAT-AL-'ABRIYIN— Or Hamrah; a large village in 'Oman Proper (q. v.). HAMRAT JŪDAH (Janat)— A hill in north-castern Arabia in the district of Summān, and overlooking Wādi Farūq (q. v.). HAMRAY— A village on the coast of Trucial 'Omān, S mīles south-west of Umm-al-Qaiwain town and 6 miles north-east of the town of 'Ajman. It stands on the north side of a small			3	92)
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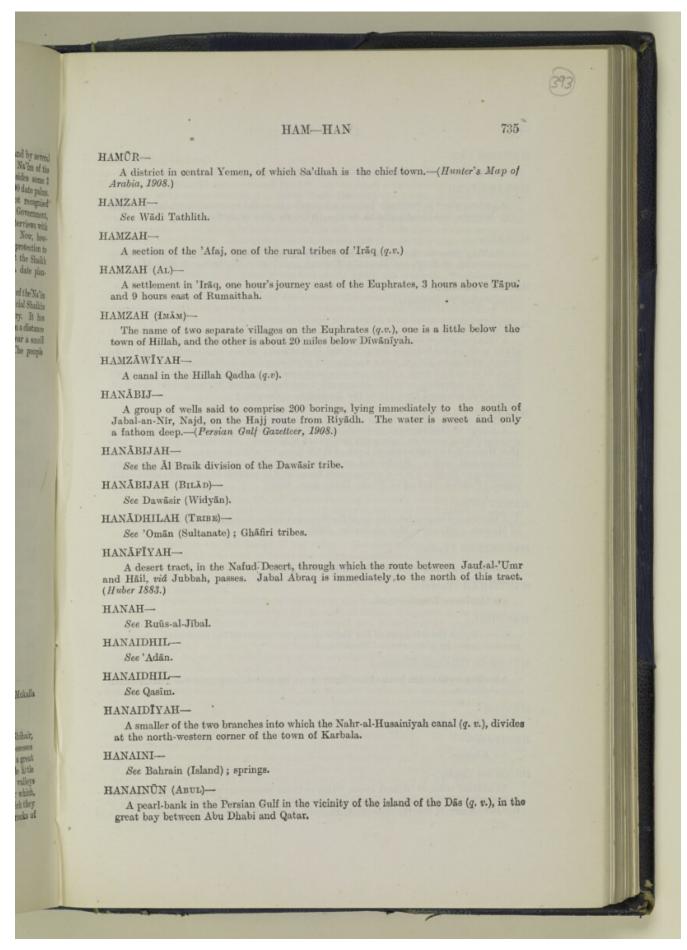
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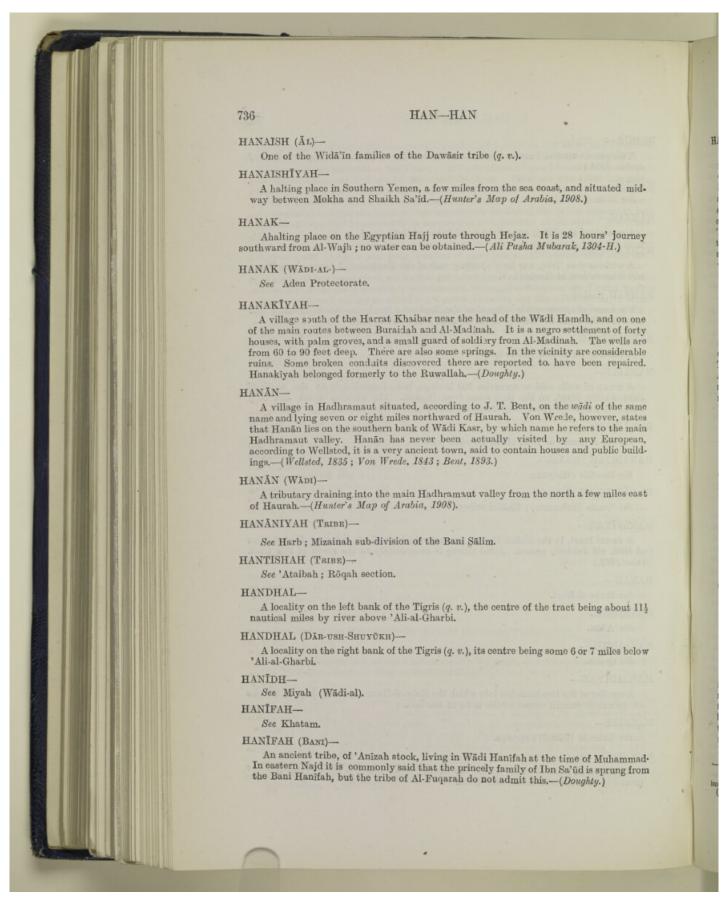
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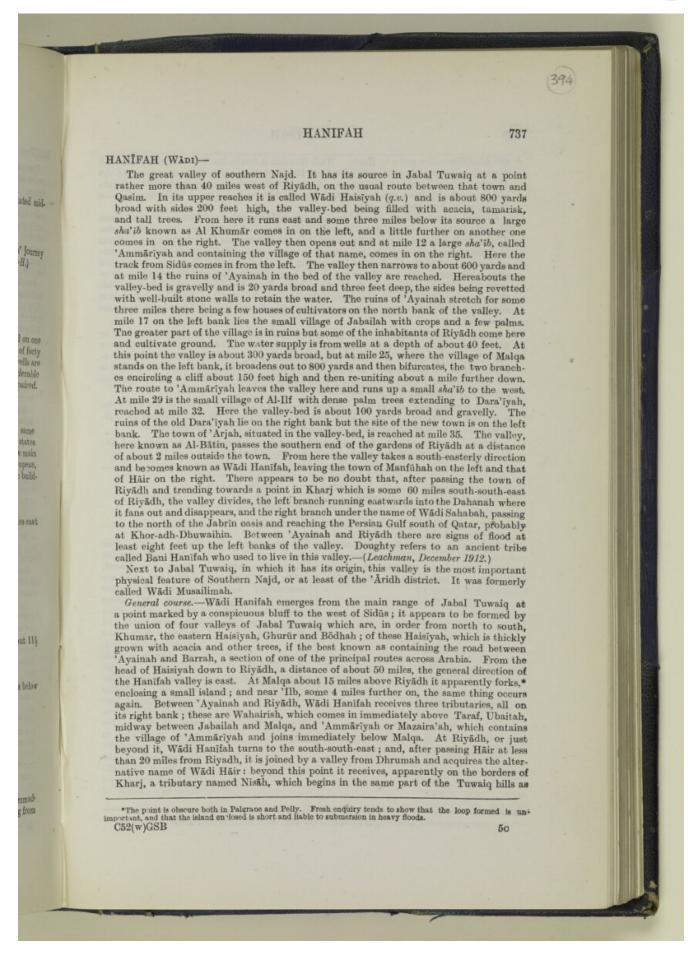




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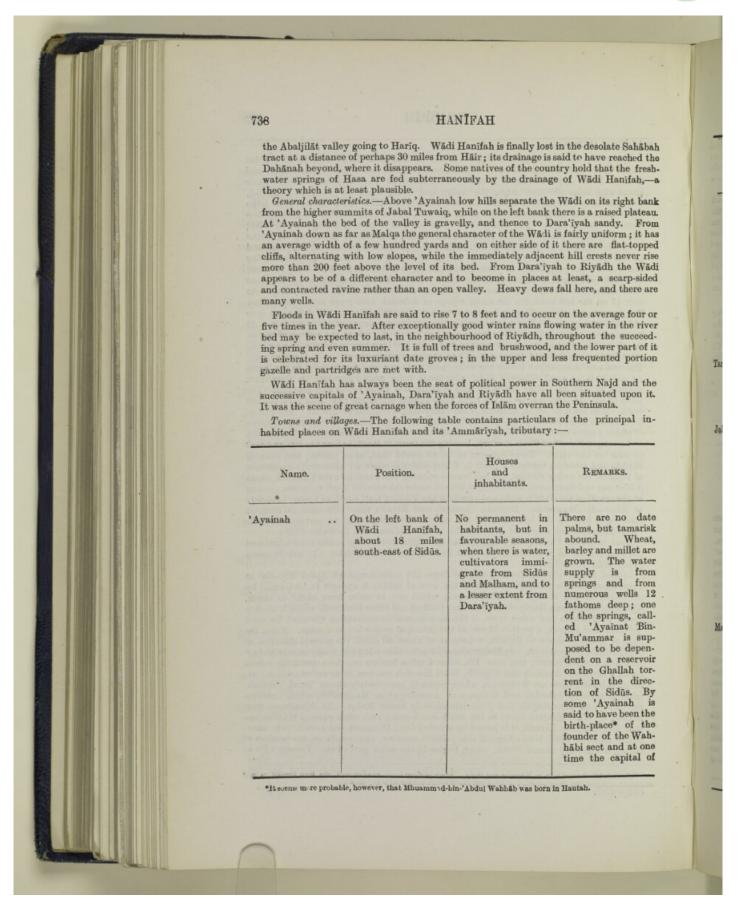
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	НА	NĪFAH	739
Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.
And the second of the second o			the country. Detached heaps of ruins spread over a mile and a half, and extensive retaining walls built to confine the flood of Wādi Hanīfah seem to prove that it once was, in fact, a considerable place, if not indeed the first city of Najd.
Taraf	About a mile below 'Ayainah.	Resembles 'Ayainah, but the occasional cultivators in this case are all from Malham.	Like 'Ayainah in respect of agriculture and water supply.
Jabailah	On the left bank of Wadi Hanifah about 3 miles below Taraf.	The permanent inhabitants are only 4 houses of inferior tribes; in winter, however, there is an influx of about 50 households of cultivators, chiefly from Malham but a few from Salbūkh.	There was formerly a large village here. Crops are wheat, barley, lucerne, marsh melons and water melons, but dates are very few. The village lands are on both sides of the Wādi. Numerous wells 12 fathoms deep yield fresh water, but the level of the Wādi bed is too low to admit of irrigation from them
Malqa	On the left bank of Wādi Hanīfah 9 miles below Jabailah.	About 30 houses, viz. 15 of Fadhūl, 4 of Qahtān, and 10 of inferior tribes.	The name is due to the separation of Wadi Hanifah at this point into two branches which re- unite, further down. Wheat, barley, millet, lucerne and melons are cultivat- ed; there are date palms in abundance but no other fruit trees. The date plantations are the





740	H	ANĪFAH	
Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.
to the property of the propert			property of the ruler of Riyādh. Supplies are very limited. Water is from wells 8 to 14 fathoms deep. Some of Ibn Sa'ūd's horses are kept here.
Kabāsh (Abul)	On the right bank of the 'Ammāriyah tributary of Wādi Hanīfah at a dis- tance of several miles up it.	No permanent inhabitants, but visited in the agricultural season by about 10 cultivating families, from other places, viz., Fadhūl from Dara'iyah and Malham and inferior tribes from 'Ilb.	There are no dates, but the usual cereals and melons are grown. The wells are 6 to 12 fathoms deep.
'Ammārīyah	At the head of the 'Ammārīyah tributary a few miles above Abul Kabāsh.	60 houses, viz., 20 of Dawāsir, 10 of Sabai', 10 of Bani Tamīm and 20 of inferior tribes.	There are 5,000 date palms and some other fruit trees, but no vines. Water is in wells at 8 to 18 fathoms.
'Ilb	On the right bank of Wādi Hanīfah 4 miles below Malqa.	50 houses, viz., 20 of Sabai'; and 30 of inferior tribes.	The date palms are estimated at 6,000 and there are also citrons and figs. Lucerne, melons and the usual cereals are grown. Part of the cultivation is on the further side of the Wādi. The depth of the wells varies between 4 and 12 fathoms.
'Audah	On the right bank of Wādi Hanīfah 1 mile below 'Ilb.	30 houses, viz., 10 of Fadhūl, 10 of Sabai' and 10 of inferior tribes.	Part of the cultivation is on the further side of Wādi Hanifah. The usual cereals are grown and there are also citrons, figs, melons and water melons. The number of the date trees is estimated at 4,000.





	HA	NĪFAH	741	
Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.	
Dara'iyah	On the left bank of Wādi Hanifah 1 mile below 'Audah.		See article Dara'- īyah.	
'Arjah	On the right bank of Wādi Hanīfah 3 miles below Dara- 'iyah.	100 houses, viz., 30 of Sabai', 30 of Bani Tamim and 40 of inferior tribes.	There are the usual fruit trees and cereals and the dete palms are estimated at 15,000. The wells vary in depth between 4 and 12 fathoms.	
Shuyükh (Bātinash)	Chiefly on the left bank of Wādi Hanīfah 4 miles below 'Arjah, but part of the village is on the opposite side.	100 houses, viz., 30 of the family of Ibn Sa'ūd and 70 of inferior tribes.	The date groves belong to the family of Ibn Sa'ūd; there are also other fruit trees and cultivation of lucerne cereals. The dwellings are mostly garden houses.	
Riyādh	About 2 miles from the left bank of Wādi Han fah at a point 2 miles below Bātin-ash-Shuyūkh.		See article Riyādh.	
Manfühah	On the left bank of Wādi Hanifah 2 or 3 miles below Riyādh from which it is separated by an enormous burial ground.	450 houses, viz., 100 of 'Anizah, 50 of Dawäsir, 100 of Qahtān, 50 of Bani Tamīm and 150 of inferior tribes.	Manfühah had in 1819 some good up- per-storeyed houses of mud and stone with flat roofs. Dates, wheat and barley are the pre- sent staples, the palms which are irri- gated from wells) being estimated at over 30,000; in 1819 cotton, maize, musk melons, water	
	at saft , white methods at the safe at the	in and Brank); bends, doc, 1915.	melons peaches and figs were grown, and brinjals, spinach and clover were obtainable, but the fruits were not of good quality. The wells vary in depth from 4 to 12 fathoms according to their	





742	HAN	N—HAN	
Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.
launt bill one was blind the work office work office when the work of the work	To 05 ska mesent of light to 68 states to 68	The last beak of all beak of the beak of the beak of the last of the beak of t	distance from the Wādi. The Wahhābi ruler keeps some 30 horses at this place. To the village belong some 30 camels, 50 donkeys and 150 cattle.
Masāni'	On the felt bank of Wādi Hanīfah 3 miles below Man-fühah.	100 houses, viz., 30 of Sabai', 30 of Bani Tamim and 40 of inferior tribes.	The village lands lie on both sides of the Wādi. Water is near the surface. There are the ordinary fruit trees and cereals and perhaps 10,000 date palms. The groves of Masani' are continuous with those of Manfühah.
Hāir	On the right bank Wādi of Han fah 12 miles below Masāni' and one day by caravan north-west-wards from the Sahābah tract.	200 houses, viz., 100 of Sabai' and 100 of inferior tribes. In the hot weather the population is largely increased by an influx of Bedouin Sabai' who own date palms here.	The date plantations are on both sides of the Wādi and are estimated to contain 10,000 palms. There are a few fruit trees, and cereals, lucerne and vegetables are grown, but the cultivation is poor. The water level is only 2 or 3 fathoms below the surface of the ground.
HANISH (ISLAND)- See Farasān (Is the British on Jus HANISHAH—	– lands and Bank); bank	s, western side. This i	
See Sanfan-al-H		q. v.).	

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		(397)
	HAN—HAQ 743	
	HANNAI (Qal'at)—	
	Three hours west of Samāwah on the Euphrates.	
	HANQĀN—	
	See (Wādi) Sabai'.	
	HANSI—	
	A village in the valley of the same name $(q. v)$.	
	HANSI (Wādi)—	
	One of the tributary valleys of Wādi-al-Jizi (q. v.), in the Western Hajar district of the 'Omān Sultanate.	
	HANTAH (ABu). A camel in 'Irāq ; see Majar-al-kabīr.	
	HANŪN (SHĀKHAT BAIT)—	
	See 'Abbadān.	
	HANYČRAH (Rās)—	
1	A headland in the Persian Gulf on the western coast of the great 'Omān promontory and situated between the towns of Abu Dhabi and Dibai in Lat. 24° 44′ N., and Long. 54° 38′ E. It is the northern low, sandy point of a sandy bay 3 miles wide, into which many khors open; Maraifjan is the southern low, sandy point. These points can be seen from a distance of about 5 miles. A small cliff with a slightly overhanging top at the head of Hanyūrah Bay, and at the southern end of a little tableland 20 to 30 feet high, can be seen from a distance of about 7 miles, and is a mark for the bay. From Rās Hanyūrah the coast trends south-westward 24 miles to a point about 2½ miles south-westward of Abu Dhabi fort, and is fronted by the Hadd-ath-Thalai, an extensive reef which commencing a little way north-eastward of Rās Hanyūrah, extends 1½ miles off that headland. Its outer edge then trends west-south-westward 8 miles, when it is about 5 miles from the land, and then turns south-south-westward, joining the reef off Abu Dhabi. There is a depth of from 5 to 6 fathoms close off the reef, and the lead is not a good guide when approaching it as the depths are irregular. The natives say there is a boat channel inside the reef which is used by them during shimals.—(Persian Gulf Pilot, 1914.) HĀQAĪJAH— A group of wells in Kuwait, lying to the north of the spit of land which forms the northern boundary of Kuwait Bay. They are on the coastal route between Basrah and	
	Kuwait and consist of 8 or 9 wells of slightly brackish water with a few tamarisk trees, a ruinous mud enclosure, and traces of cultivation more than 7 years old.—(Persian Gulf Gazetteer, 1908.)	
- 1	HĀQAL—	
	A place on the east coast of the Gulf of 'Aqabah about 16 miles south of 'Aqabah. (Hunter's Map of Arabia, 1908)	
]	HAQAL—	
	See Hasa (Al) (Oasis).	
1	HAQAL.—	
	See Masīrah.	
1	HAQĀNĪYAH—	
1 1	A canal in the Hillah Qadha (q.v.).	
F	HAQĀQAH—	
	See Sadair.	

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N HIH	744 HAQ—HAR
	HAQAR— A reservoir in the Ghāllah depression in Mahmal, in Central Arabia, formed by meant of a masonry dam. It is close to the route between Si ūs and 'Ayainah and is distans some 10 miles from the former. When the Haqar reservoir is filled by rain it is expected that a spring at 'Ayainah called 'Ayainat Bin Mu'ammar will begin to flow. See' Aridh.
	HAQĪQAH—(CHANNEL)—
	See Hammar Lake.
	HARAB (JABAL)— A mountain in Hejaz, 7710 feet high lying immediately to the north of the Muwailah- Tabūk route, and about 27 miles from the former place.—(Wallin, 1847.)
	HARABU—
	See Fão.
	HARADH—
	A small settlement in the Yemen Tihamah, 28 miles northward of Lahiyah. It apparently constitutes one of the halting-places on the Lah yah-Qunfidah coastal route (Hunter's map of Arabia, 1908).
	HARĀDHAH—
	See 'Aflāj.
	HARĀDI—
	See Bätinah.
	HARĀH—
	See Hasa (Al) (Oasis).
	HARAIMĪS (TRIBE)— See 'Anizah; Sabā'ah sub-division of the Bishr.
	HARAIMLAH—
	See 'Aridh (District).
	HARĀIO—
	A hamlet in Qamar Bay, Southern Arabia, 2 miles southward of Ghaidah, and I mile from the sea shore.—(Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1909.)
	HARAISĀN—
	See Aflāj.
	HARAIYIQ— See Washam.
	HARĀMILAH— One of the sections of the settled 'Awāmir (q. v.) in 'Oman Proper.
	HARĀMUL—
	See Masqat (District).
	HARĀR—
	See Zilfi.
	HARĀSĪS (TRIBE)— See 'Omān (Sultanate); and Dhufar.
	HARĀT-AL-BALŪSH—
	An extra-mural suburb of Martah (q. v.).

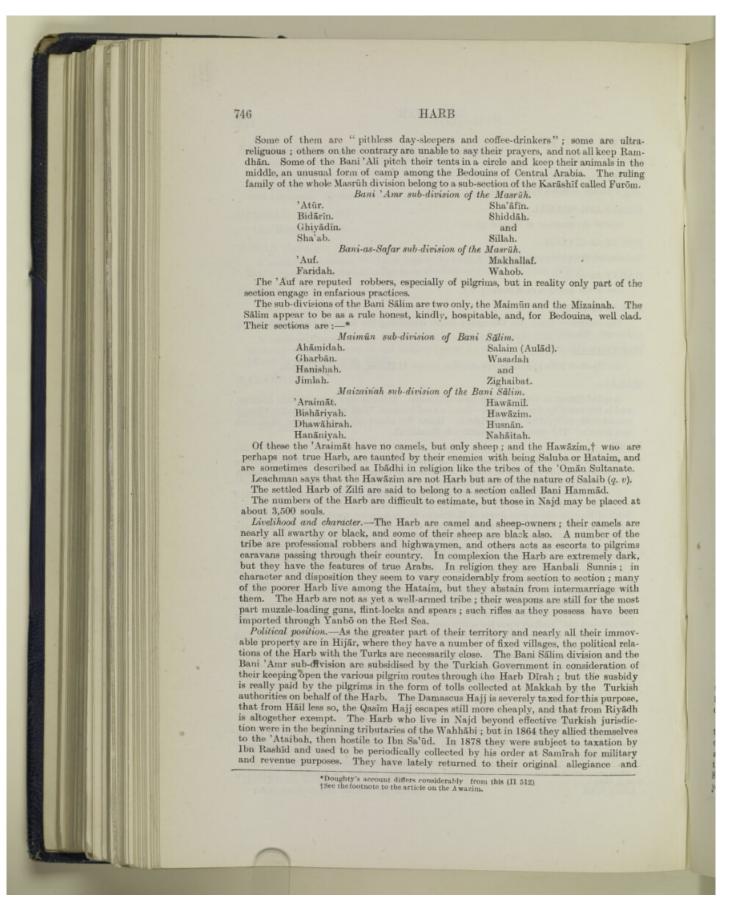
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	(398)	H
Will Will		
HAR—HAR 745		Н
HĀRRAT BĀNI 'ĪSA—)		
HĀRAT BIDIH— Villages in Wādi Tīwi (q. v.) in the 'Omān Sultanate.		
HĀRAT-AL-JABAH—		
A village in Wādi Fara' (q. v.).		
HĀRAT-ASH-SHAMĀL—		П
One of the quarters of Matrah (q. v.).		
HĀRAT-AS-SIYĀGH—		
One of the quarters of Matrah (q. v.). HÅRAT-AS-SŪQ.—		
One of the quarters of Matrah (q, v) .		
HARĀT-AS-SŪQ—		
The collective name for the mixed tribes inhabiting the town of Shārjah (q.v.) in Trucial 'Omān.		
HARĀTHMAH—		
See Dawäsir tribe; 'Ammär sub-division of the Āl Hasan, Ishkarah families.		
HARĀZ—		
A tribal district in Yemen, south-western Arabia. It lies in very mountainous country, and is traversed by the Hodaidah—Sana'a road between 'Obāl and Manākhah. There is considerable cultivation in the district. Harāz lies about mid-way between Hodaidah and Sana'a. The centre of the district is Manākhah. HARB— Singular Harbi. A great Arab tribe, mostly romedia found in the Hills.		A STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN
Singular Harbi. A great Arab tribe, mostly nomadic, found in the Hijāz province and on the western confines of Najd. According to Palgrave, they trace their descent back to the Qahtān, Rabia', and Mūdhair. Distribution.—Part aside between Makkah and Madīnah within the basin of the Red Sea, others to the south of Khabar about the head of Wādi-ar-Rummah and that of Wādi-al-Hamdh which goes down to Madīnah; the remainder, with whom we are chiefly concerned, inhabit the country upon the upper course of Wādi-ar-Rummah and the tract called Hazam-ar-Rāji to the south of it, sometimes pushing as far east as Dilaimiyah, Ab-ad-Dūd and Subaih in Qasīm and as 'Aqlah, Balāziyah, Fuwarāh and 'Odhaim in Jabal Shammar. Harb Bedouins are occassionally seen in 'Āridh. Settled Harb are found at Barrūd in Wādi-as-Sirr, at Zilfi in Sadair, and at Rghabah in 'Āridh; and some of the inhabitants of permanent villages in Qasīm claim to be of Harb descent, especially at Basr, Bukairīyah, 'Ain-Ibn-Fahaid, Hamar, Hilāliyah, Jau'i, Qaryah, Quwai'ah, Muraid Saiyid, Nabhaniyah, Shaihīyah, Shiqqah, Subaih and Ummahat-az-Ziyābah. The Bedouins who adjoin the Harb in Najd are the Hataim upon the north, the Mutair upon the east and the 'Ataibah upon the south-east and south. Divisions and number.—The Harb tribe consists of two main divisions, the Masrūh and		
the Bani Sālim. The subdivisions of the Masrūh are three, the Bani 'Ali, the Bani 'Amr, and the Bani as-Safar; these again are composed of the sections given below: Bani 'Ali sub-division of the Masrūh. 'Abidah. Karashif.		
Dahaim. Kitimah		
Dawā'irah. and Kalakhah Turafah.		
The Bani 'Ali section of this tribe live entirely to the east and north-east of Qasīm and are friendly with the Shammar, the two being often seen camping together.— (Leachman.)	0	
*Doughty received an almost entirely different statement (II. 513). Possibly the sections he mentions are those in Hijaz.		
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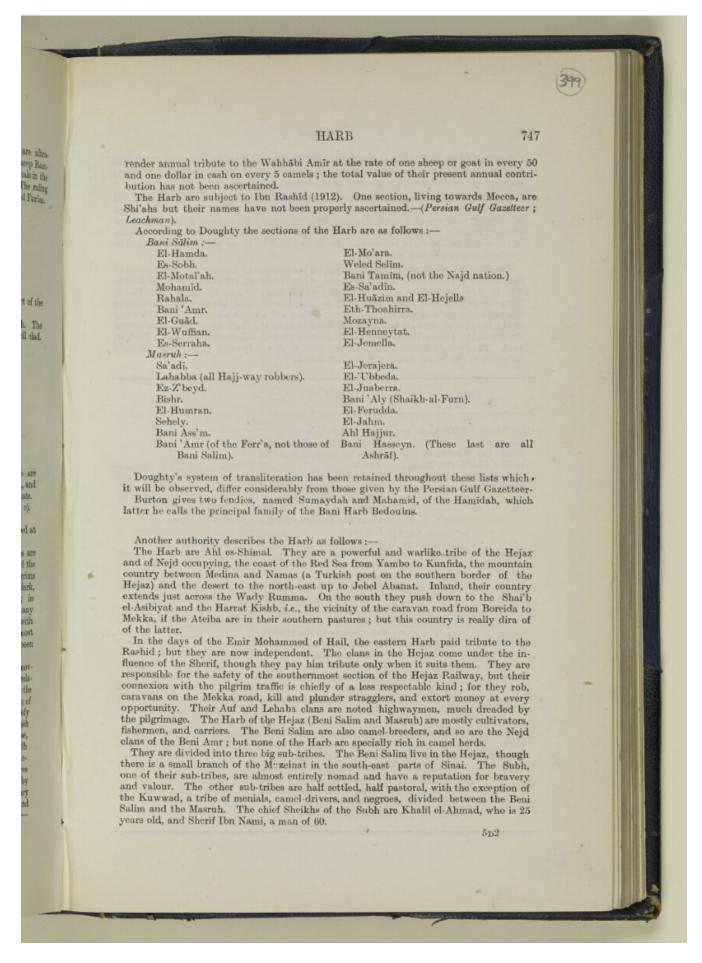


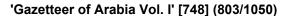




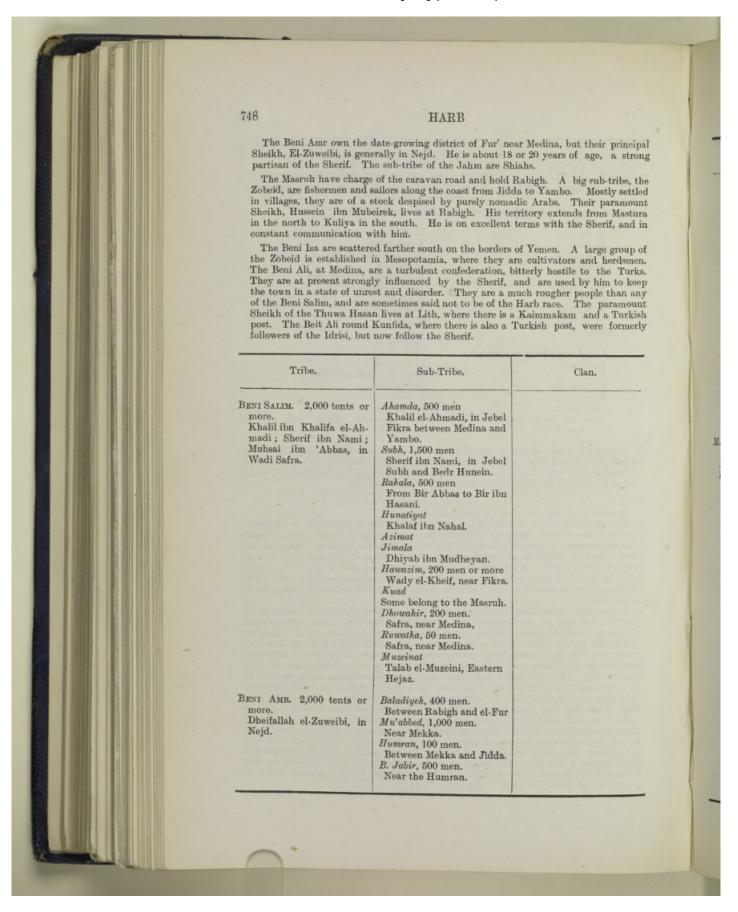
















	HARB	749	
Tribe.	Sub-Tribe.	Clan.	
	Bishr, 200 men. Wadi Fatima. Ibida. Jebel Thubra. Rubaka. At Fur, near Medina. Manash West of Madhik, near F		
	Fur. Jahm Between Mekka and Medina in the Fur. B. Moahammed Khureiba, a day N. of Ibigh. Beidhan Nahidh ibn Mufed. Wohub	3*	
	Wohub Akab ibn Rasada. Jerajira Ghayadin Jibara		
Masruh. 1,500 te men or more. He Mubeirek, Sh. of Ibn Muslat.	ussein ibn Mohammed ibn Ruw f Rabigh. Ibn Muslat, near Medi	ina. Khidhara. Nafi' el-Khadir. Firida. Mehsin el-Fird.	
	Zobeid Hussein ibu Mubeirik. Yambo to Jidda.	Sahaf, 500 men. In Jebel Gharan. Usum, 80 men, at Khuleis. Mughariba, 50 men. Between Jidda and Rabigh. Sa'ayada, 50 men. Between Jidda and Rabigh Wiffyan. Jaghathika, in Kadeid. Jid'an, Thabahan to Jidda. Hunud. Jerajira, 80 men. Near Khuleis.	
	Zobeid in Mesopotamia.	Near Knuleis, Izara, 80 men. Near Khulei. Wildiya. Near Khuleis. Yahadha, 100 men. In Towal. Uslan, 100 men. From Rabigh to Thahaban. Abu Sultan,	
The second secon	Between Museyib a Alak, 9 hrs. E. of Hillah	and Shamamita.	

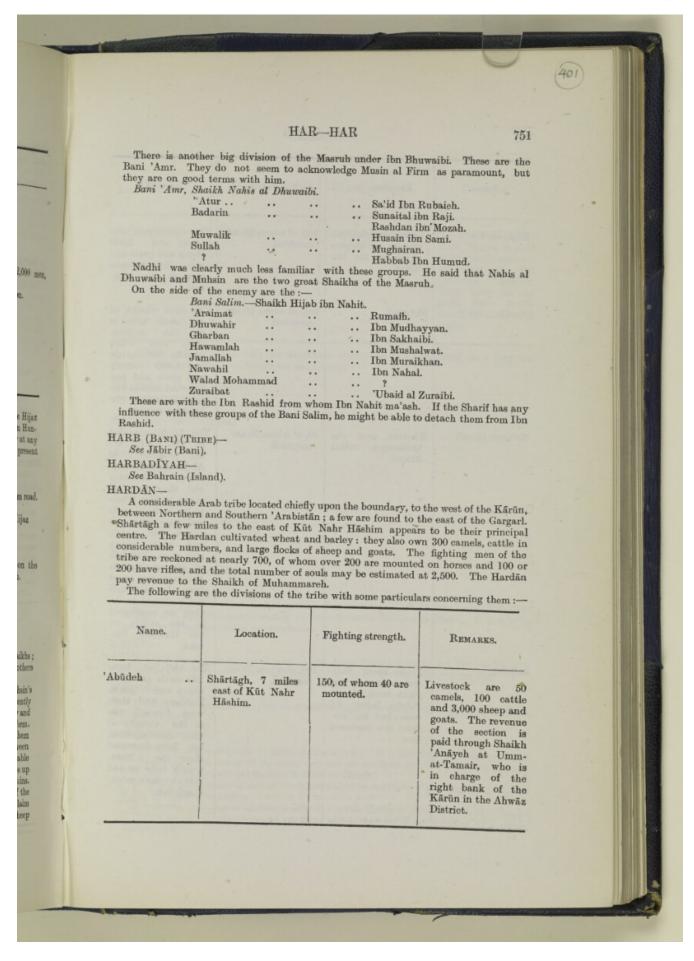




750	HARB	
Tribe.	Sub-Tribe.	Clan.
	Wulud Salim. Madwakh ibn Salim. Auf. Sa'din Above Medina on Derb el-Hajj. Kuwwad (half are Beni Selim).	Suwa'id. Sehliyeh. Lehaba, 80 men. Jebel Gharan. Beni Sifran, 2,000 men, Jidda. Haib. In Lebanon. Kanadira.
Muhsin al Firm owns prophis pasturing grounds are reter's map. He is paramoun rate over a large part of it position as stated):— Bani 'Ali 'Auf 'Auf The 'Auf are exceedingly in Muharib ibn Mujid is rich in are camel and sheep bree All the Masruh are at prealliance with us. They lo making it pretty hot for the Qasim. He fell recent (We heard of his attacking out of their accustomed pas Muhsin and the Shaikhs in treatment he is receiving from and join him. They are an It looks as if we might expelling and the interesting to their allegiance when here to their allegiance when here	Munwir ibn Muhammad 'Ibdah ibn Bajjal 'Ali ibn Hammad Huthun ibn Hudaib Razi ibn Duhsimis Sa'di Dha'ar ibn Sa'dah umerous. The Bajjal is one of fighting men and horses but h	nah. When he is in the Hijaz om Madinah, marked in Hundivision of the Harb or at any are as follows (their present Al Hasamah. East of Heja. At Hanakiyah on Qasim road. Desert between Hijaz and the Qasim. all near Ibn Sa'ud on the edges of the Qasim. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. stashid on account of Muhsin's as no camels. All the others the borders of his country and the chisab (booty) from them. In the stashid is described the favourable and has urged them to come up y move up with the first rains. In towards the frontiers of the the Sharif will lay any claim











752	HA	RDĀN	
Name.	Location.	Fighting strength.	Remarks.
Hāji (Āl-Bū)	Among the 'Anāfijeh usually at Yaqau- wīyeh on the Diz River.	150, of whom 30 are mounted.	This section own 200 cattle and 2,000 sheep and goats and pay their revenue through the 'Anā-
Hardān	Shārtāgh	200, of whom 50 are mounted.	fijeh. The chief Shaikh of the whole tribe is of this section. They own 200 camels, 200 cattle and 5,000 sheep and goats and pay their revenue in the same manner as the 'Abūdeh section.
Na'āmeh (Bani)	Kharrān, near the Qadamgah called Shiraif.	80, of whom 30 are mounted.	The lands occupied by this section are the property of Abdus Samad, Mujtahid, of Shushtar and they pay revenue to him. Their water is from wells and they own 10 camels, 200 cattle and 5,000 sheep and goats. Others of this section, as they now live apart from the tribe, are not reckoned to it; they are mentioned in the article on the Hawizeh District.
Shijairāt	Chiefly about Sidiyeh, a place on the right bank of the Kārūn below Li'aimi; but the section is a scattered one.	100, of whom 30 are mounted	The Shijairat have 200 cattle and 3,000 sheep and goats. Robbery and theft were formerly rife in the vicinity of their headquarters, but have decreased since the Marawuneh tribe moved into the same neighbourhood.

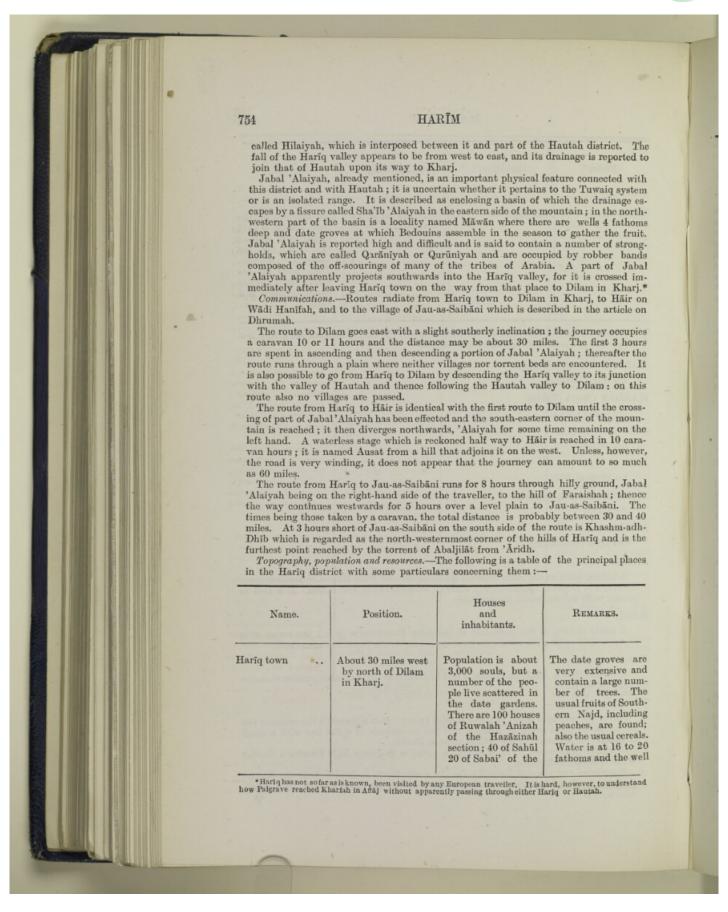




				402
	· · · HAI	R—HAR	753	,
-				
Name.	Location.	Fighting strength.	Remarks.	
Tamim (Bani)	Shārtāgh	100, of whom 40 are mounted.	The revenue of the Bani Tamim is paid in the same manner as that of the 'Abūdeh section. They have 40 camels, 100 cattle and 2,000 sheep and goats.	
All the sections	of this tribe are dwell	ers in tents; the only ex-	ceptions are a very few	
tammes who are set	tied at Karidi on the	Gargar.		
HARDĀN (ĀL BŪ) See Turuf (Bani)				
HARDĀN (BAIT) (T				
See Qara (Tribe).				
HARDH-				
See Jäfürah.				
ARF—				
See Ruūs-al-Jibā	L.			
HARFAH (AULAD)	(Tribe)—			
See Hirth.				
HARĪB—				
See Aden Protect	orate.			
HARIB—				
mania, and situati	ed approximately mid o details are available	Hadhramaut and Wādi D Iway between Sailān and	hana, in south-western l Mărib. It is said to	
HARĪB—				
23118 goille 10 01 90	in the north-east of miles north-east from	the Aden Protectorate (Qa'tabah, on the Turco-	q. v.), the centre of it British frontier.	
HARIM—	AGE: /- > 11.1			
direction of Badī'.	Anaj (q.v.) which is sa	id to drain into the Jadw	al depression from the	
HARÎM (Jabal-al)-				
table-top. It is kn Generally pronou of the Wahhābi do Boundaries and of 'Āridh by Jabal	own to the Shihūh trunced Harīj or Harīg; minions.	Jibal (7. v.). It is situated has an altitude of 6, ibe as Tūtūh. the north Harīq is divide south it appears to be	ajd forming a district	
C52(w)GSB		Production De	bounded by a range, 5s	

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	HAI	RĪM	755
Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.
distribution of the season of		Khathlān section; 15 of Dawāsir; of Fadhūl and 175 of Bani Khadhīr. The Sabai' are settled in the date groves to the south- east. One of the Qasrs in the middle of the settlement is called Mishrāq.	lifts are worked by camels. Livestock are estimated at 50 horses, 50 donkeys, 500 camels and 300 cattle. There is a bazaar of about 40 shops, supplied from Hasa with piecegoods and 'Abas, from Hasa and Qatar with arms and ammunition, and from Yamen with coffee. The place contains a number of upper storeyed houses; timber for building is obtained locally and not imported.
Mufaijir	About 8 miles east of Na'ām.	45 houses, viz., 15 of Hazāzinah of the Ruwalah section of the 'Anizah, 10 of Sahūl and 20 of inferior tribes.	The water supply and crops are the same as at Hariq town, but the date plantations are neglected and the place is going to decay.
Na'ām	About 8 miles east of Hariq town between the two routes from Hariq town to Dilamin Kharj.	About 80 houses of Ashrāf and their dependents. The owners are well-to- do.	The founder, a certain Muhammad bin Husain, is dead and the village is in the possession of his three sons with their families and servants. There are considerable date plantations. Agricultural condi- tions are similar to those prevailing at Hariq town.
Sha'ībāt .	In the direction of Wādi Braik, in a valley from Hautah which goes to Kharj.	A deserted village	There are some wells at this place.
Wuthailān .	On a hollow which runs down from	Do.	There are the remains of a Qasr and some

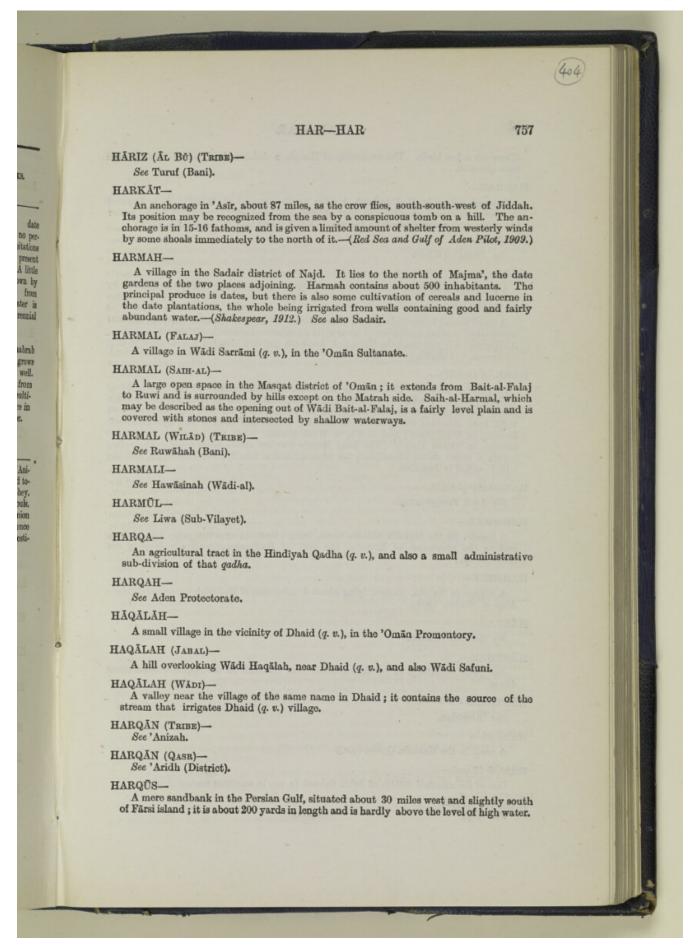
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756	HAR	—HAR				
Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.			
	Jabal 'Alaiyah to the valley of Hau- tah.		untended date groves, but no permanent habitations which are at present occupied. A little wheat is grown by cultivators from Hautah. Water is from a perennial spring.			
Zalāl (Qā'-az-)	Close to the town of Hariq on the side towards Na'ām.	Nil.	This is a Khabrab where grass grows and there is a well. Cultivators from Hariq town cultivate wheat here in the cold weather.			
gether under the d The whole settled I It is believed that attributes the decli	ed that among the genuing the section predominate, be esignation of Bani Khadopulation of the Hariq de Hariq was once more the to the Egyptian invastrevenue which Hariq at a year.	but the inferior tribes thir are probably more listrict probably does nickly peopled than it sions. The valley is n	s who are grouped to- re numerous than they, not exceed 4,000 souls, is now; local opinion			
HARĪQ (Wādi)—	indaries and physical fe		Santa Action plant			
HARÎR—	andaries and physical le	acures.				
A section of the Mas'ūd tribe (q. v.).						
HARĪR (JABAL)— See Aden Protect	orate.					
HARĪSH (ĀL BŪ)—						
A section of the A HARĪSH (IBN) (TRI	Il Bū Sultān tribe (q. v.)	principally of the Hi	illah Qadha.			
See Mutair.	· · ·					
HĀRITHAH—	all a wight hank to	0				
HĀRITHI—	al); right bank between	Qurnah and Basrah	Control Control			
The ainmales for	of Hirth (q. v.).					
HĀRITHĪYAH— See Samāil (Wādi).					

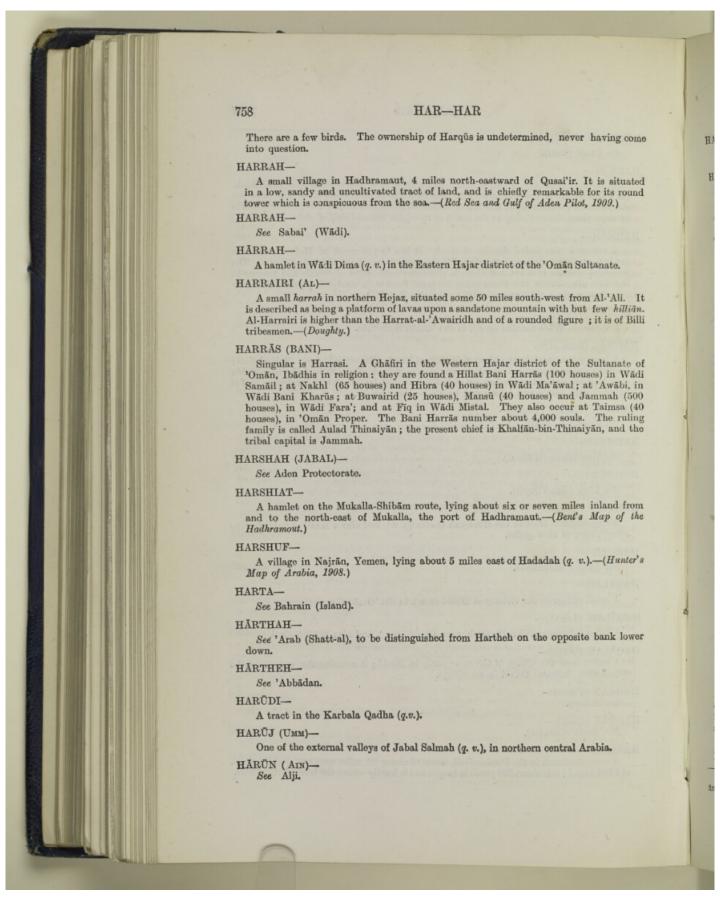
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [757] (812/1050)





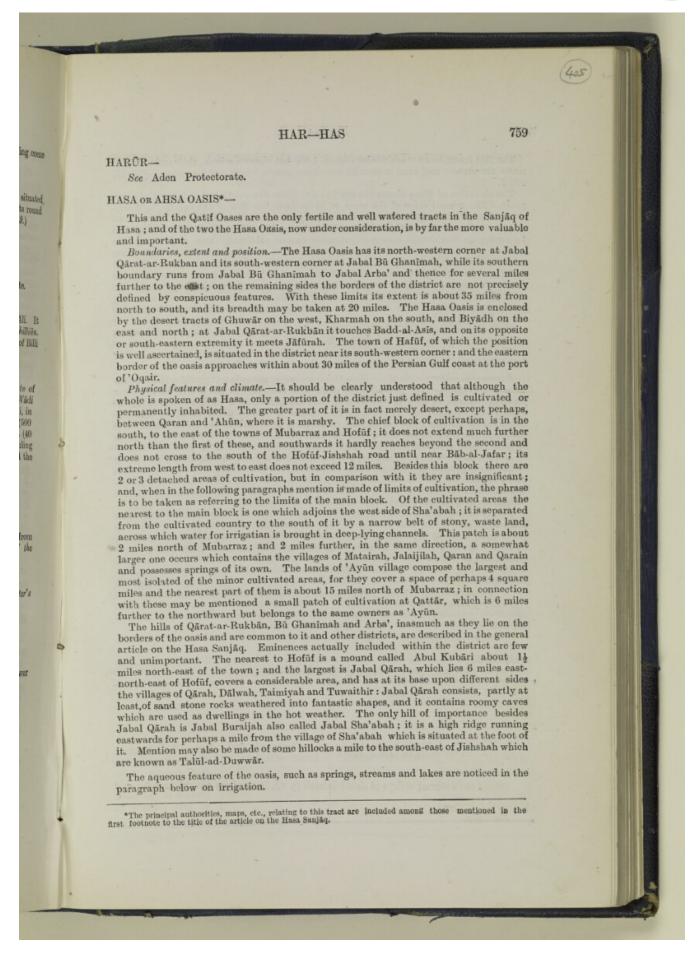
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [758] (813/1050)





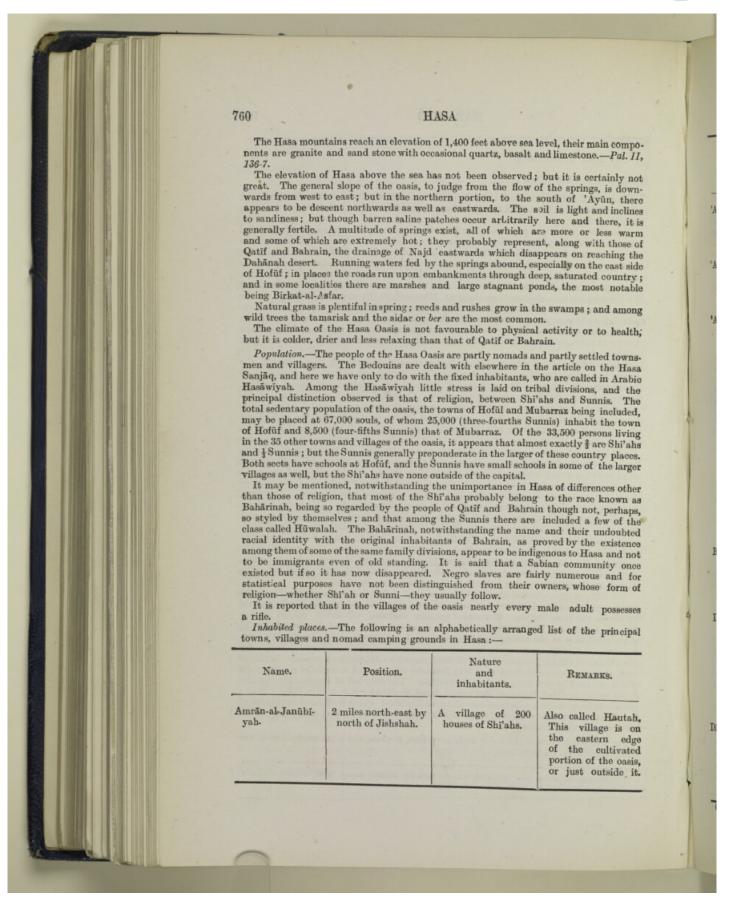
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [759] (814/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [760] (815/1050)









			HASA	761
	Name.	Position.	Nature and inhabitants.	Remarks.
	'Amrān-ash-Shamā- liyah.	Immediately north of 'Amarān-al- Janūbīyah.	A village of 350 houses of Shi'ahs.	The village lands are irrigated by water from the Haqal spring.
	'Aqār	2 miles west-north- west of Jishshah, on the north side of the Jishshah-	A village of 40 houses of Sunnis.	The water-supply for irrigation of the village is from the .Khadūd spring.
•	*Ayūn	Hofūf road. 20 miles north of Hofūf.	A town of 500 houses of Sunnis.	The northernmost settlement in the Hasa Oasis and a place of some importance; it is surrounded by a deep moat and is the head-quarters of a Nāhiyah, but there is no bazaar. 'Ayūn receives much of surplus water of the oasis from the southward; and the moat, which is generally dry, can easily be filled in times of danger. The cultivation at Qattār, mentioned below, belongs to 'Ayūn.
	Battālīyah	3 miles east-north east of Mubarraz.	A village of 325 houses of Shī'ahs.	Irrigation is from the Hārah and Jauharīyah springs, of which the former rises close to the
	Dalaiqiyah (Qasrad)	5 miles south by west of Jishshah and ½ a mile north of Jabal Arba'.	A small fort-like en- closure containing 10 houses of non- Bedouin Arabs, Their is no garri- son, either police or military.	village. The building has 4 bastioned corners and a gate on the north side. There are 2 or 3 springs and perhaps 3,000 date trees; but the place lies outside the southern limit of cul- tivation.
	Dālwah	At the south end of Jabal Qārah, 3½ miles west-northwest of Jishshah.	A village of 225 houses of Shî'ahs.	For irrigation this place depends on the surplus water of various other villages
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762	Н	ASA	
Name.	Position.	Nature and inhabitants.	REMARKS.
Fudhūl	Adjoins the Jishshah- Hofuf road on the south side at a point 3 miles from Jishshah and 6 from Hofuf.	A village of 250 houses, monstly of Sunnis.	There is flowing water, but little cultivation except of dates.
Gharābi	4½ miles east-south- east of 'Ayūn.	A well and camping- ground visited by Bedouins.	The place is surrounded by desert.
Ghuwaij and Ghuwaj yah.	About 16 miles north of Jishshah and 11 miles south- east by east of 'Ayūn.	Two wells close to- gether on the border of Biyadh.	Ditto.
Halailah	6 miles north-east of Hofūf just within the north- ern limit of culti- vation.	A village of 300 houses of Shi'ahs.	Water for irrigation is from the Haqal spring: The Dāirat- as-Sanīyah has rice lands here.
Hamadah ('Aqalat or 'Ain).	About a mile south of Nasrat Bū Ghanīmah and a short distance to the west of Sarāt al-Kasht.	A Bedouin camping ground with wells.	
Hautah			See 'Amrān-al-Janū- bīyah above.
Hazam	On the west of, and immediately adjoining, the Sāhūd fort near Mubarraz town.	A Bedouin camping ground.	Numbers of the poorer Bedouins of the 'Ajmān, Dawāsir, Bani Hājir and Al Morrah are to be found here in the hot weather. In summer as many as 1,500 tents may be counted at this place, but in winter not one remains.
Hofūf	Near the south-west corner of the oasis and about 40 miles south-west by west of 'Oqair Port on the coast.		See article Hofūf.





Name. Position. Nature anhabitants. A village of 200 houses of Shi ahs. A village of 200 houses of Shi ahs. Jafar (Bāb-ai-) Immediately south of the Jishehah. Jafar (Bāb-ai-) Immediately south of the Jishehah. A large walled village of 250 houses; of 350 houses; of 350 houses of shi ahs. A large walled village of 250 houses; of 350 h		T	[ASA]	763	
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Jalaijilah 9 miles due north of Hofūf. Jishshah 9 miles due east of Hofūf on the route from Hofūf to 'Qquair Port, and situated on the eastern limit of cultivation or just outside it. A town of 400 houses. The people are Sunnis with small proportion of Shi-'ahs. Some of the Banābar spring. There is a post here of 50 mounted and 10 unmounted Dhābiti-yahs. This village stands in the centre of a detached area of cultivation which it shares with the other villages of Matairafi, Qaraim, Qaran and Shaqīq. There are rice lands here under the Dāirat-as-Sani-yah. The people are stored banā khālid of the Al Jabūr section. 1,000 inhabitants. The poople are so foul-tivation which it shares with the other villages of Matairafi, Qaraim, Qaran and Shaqīq. There are ro rice lands here under the Dāirat-as-Sani-yah. The inhabitants most-ly either cultivate dates or own camels on which they carry goods for hire between 'Oquair Port and Hofūf. Good water, grass, fuel and other supplies are obtainable, but there are no shops. Jishshah is the first stage on the way from Hofūf to	Jafar (Bāb-al-)	of the Jishshah- Hofūf road at a point 1 mile west	of 350 houses; about half the peo- ple are Shi'ahs and half Sunnis. 1,000	headquarters of a Nāhiyah and there is land here under the management of the Dāirat-as-Sanī yah. The lands of the village are watered by a channel from the Haqals	
Jishshah Jishsh	Talesidak			the Dāirat-as-Sanī- yah lands by one from the Barābar spring. There is a post here of 50 mounted and 10 un- mounted Dhābitī- yahs.	
Jishshah Jishsh	Jaiaijiiah		12.52.00	in the centre of a detached area of cultivation which it shares with the other villages of Matairafi, Qarain, Qaran and Shaqīq. There are rice lands here under	
Oggir when the		Hofūf on the route from Hofūf to 'Oquair Port, and situated on the eastern limit of cultivation or just	The people are Sunnis with small proportion of Shi- 'ahs. Some of the Sunnis are settled Bani Khālid of the Āl Jabūr section.	yah. The inhabitants mostly either cultivate dates or own camels on which they carry goods for hire between 'Oquair Port and Hofūf. Good water, grass, fuel and other supplies are obtainable, but there are no shops. Jishshah is the first stage on the way from Hofūf to	





764	Н	ASA	
Name.	Position.	Nature and inhabitants.	Remarks.
Juwāthah (Masjid)	2 miles north-north- east of Halailah beyond the north- ern limit of cultivation.	An ancient village site.	Here are a spring and the ruins of a mosque which is locally believed to have been one of the first 3 ever built by Muhammadans.
Kanzān	10 miles north- east of Hofuf and 5 miles north of Jabal Qārah.	A well and Bedouin camping ground.	
Kalābiyah	1 mile north-west of Halailah.	A village of 250 houses. About two- thirds of the people are Sunnis and the remainder Shī'ahs; some of the Sunnis are Bani Khālid of of the Āl Miqdām section.	This place is situated on the northern border of cultivation.
Luwaimi (Qasr-al-)	l mile east of Hofūf at the south side of of the road to Jishshah.	A fort occupied by Turkish troops and police, namely, it would seem, a quar- ter of a battalion of regular infantry and 25 mounted Dhābitiyahs.	The land connected with the fort is watered by the Luwaimi spring.
Manaizlah	On the north side of the Jishshah-Hofuf road at a point 3 miles west of Jishshah.	A village of 225 houses, mostly of Shi'ahs.	Jabal Qārah rises about 1 mile to the north of this village. The Dāirat-as-Sani- yah has rice lands here.
Maqdam	Midway between Kalabiyah and Halailah.	A village of 100 houses mostly of Shī'ahs.	Situated on the northern verge of cultivation.
Markaz	½ a mile north-west of Jishshah.	A village of 325 houses. About half of the people are Sunnis and the other half Shī'ahs.	The plantations of this place are watered by channels from the Khadūd and Haqal springs. There is a post here of 25 mounted and 10 unmounted Dhābitīyahs.



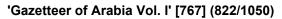


	H	ASA	765	
Name.	Position.	Nature and inhabitants.	Remarks.	
Matairafi	of a mile south-south-west of Jalaijilah in the same detached area of cultivation.	A village of 125 houses of Shi'ahs.	The Hawairah spring rises a few hundred yards west of this place which is also supplied with water for irrigation by the Umm-al-Līf spring. There are lands here belonging to the Dāirat-as-Sanīyah.	
Mazāwi	2 miles north-west by west of Jishshah.	A village of 50 houses of Shī'ahs.	Cultivation depends on the Haqal spring. At this village too are Sanīyah rice lands.	
Mubarraz	2 miles north of Hofūf.	and analysis tell	See article Mubarraz.	
Na'ām (Bani)	On the north side of the Hofūf-Jishshah road at 2½ miles from Hofūf.	A village of 200 houses of Shī'ahs.	The Nasairīyah spring rises close to the east side of this village and irrigates its fields,	
Nahu (Bani)	1 mile east of Hofuf and a short distance to the north of the Hofuf-Jishshah road.	A hamlet of 20 houses of Shī'ahs.	This place has declined greatly, but it is still irrigated and some date planations remain. The Haqal, Umm-at-Līf, Qasaibah, Luwaimi and Barābar springs are situated in a cluster between it and Hofūf; and the Mansūr spring rises immediately to the south-east of it.	
Qārah	6 miles north-east by east of Hofūf.	A village of 300 houses of Shī ahs.	Jabal Qārah rises immediately behind this village on its south-east-side.	
Qarain	½ a mile south-east of Qaran.	A village of 130 houses of Shi'ahs.	This place is situated in the same detached area of cultivation as Jalaijilah.	





766	H	ASA	
Name.	Position.	Nature and · inhabitants,	Remarks.
Qaran	1 mile north-east of Jalaijilah.	A village of 120 houses of Shī'ahs.	Jabal Qārah rises im mediately behind this village, on it south-east side.
Qasr-ash-Sharqi	At the south side of the Hofūf-Jishshah road, 4 miles due east of Hofūf.	A fort occupied by a Turkish garrison which consists apparently of a quarter of a battalion of regular infantry and 25 mounted Dhābitīyahs.	This post is also known as Qasr Gha saibah and as Qasr al-Wajāj.
Ramailah	1 mile north-north- east of Jishshah, just within the east- ern limit of cultiva- tion.	A village of 100 houses. The people are mostly Shi'ahs.	enskille
Ruqaiqah	l mile south of Hofūf and perhaps some- what to west-ward.	A large camping ground always occupied by Bedouins of the poorer class; of these about 500 families are permanently resident and 1,000 more are added to their number in the hot weather. Dawāsir, 'Ajmān, Āl Morrah, Bani Hājir, Sahūl, Mutair' Sabai', 'Ataibah and Qahtān	The name is pronounced Rujaijah and even Rugaijah. Water is from pits. The permanent residents grow barley in winter in the surrounding desert. These Bedouin occupy reed huts and the majority never move. Turks have little authority here.
Sābāt	1 mile west-north- west of Jishshah.	A village of 100 houses; the people are mostly Shī'ahs.	
Sha'abah	4 miles north-north- east of Mubarraz at the western end of Jabal Buraijah.	A village of 150 houses of Shi'ahs.	The cultivated lands of this village, which stretch from it south-westwards for a couple of miles or more, are separate both from those of the main block and also from those of the area surrounding





	Н	ASA	767	
Name.	Position.	Nature and inhabitants.	Remarks.	
			Jalaijilah. Irrigation water is brought across the intervening waste from the springs of Hārah and Jauharīyah.	
Shahārin	 1 mile south-west of Jabail.	A hamlet of 20 houses of Sbī'ahs,	This place has a good water-supply, but the population is nevertheless small.	
Shaqiq	 of a mile southeast of Matairafi.	A village of 100 houses. Half the people are Shi'ahs and the other half Sunnis.	The Dāirat-as- Saniyah has lands here on which rice is grown. Shaqīq is in the same group with	
Siyāirah	 I ¹ / ₂ miles north of Jishshah.	A village of 150 houses, mostly of Shī'ahs.	Jalaijilah, etc.	
Taimīyah	3 miles north-west of Jishshah, at the south-eastern corner of Jabal	A village of 225 houses of Shī'ahs.	Irrigation is by chan- nels from the Kha- dūd and Haqal springs.	
Taraf	 Qārah. A mile south-west of Jishshah.	A village of 450 houses. The bulk of the people are Sunnis; a small proportion are Shī'ahs.	Irrigation is dependent on the Barābar spring.	
Thanian (Abu)	 4 miles south-east of Hofūf,	A Bedouin camping ground with wells.	Surrounded by desert.	
Thaqbah	 2 miles west of Hofūf and per- haps slightly to southward.	Ditto	Ditto.	
Thūr (Abu)	 2 miles north by west of Jishshah.	A village of 40 houses of Shi'ahs.		
Traibil	 Closely adjoining Jabail and to the south-east of it.	A village of 50 houses of Shi'ahs.	The supply of water for irrigation is brought from the Khadūd spring.	
Tuwaithir	 4 miles north-west of Jishshah, at the foot of Jabal Qārah on its east side towards the north end.	A village of 250 houses of Shi'ahs,	Knadud spring.	





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villages have walls side the village wa dens. Except in the erally taken from a Irrigation.—The supply and the utility the warm springs a sometimes singly a names, positions a	and g ill. The tow the spir most sation which and sor and cha	a Oasis are built chiefly of ates; but in most places the villages are generally hider of Hofuf, where there are rings which irrigate the date remarkable features of the cof the same for agriculture. break out here and there all netimes in groups; and a ta	sun-dried bricks and mud and the re is also a proportion of huts out- den away in date groves and gar- wells, water for drinking is gen- egroves. asis are unquestionably its water- Reference has already been made to I over the surface of the country, able is now subjoined showing the aportant, and of certain lakes and
Name.		Position.	Remarks.
Asfar (Birkat-al-)		12 miles east-north-east of Hofüf.	A large lake or swamp formed by the excess waters of the springs to the east of Hofuf and fed in particular by the northern branch of Salaisil.
Bahair and Bahairiyah.		Close together a few hundred yards west of Hofüf, near the north-western corner of the Khazam fort. Bahairiyah is to the north of Bahair.	Springs irrigating a cultivated area which extends from them in a north-westerly direction. The surplus waters find their way into Salaisil.
Barābar		A few hundred yards east of Hofuf and the same south-west of Bani Nahu village.	A large spring. Its waters even- tually reach the south-eastern villages of Bāb-al-Jafar and Taraf.
Faraihah		About ½ a mile east of Hofūf.	A spring which contributes to form Salaisil.
Haqal		A few hundred yards east of Hofuf, west and some- what north of Bani Na- hu.	A large spring watering among other villages those of Bāb-al- Jafar, Markaz, Mazāwi, 'Am- rān-ash-Shamāliyah, Taimī- yah and Halailah.
Hārah		Immediately to the north of Mubarraz.	A spring affording irrigation to Mubarraz, Battālīyah and Sha'abah.
Huwairah or Huwairāt.		A few hundred yards to the west of Matairafi.	A large spring of hot water. It helps to form Salaisil; and, in the opposite direction, its waters reach to 'Ayūn.
Iblāl		Less than one mile to the south-east of Hofūf.	A spring of which the surplus waters are tributary to Salaisil.



	HASA	769	
Name.	Position.	Remarks.	
Jabariyah	Between the villages of Bani Nahu and Bani Na'ām, rather nearer to the latter.	A large spring which is one of feeders of Salaisil.	
Jamāl (Umm-al)	A few hundred yards east of Hofūf, between the Haqal and Khadūd springs.	and the same of th	
Jauhariyah	Close to the south-west side of Battālīyah village.	A spring of which the water reaches to Sha'abah.	-
Jazīrah	In a garden of the same name about 1 mile south- west of Hofūf.	A double spring of which the surplus waters fall in to Sala sil.	
Kasht (Sarāt-al)	About 1 mile north-west of Hofūf and the same south-west of Mubarraz.	A large shallow lake near the western side of the oas's; it receives the water of several springs. In the hot weather the lake dries up, and in the process of doing so its waters become undrinkable salt.	
Khadūd	A few hundred yards east of Hofūf and the same west of Bani Nahu village.	A large spring of which the waters benefit the villages of Jabail, Traibil, 'Aqār, Taimiyah and Markaz.	
Kharaisān (Umm)	Just outside Hofūf on the north-east side.	A large spring which is among the feeders of Salaisil.	
Lif (Umm-al)	Immediately to the north- east of the Khadūd spring.	Ditto.	
Luwaimi	Immediately to the east of the Barābar spring.	A large spring, from which the lands about Qasr-al-Luwaimi are irrigated.	
Mahza' (Birkat Umm-al-).	Several miles east of the town of 'Ayūm.	A lake which receives the super- abundant waters of the north-	
		ern part of the Hasa Oasis From the side of 'Ayūn it is fed by a channel called Maqta'- al-Mahza', which flows about 10 feet broad and varies in depth with the season of the year, but is said to be some-	
	,	times impassable.	



770	HASA	
Name.	Position.	Remarks.
Mansūr	A short distance to the south-east of Bani Nahu village and rather more than 1 mile east of Hofūf.	A spring from which is irrigated a part of the lands of Hofuf town.
Marjān	Just outside Mubarraz town, at its south-west corner.	Also called 'Ain-as-Saiyid. A spring from which the people of Mubarraz obtain drinking water.
Mishaitīyah	About 1 mile south-east of Hofūf.	A spring.
Nādharah	Close to the south-west corner of Mubarraz town.	There was formerly a village here called 'Ain Nādharah, but it has disappeared. The plantations still exist and are tended by people of Mubarraz and Hofuf.
Najam ('Ainj-an-)	About 1½ miles west of Mubarraz, near the tip of Naslat Bū Ghanīmah.	A hot sulphur spring; the water is clean, beneficial in cutaneous diseases, and can also be used for irrigation. A dome which covered the spring was dedestroyed in 1862 by the Wahhäbis.
Naqairāt (Khīsat or Saba')	4½ miles east of Jishshah	A small well-like spring. It is not applied to irrigation.
Nasairīyah	On the east side of Bani Na'ām village, imme- diately adjoining it.	A spring watering the lands of Bani Na'ām village.
Qasaibah	Immediately north of the Luwaimi spring.	
Qattār	About 6 miles north of the town of 'Ayun.	A spring of which the waters do not reach very far. The land adjoining it belongs to the people of 'Ayūn, who grow wheat and rice in it; when the Bedouins are on the war path, however, it is allowed to lie fallow.
Saba' (Umm)	a mile south of the village of Matairafi, and same distance west of that of Shaqiq.	A large and very hot spring. From its basin, 50 feet in diameter, 7 streams radiate in different directions: it

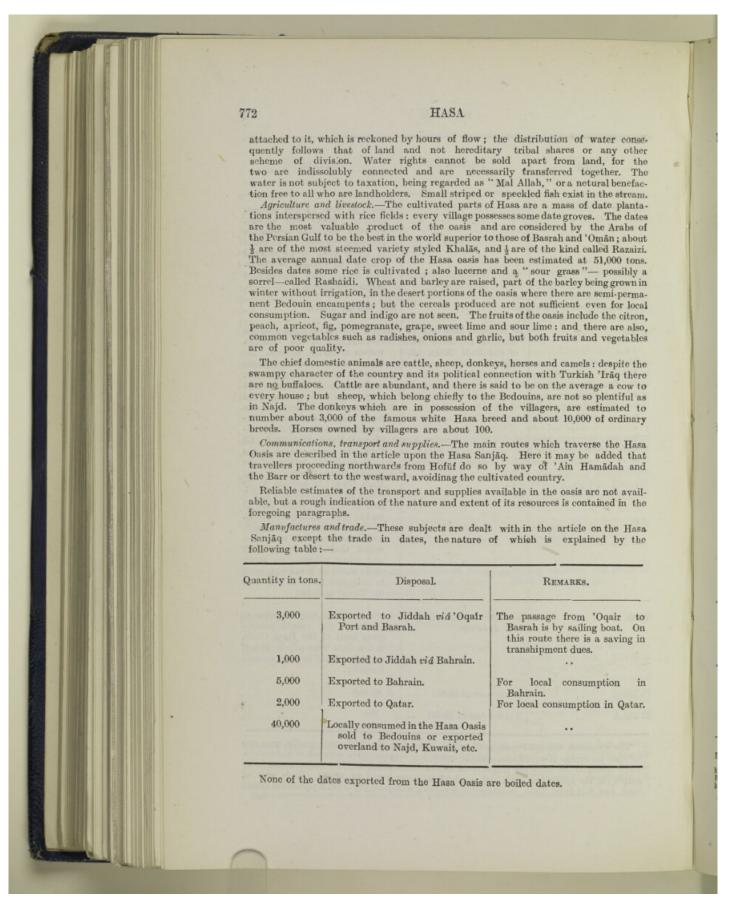




			HASA	771	
N	Vame.		Position.	Remarks.	
			•	owes its name to this circumstance. Some old masonry work and thick vegetation surround the pool. The water of Umm Saba' is distributed among the villages of Matairafi, Shaqiq and Qarain and reaches to 'Ayūn.	
Saiyid ('Ain-	as-)			See Marjān above.	
Salaisil			It begins a mile east of Hofuf on the north side of the Bani Nahu village.	A river-like torrent formed by the commingling of the surplus waters of many springs. At first it flows east in a single channel, has a strong current, and is 30 to 40 feet wide and very deep; as it passes Bani Na'ām village, however, on the north side, it divides into two branches known as Nahr Salaisil and Nahr Daughāni. Of these the latter, which is the more southerly, waters all the south-eastern villages of the Hasa Oasis; it appears to be about 10 feet broad and 2 or 3 feet in depth. Nahr Salaisil on the other hand passes close to the south of Jabal Qārah, and branches of it even run round that hill to Halailah and other villages; so much of its water as is not expended in irrigation finds its way into the Birkat-al-Asfar.	
Sarah			5 miles east-south-east of Jishshah.	A spring which may be taken as marking the south-easternmost limit of the Hasa Oasis. A few date trees adjoin it and a village is said to have existed formerly.	
Ta'ādhīd			1 mile east of Hofūf	A spring.	
Zā'āblah			3 miles east of Hofūf	Do.	
Each spri	y means o	of aqui sepai	rate property of one or mor	to the fields continually cross one ery complex network of waterways. e villages. The water seems to be n runs to waste. Each plot of tter-supply from a particular spring	

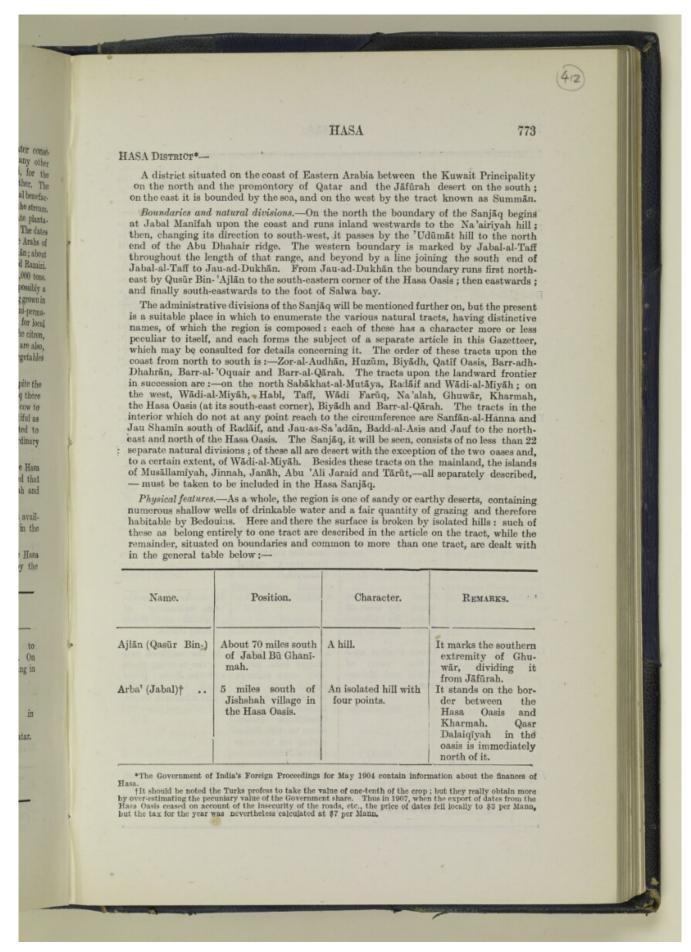






'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [773] (828/1050)







774	Left.	HASA	
Name.	Position.	Character.	REMARKS.
Barāim (Jabal)	15 miles west of Jabal Gharaimīl.	A solitary hill of no great size.	On the border between Badd-al-Asis on the east and Jau-as- Sa'adān on the west.
Dām (Jabal-ad)	40 miles inland, west by north, from the foot of Dōhat Ruhum; 50 miles south-west of Qatif Town, and nearly 60 miles north by east of Hofuf.	An isolated hill, one of the pincipal land-marks in the centre of the Sanjāq; it is probably several miles in length from north to south.	At its north end are two small peaks called Jabailain-al-Faraj. Jabal-ad-Dām marks the junction of no less than 5 listinet tracts,—Habl, Biyādh, Jauf, Badd-al-Asis and Jau-as-Sa'adān.
Dhahair (Jabal Abu)	60 or 70 miles inland, due westwards, from the coast bet- ween Musallamīyah and Abu 'Ali island.	A range of hills, perhaps 20 miles long from north to south. It forms a northerly prolongation of Jabal-a:-Taff, from which it is divided only by a slight gap. The two most-conspicuous peaks are one at the north called Jabal Ummaz-Zor and one at the south called Halaiyāt.	It skirts Wādi-al-Mi- yāh on the west from opposite Mtā' southwards as far as the 'Awainah wells. Beyond it, but se- parated from it by an interval of some miles, is Sum- mān.
Dukhān (Jau-ad)	About 90 miles south by west of Jabal Bū Ghanimah.	A hill	It marks the south- ern extremity of Na'alah and Wādi Farūq tracts.
Ghanīmah (Jabal Bū)	About 6 miles west of the towns of Hofuf and Mubar- raz.	A ridge of white craggy hills, probably some miles in length from north to south: a spur known as Naslat Bū Ghanīmah comes down to the Najm spring on the west side of Mubarraz.	At the southern end is the meeting place of the Hasa Oasis and the Ghuwār and Kharmah tracts.
Gharaimīl (Jabal)	40 miles north of Hofuf and 20 miles south-south-east of Jabal-ad-Dām.	An isolated hill, apparently of considerable size or at least extent.	The tracts of Jauf, Biyādh and Bad- dal-Asīs meet round this hill.



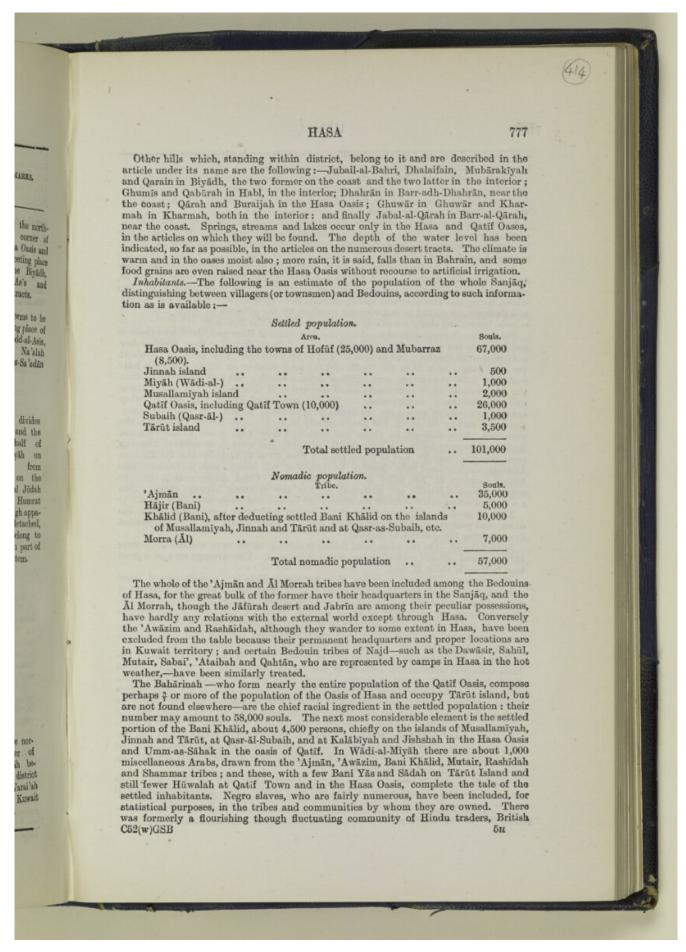
		н	ASA	775	
N	ame.	Position.	Character.	REMARKS.	
Hass (Ja	ıbal-al)	About 15 miles southeast by east of Nta'.	An isolated hill	It marks the trijunctional point of the Radāif and Sanfān-al-Hanna tracts and Wādi-al-Miyāh.	
Jūdah (J	fabal)	About 12 miles south- south-west of the Umm Rubai'ah wells in Taff.	An outlier of Jabalat-Taff, but probably disconnected from that range.	Between Taff and Summān. (See next entry.)	
Jūdah Hamr	at).	About 12 miles south-south-west of Jabal Jūdah, between Taff and Summän.	An outlier of Jabal- at-Taff, but probab- ly disconnected from that range.	Between Taff and Summān. (See last entry.) The Jūdah wells in Taff are between this hill and Jabal Jūdah.	
Labtalal	h (Jabal)	Some 3 miles south- east of Thāj in Wādi-al-Miyāh.	An isolated hill	This hill, which is of some extent from north to south, is on the boundary between Habl and Wädi-al-Miyāh.	
Mathlūt	h (Jabal)	25 miles west by south of Jabal-ad- Dām.	An isolated three- pointed hill not covering much space.	This hill is the meeting place of the Habl, Jau-as-Sa'-adān and Taff tracts.	
Murair (Jabal)	10 miles inland, due westwards, from the foot of Döhat- ad-Dafi.	A small isolated hill	Stands on the border between Biyādh and Huzūm.	
Na'airīy	ah (Jabal)	About 18 miles north- north-east of Ntä'.	A detached hill or group of hills.	Wādi-al-Miyāh and the Radāif tract meet at this spot, which is also upon the southern border of the Kuwait Principality.	
'Othmān al-).	nīyah (Qārat-	About 25 miles west by south of Jabal Bū Ghanīmah.	An isolated hill	It is on the border between Ghuwar and Na'alah.	
Qadām ((Jabal)	About 35 miles northwest of Jabal-ad- Dam.	Ditto	It stands at the head of re-entrant in the border of Habl, the other district which reaches it being Wādi-al-Miyāh.	



776	18	HASA	
Name.	Position.	Character,	Remarks.
Rukbān (Qārat-ar-)	About 20 miles north-north-west of of Hofuf.	A hill of 'nsignificant height and circum- ference, but one which sometimes plays an important part in intertribal fights among the	It marks the north- western corner of the Hasa Oasis and is its meeting place with the Biyādh, Badd-al-As's and Ghuwār tracts.
Shuyūkh (Ghār-ash)	About 25 miles north-west of Jabal Bū Ghanīmah.	Bedouins. A hill. It perhaps extends southwards for some distance for some authorities assign to it a position a good deal more southerly than that given in the last column.	This hill seems to be the meeting place of the Badd-al-Asis, Ghuwār, Na'alah and Jau-as-Sa'adān tracts.
Taff (Jabal-at)	Roughly parallel to the coast at a distance of about 100 miles inland; its northern end is approximately in the latitude of Qasr-al-Subaih and its southern in that of Zakhnū-nī-yah island:	A range of hills, the most extensive in this part of Eastern Arabia, running for about 100 miles from north by west to south by east. From its eastern side the range sends off two principal spurs, namely, Daqlam near the wells of Qubaibah in Wādi-al-Miyāh and Naslatain-al-Farha on the border between Habl and Taff. At the western foot of it, in nearly the same latitude as Naslatain-al-Farha, is a circular depression called Subsub, and yet a little further west is a detached hill known as Jabal Wushaihah.	Jabal-at-Taff divides Taff, Habl and the southern half of Wādi-al-Miyāh on the east from Summān on the west. Jabal Jūdah and Jabal Humrat Jūdah, though appa- rently detached, seem to belong to the southern part of the Taff system.
'Udūmāt	About midway be- tween Jabal Na'ai- rīyah and the nor- thern end of Jabal- at-Taff.	An isolated hill.	It stands on the northern border of Wādi-al-Miyāh between that district and the Warai'ah tract in the Kuwait Principality.

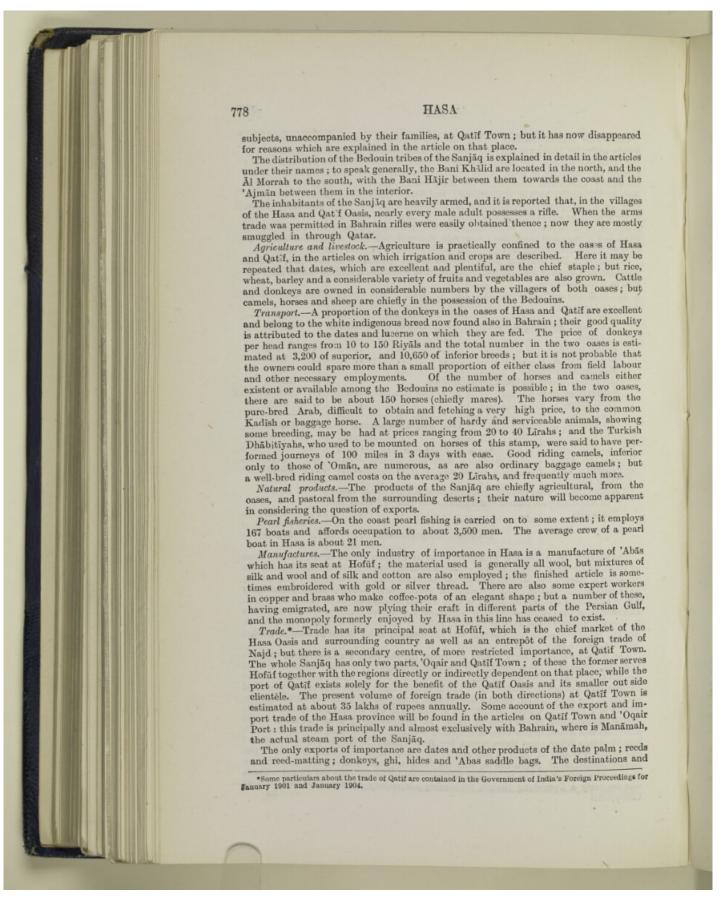
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [777] (832/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [778] (833/1050)





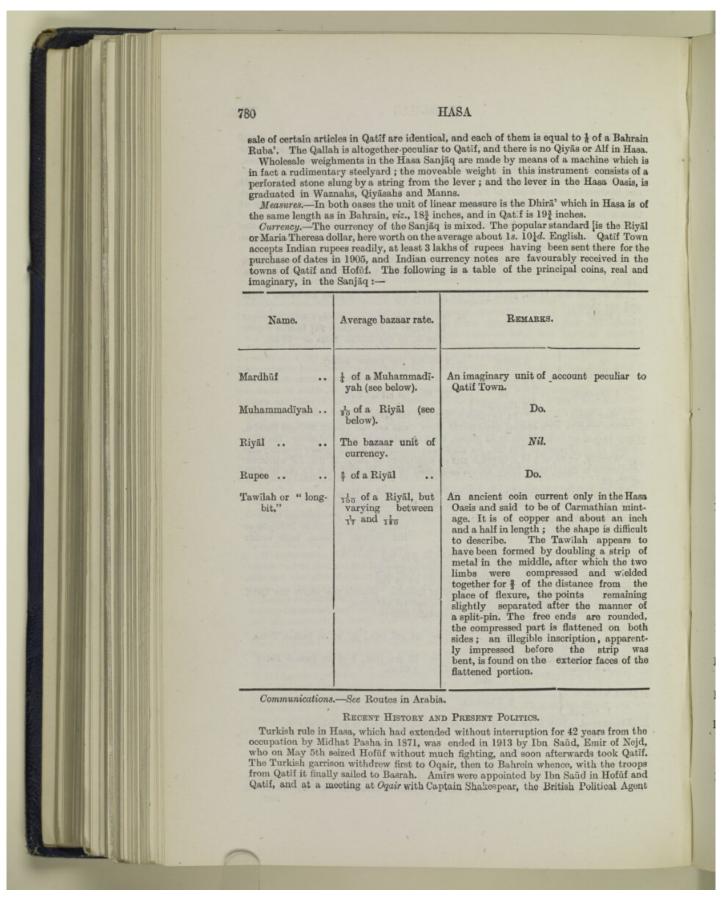
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [779] (834/1050)



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415
                                                                           HASA
                                                                                                                                 779
sappeared
                           quantities of the dates exported are detailed in the articles on the Hasa and Qatif
                                    Date branches for firewood are despatched to Bahrain and Persia; reeds for
he articles
                           mat-making from Qatif to Bahrain; finished reed-mats to Masqat, Qatar and Basrah,
h, and the
                           donkeys, ghi and hides to Bahrain and hides to Persia.
st and the
                           Imports are piece-goods, rice, wheat, barley, coffee, sugar, spices, dried fish, oil, metals and hardware: except a part of the cereals, which is received from Turiksh 'Irāq and
e villages
                           from Persia, these are obtained almost entirely through Bahrain and are largely of
the arms
                           Indian provenance,
are mostly
                           The slave trade is said to be carried on freely in Hasa at the present day, even in the town of Hofūf. A good many of the negroes sold in Hasa are taken to Qatar to be
s of Hasa
                           employed in pearl diving.
it may be
                           Weights.—In the tables of weights which follow, the English equivalents, given in avoirdupois weight, have been calculated from different data and are not entirely con-
but rice,
. Cattle
                           sistent.
ases; but
                              The weights used in the Hasa Oasis for general and retail purposes are called Asqat
                           and are these :-
excellent
                                 1 Ruba'
                                                                          = .68 lb. (but it is sometimes taken as equal
d quality
                                                                               in weight to 12 Riyāls or 28% Indian rupees
donkeys
                                                                               that is, to 283 Indian Tolas or .73 lb).
is esti-
                                 1 Thamin
ble that
                                                         4 Ruba'
                                                                          = 2.75 lbs. (or rather more).
labour
                                 1 Huqqah
either
                                                         8 Thamin
oases,
                                 1 Qiyasah.
                                                                          = 23 lbs. (or rather less).
                                                               or
om the
                                                        (8 Huqqah)
nommon
                              Hasa Mann = 24 Qiyāsah= 552 lbs. (or rather less).
Other weights, with special uses, in the Hasa Oasis are the (local) Mithqāl Shīrāzi,
showing
Turkish
                           equal to a of an Indian Tola or 72 grains, for transactions in gold and silver; the Müsmiyah, of 10 Qiyasah or 230 lbs., for wholesale dealings in locally grown cereals; and
ave per-
                           the Waznah, which is \(\frac{1}{2}\) of a Qiyasah and so equivalent to about 3\(\frac{3}{2}\) lbs., for wholesale operations in dates, these being always estimated by the Waznah, not by the Qiyasah
ls; but
om the
                              The Qiyasah is considered to be the true unit of weight in Hasa.
pparent
                              In the Qatif Oasis the ordinary weights used in retail trade are:-
                                   1 Qiyas
                                                                                    = 1.07 lbs. (but it is sometimes taken as
employs
                                                                                         being equal in weight to 18 Riyāls or
a pearl
                                                                                         102 Mithqāl Shīrāzi, both rather
                                                                                         less than this).
f 'Abas
                                                            2 Qiyās
                                                                                      2.14 lbs.
                                   1 Alf
tures of
                                      Qatif Mann
                                                             16 Alf
                                                                                      34.37 lbs.
                                                       =
some-
                                                        = 2 Qatif Manns =
                                      Qallah
                                                                                     68.75 lbs.
mrkers
                              Wholesale business in dates is conducted in Qallahs. Besides the above the Qatif
f these,
                           Oasis possesses two other tables of weight for special purposes.
Gulf.
                              The first, for the weighment of precious metals, runs :-
                                   1 Mithqāl Mishkhas
of the
                                                                                = 54 grs. (viz., A of an Indian Tola).
trade of
                                   1 Hammar
f Town.
                                      (local) Mithqāl Shīrāzi=
                                                                                = 72 grs. (viz., 2 of an Indian Tola).
er serves
                                                        = 10 Mithqāl Shī- =
                                   1 Khamsin
                                                                                      1.65 oz.
hile the
                                                                   rāzi.
out side
                                   1 Miyah
Town is
                                                        = 2 Khamsin
                                                                                = 3.29 oz.
and im-
                                   1 Amyah J
d'Oqair
                              The second, which is for retail dealings in meat, fish, etc., is as follows:-
nămah,
                                   1 Waqiyah
                                                                                     ·68 lb.
                                   1 Huqqah
                                                             4 Waqiyah
                                                                                     2.75 lbs.
m; reeds
                                   Qatif Mann
                                                        = 12\frac{1}{2} Huqqah
                                                                                = 34·37 lbs.
tions and
                              In Qatif the Mann is regarded as the real unit of weight.
                              The Qiyasah of the Hasa Oasis and the Qiyas of Qatif are, it will be observed, entirely
edings for
                           different weights; but the Ruba' for general purposes of Hasa and the Waqiyah for the
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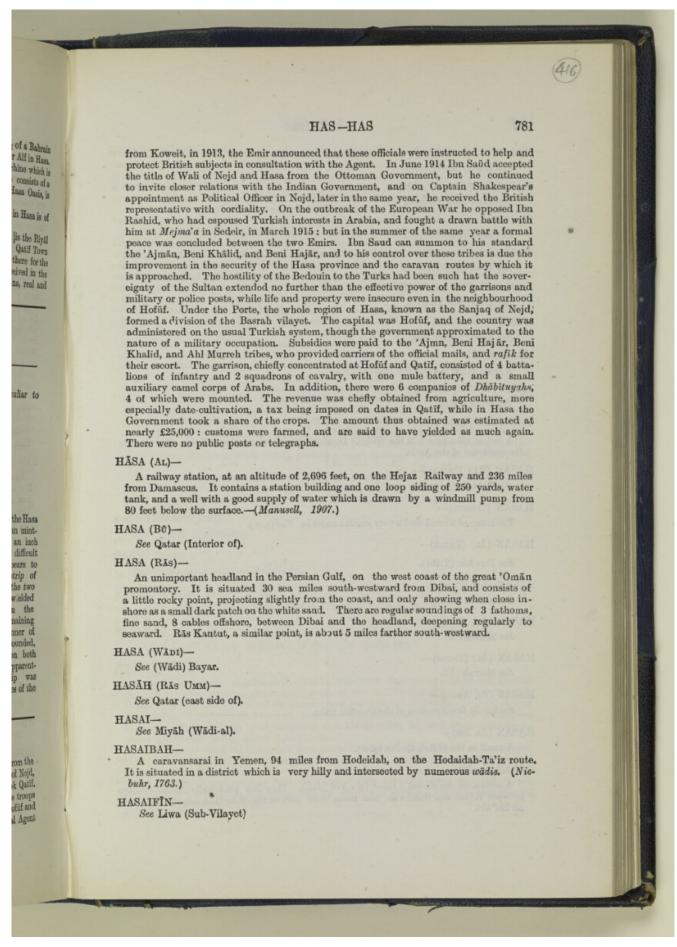
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [780] (835/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [781] (836/1050)





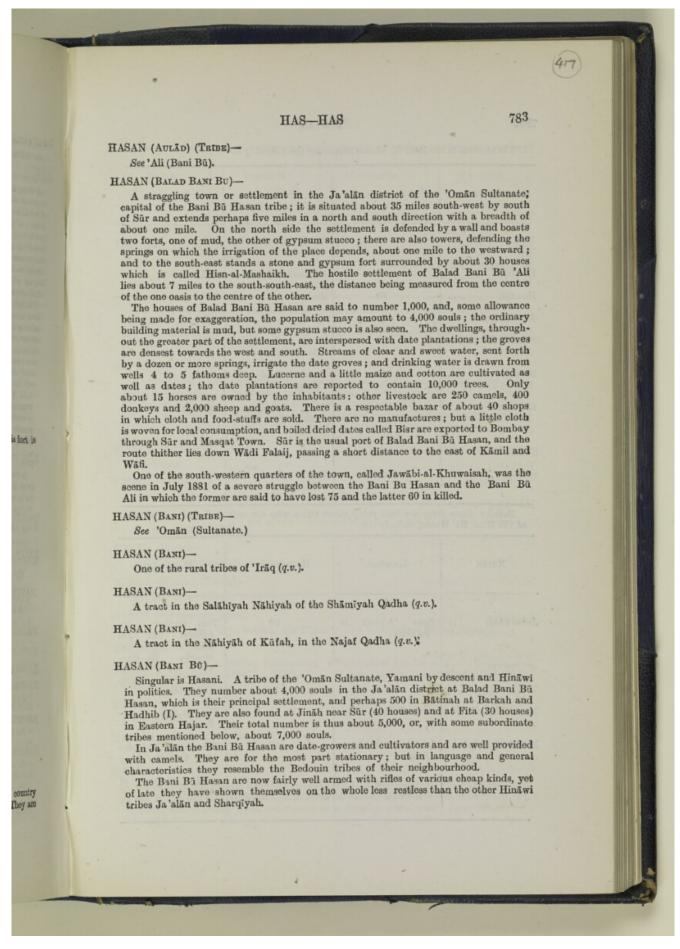
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [782] (837/1050)



	782 HAS—HAS
	HASAIFĪN-AL-MAZĀRĪ— See Liwa (Sub-Vilayet).
	HASAIFĪN SŪR-AL-'ABRI— See Liwa (Sub-Vilayet).
	HASAIFĪN SŪR-AL-BALŪSH— See Liwa (Sub-Vilayet).
	HASAIFĪN SÜR-AL-KHAZAIMĀT— See Liwa (Sub-Vilayet).
The state of the s	HASAIFĪN SŪR-AR-RIYĀYISAH— See Liwa (Sub-Vilayet).
	HASAIN (Dōhat-al)— See Qatar; west side.
	HASAIWAH—
	A tract in the Kādhimain Qadha $(q.v.)$.
	HASAIYIN (ĀL) (TRIBE)— See Hājir (Bani).
	HASAIYIN (QASR-AL)—
	A fort at $Dam (q. v.)$, in the Widyan Dawasir district of Southern Najd. This fort is the residence of the Amīr.
	HASAM (Rās Umm-al)— See Bahrain (Island).
	HASAN ('ABDUL)— The name of a creek and a very small hamlet in Fão (q. v.).
	HASĀN (ĀL) (TRIBE)—
	See Dawäsir (Tribe).
	HASAN (ĀL) (TRIBE)— See Khālid (Bani).
	HASAN (ĀL) (Tribe)— See Mahāndah.
	HASAN (ĀL) (TRIBE)— See Morrah (Āl).
	HASAN (ĀL ABUL)— See the Āl Braik section of the Dawäsir tribe.
	HASAN (ĀL BŪ)—
	A canal in the Hillah Qadha (q. v.).
	HASAN (ĀL Bʊ)— A section of the Khazā'il tribe (q. v.) of 'Irāq. They live principally in the country between Kūfah and Samāwah and roam over part of the Shāmīyah desert. They are all Shī'ahs.

'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [783] (838/1050)









Section. Fighting strength. Hibitat. Remarks. Darā	784	H.	ASAN	
Darū 30 Balad Bani Bū Nil, Hasan. Farārijah 40 Fita and in Ja'alān Nil, Huwājir 60 Jināh Nil. Jābir (Bani) 70 Do Nil. Matāni (Hāl Bū) 200 Jināh and Balad Bani Bū Hasan. Musārīr 200 Balad Bani Bū Nil, Hasan. Rawājih 100 They encamp at Falaij in Wādi Falaij. Shikālah 100 Balad Bani Bū Nil, Hasan. Desides these there are four petty elient tribes who are reckoned almost as sections of the Bani Bū Hasan, namely:— Name. Location. Households. Remarks, Jabal (Ahl) Near 'Aqībah in Ja'alān. Mashāikh-al-Balad Ditto. 40 This is also a predatory section. Mashāikh-al-Jabal In Jabal Mashāikh in Ja'alān. These care Bedouins and robbers but are robbers but are robbers but are and and and and and and and and and and		he Bani Bū Hasan prope	er are the following:-	ontally delected WARLES
Hasan. Huwājir . 60 Jināh	Section.	Fighting strength.	Hibitat.	Remarks.
Hasan. Huwājir . 60 Jināh	Boulder Sans		or a president of across	or distribution of the said in the
Huwājir . 60 Jināh Nil. Jābir (Bani) . 70 Do Nil. Matāni (Hāl Bū) . 200 Jināh and Balad Bani Bū Hasan. Musārīr . 200 Balad Bani Bū Nil. Hasan. Rawājih . 100 They encamp at Falaij in Wādi Falaij. Shikālah . 100	Darū	30		Nil.
Jābir (Bani)	Farārijah	40	Fita and in Ja'alān	Nil.
Musārīr . 200 Balad Bani Bū Hasan. Musārīr . 200 Balad Bani Bū Hasan. Rawājih . 100 They encamp at Falaij in Wādi Falaij in Wādi Falaij in Wādi Falaij. Shikālah . 100 Balad Bani Bū Nil. Besides these there are four petty client tribes who are reckoned almost as sections of the Bani Bū Hasan, namely:— Name. Location. Households. Remarks. Jabal (Ahl) . Near 'Aqibah in Ja'alān. Mashāikh-al-Balad Ditto. 40 This is also a predatory section. Mashāikh-al-Jabal Jabal Mashāikh in Ja'alān. These are Bedouins and robbers; they own a consider; they own a consider; they own a consider and lo number of	Huwājir	60	Jināh	Nil.
Bani Bū Hasan. Balad Bani Bū Hasan. Rawājih . 100 They encamp at Falaij in Wādi Falaij. Shikālah . 100 Balad Bani Bū Nil. Suwābi 100 Balad Bani Bū Nil. Besides these there are four petty client tribes who are reckoned almost as sections of the Bani Bū Hasan, namely:— Name. Location. Households. Remarks. Jabal (Ahl) Near 'Aqībah in Ja'alān. Mashāikh-al-Balad Ditto. 40 This section are robbers but are said to posses 90 camels, 10 don-keys, 50 castle and 1,000 sheep and goats. Mashāikh-al-Jabal Ditto. 40 This is also a predatory section. Mashāikh-al-Jabal Ja'alān. These are Bedouins and robbers; they own a considerable number of able number of and number of and number of and number of and number of and number of able number of able number of and number of able	Jābir (Bani)	70	Do	Nil.
Hasan. They encamp at Falaij in Wādi Falaij. Shikālah . 100 Suwābi 100 Balad Bani Bū Hasan. Besides these there are four petty client tribes who are reckoned almost as sections of the Bani Bū Hasan, namely:— Name. Location. Households. Remarks. Jabal (Ahl) Near 'Aqībah in Ja'alān. Mashāikh-al-Balad Ditto. Mashāikh-al-Balad Ditto. Mashāikh-al-Jabal In Jabal Mashāikh in Ja'alān. They encamp at Falaij in Wādi Falaij	Matāni (Hāl Bū)	200		Nil.
Shikālah	Musārīr	200		Nil.
Besides these there are four petty client tribes who are reckoned almost as sections of the Bani Bū Hasan, namely:— Name. Location. Households. Remarks. Jabal (Ahl) Near 'Aqībah in Ja'alān. Mashāikh-al-Balad Ditto. 40 This is also a predatory section. Mashāikh-al-Jabal In Jabal Mashāikh in Ja'alān. 100 Balad Bani Bū Nii. Near reckoned almost as sections of the Bani Bū Nii. Remarks. This section are robbers but are said to posses 90 camels, 10 donkoys, 50 cattle and 1,000 sheep and goats. This is also a predatory section. These are Bedouins and robbers; they own a considerable number of	Rawājih	100	Falaij in Wādi	Bedouins.
Hasan. Besides these there are four petty client tribes who are reckoned almost as sections of the Bani Bū Hasan, namely: Name. Location. Households. Remarks. Jabal (Ahl) Near 'Aqībah in Ja'alān. This section are robbers but are said to possee 90 camels, 10 don-keys, 50 cattle and 1,000 sheep and goats. Mashāikh-al-Balad Ditto. 40 This is also a predatory section. Mashāikh-al-Jabal In Jabal Mashāikh in Ja'alān. These are Bedouins and robbers; they own a considerable number of	Shikālah	100	water to the product	Nil.
Name. Location. Households. Remarks. Jabal (Ahl) Near 'Aqībah in Ja'alān. Near 'Aqībah in Ja'alān. Mashāikh-al-Jabal In Jabal Mashāikh in Ja'alān. Location. Households. Remarks. Remarks. Remarks. This section are robbers but are said to posses 90 camels, 10 don-keys, 50 cattle and 1,000 sheep and goats. This is also a predatory section. These are Bedouins and robbers; they own a considerable number of	Suwābi	100	Balad Bani Bū Hasan.	Nil.
Ja'alān. Ja'alān. robbers but are said to posses 90 camels, 10 don-keys, 50 cattle and 1,000 sheep and goats. Mashāikh-al-Balad Ditto. 40 This is also a predatory section. These are Bedouins and robbers; they own a considerable number of	of the Bani Bū H	asan, namely:—	1811	
Ja'alān. Ja'alān. robbers but are said to posses 90 camels, 10 don-keys, 50 cattle and 1,000 sheep and goats. Mashāikh-al-Balad Ditto. 40 This is also a predatory section. These are Bedouins and robbers; they own a considerable number of		Land all to describe	of the local particles of the local	Material America
Mashāikh-al-Jabal In Jabal Mashāikh in Ja'alān. In Jabal Mashāikh in Ja'alān. These are Bedouins and robbers; they own a considerable number of	Jabal (Ahl)	Near 'Aqībah in Ja'alān,	60	robbers but are said to posses 90 camels, 10 donkeys, 50 cattle and 1,000 sheep
Ja'alān. and robbers; they own a consider- able number of	Mashāikh-al-Balad	Ditto.	40	This is also a pre- datory section.
	Mashāikh-al-Jabal		250	and robbers; they own a consider-
		1.1.1		able number of

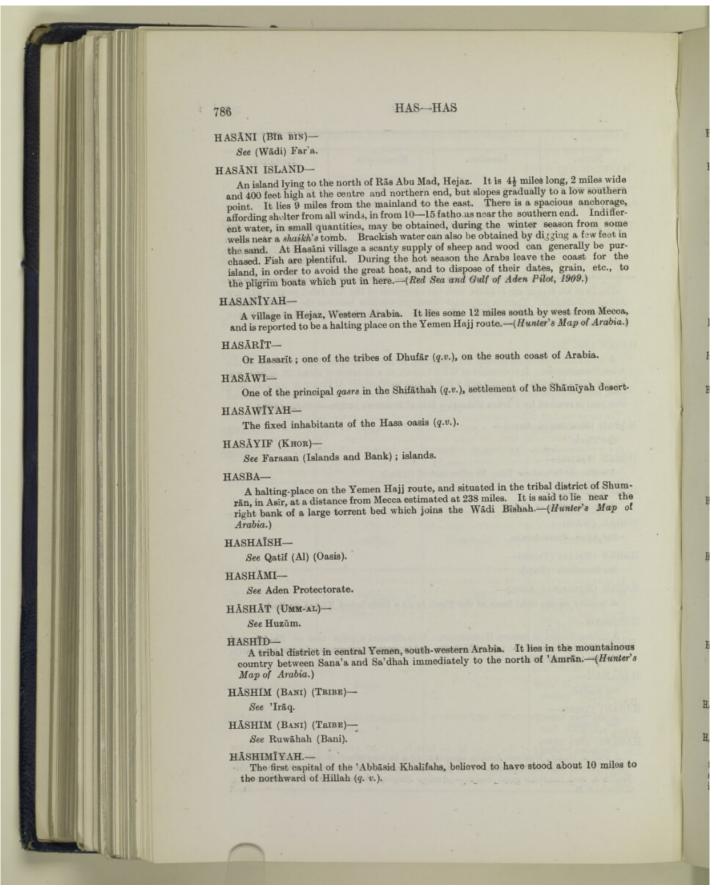
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [785] (840/1050)



Name. Location. Households. Remarks. Sarhān (Bani) Ditto. 'Umr (Hāl) In Ja'alān and Badī- yah. In Ja'alān and Badī- yah. This section cultivate, and own about 2,000 date palms. The Bani Bā Hasan are Ibādhis, with the exception of the Ahl Jabal section who are Azraqah Wahhābis. There is perpetual desultory warfare between the Bani Bā Hasan and their neighbours, the Bāni Bā 'Ali. The present Tamimah of the Bani Bā Hasan is 'Amrì-bin. 'Ali-bin-Rashid. HASAN (Jōt Āt)— A well-known camping-ground for caravans, in the 'Awāliq-as-Suffa territory of the Aden Protectorate. It is situated in Wādī Laikah, at a distance of about 33 miles north by east from Maqātīn. A mile and a half to the north of Jol Āl Hasan is a small, deep pool, much overgrown with weeds but containing clear water. From the camping-ground this pool is reached by a track through a belt of tamarisk jungle.—(Bury, 1899.) HASAN (MUHAMMAD ABUL)— See Tigris. HASAN (SAIXIN)— See ruwāhah (Bani). HASAN (MULAD) (TRIBE)— See Ruwāhah (Bani). HASAN (MUHAMMAD ABUL)— A locality on the right bank of the Tigris (q.v.) a little below Kūt-al-Amārah. HASĀNAH— A shhing hamlet in castern Hadramaut. It is situated 4 miles cast of Raidah, and nearly 100 miles cast of the port of Mukalla, and is reported to consist of a few huts only.—(Native information). HASĀNAH— See Radāif. HASĀNI (Bīr IN)— A well in Hejaz, Western Arabia, constituting a halting place on the Milaff route be tween Mecca and Al-Madīnah. It is situated about 90 miles south-west from Al-Madīnah, and contains good water.—(Avalon Shipley, from native information). 51	Name. Location. Households. Remarks. Sarhān (Bani) Ditto. 'Umr (Hāl) In Ja'alān and Badī- yah. The Bani Bū Hasan are Ibādhis, with the exception of the Ahl Jabal section who are Arzaqah Wahhābis. There is perpetual desultory warfare between the Bani Bū Hasan and their neighbours, the Bani Bū 'Ali. The present Tamimah of the Bani Bū Hasan is 'Ami-bin-'Ali-bin-Rashid. HASAN (Jot. Ät)— A well-known camping-ground for caravans, in the 'Awāliq-as-Sufla territory of the Aden Protectorate. It is situated in Wādī Laikah, at a distance of about 33 miles north by east from Maqātīn. A mile and a half to the north of Jol Al Hasan is a small, deep pool, much overgrown with weeds but containing clear water. From the camping-ground this pool is reached by a track through a belt of tamarisk jungle.—(Bury, 1899.) HASAN (Muhamad Abul)— See Tigris. HASAN (Salyid)— See rural tribes of 'Irāq. HASAN (Will)— See Ruwāhah (Bani). HASAN (Will)— See Ruwāhah (Bani). HASAN (Will)— A locality on the right bank of the Tigris (q.v.) a little below Kūt-al-Amārah. HASĀNĀH— A fishing hamlet in eastern Hadramaut. It is situated 4 miles cast of Raidah, and nearly 100 miles east of the port of Mukalla, and is reported to consist of a few huts only. —(Native information). HASĀNĀH— See Radāif. HASĀNI (TRIBE)— See 'Anizah. HASĀNI (TRIBE)— See 'Anizah. HASĀNI (TRIBE)— See 'Anizah. HASĀNI (Bir ix)— A well in Hejaz, Western Arabia, constituting a halting place on the Milaff route be tween Mecca and Al-Madīnah. It is situated about 90 miles south-west from Al- Madīnah, and contains good water.—(—Auslow Shipley, from antive information).		на	S—HAS	785	
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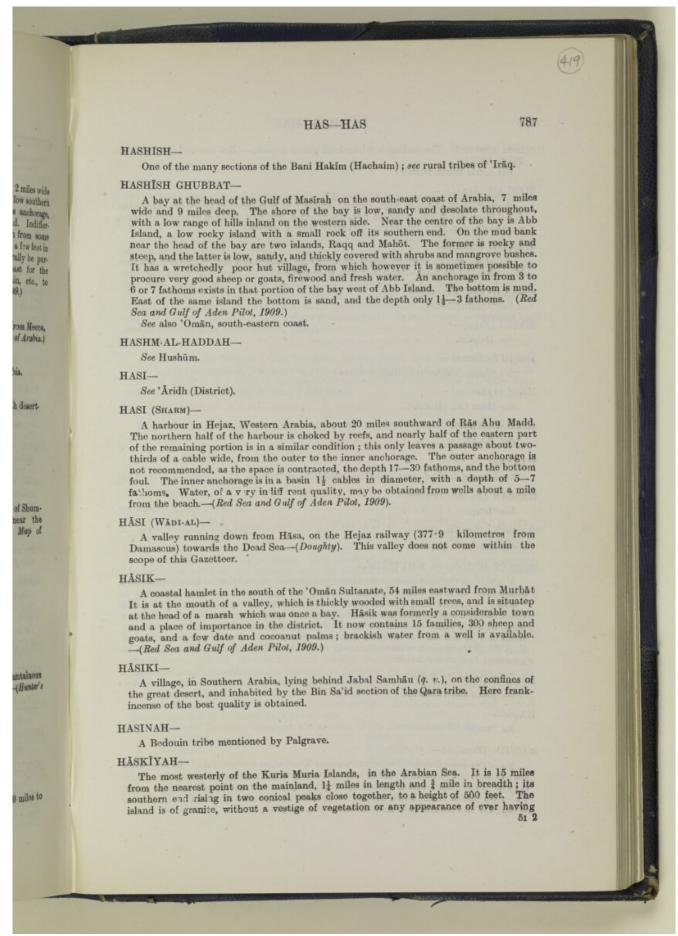
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [786] (841/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [787] (842/1050)





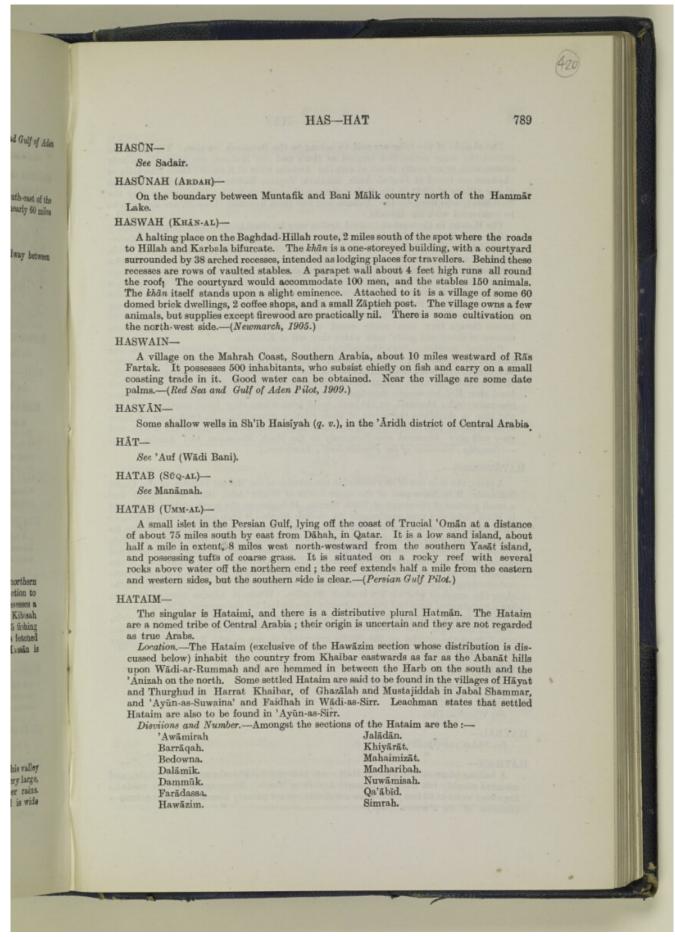
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [788] (843/1050)



788 HAS—HAS
been inhabited. The surface is white from guano deposit.—(Red Sea and Gulf of Adan Pilot, 1909.) See Kuria Muria Islands.
HASLAH (JABAL)— A small, isolated hill in Najd, Central Arabia. It is situated in the south-east of the Jabal Shammar district near the borders of Qasim, and at a distance of nearly 60 miles west-south-west from Buraidah.—(Hunter's Map of Arabia.)
HĀSLĀM (Wādī)— A watercourse in northern Hejaz draining into the Red Sea almost midway between Muwailah and Al-Wajj.—(Hunter's Map of Arabia.)
HASNAH (ÅL) (Tribe)— See 'Ajmān (Tribe).
HASNI (NIQA)— See Dabaisi.
HASRĪT (TRIBE)— See 'Omān (Sultanate) ; Ghāfiri tribes.
HASS (JABAL-AL)— See Hasa (Al) (District).
HASSÁN (TRIBE)— See Ka'ab.
HASAN— A section of the $\bar{\text{Al}}$ Zaiy $\bar{\text{ad}}$, one of the rural tribes of $\bar{\text{Traq}}$ $(q.\ v.)$.
HASSAN (AL Bô) (Tribe)—
See 'Irāq.
HASSĀN (Hor Āl Bū)—
See Samāwah (Qadha).
HASSĀN (KHOR) OR KHUWAIR— A village on the west coast of the Qatar promontory about 10 miles from its northern extremity. It is frequently spoken of simply as "Khuwair" in contradistinction to "Khor," i. e., Khor Shaqiq on the oppoiste side of the pronontory. Khuwair possesses a tribal fort in a good state of repair and is inhabited by about 80 families of the Kibisah tribe, who live solely by pearl diving and fishing; they have 20 pearl boats, 5 fishing boats and 20 camels, but no other resources of any sort. Drinking water is fetched from Thaghab, about 3 miles to the south-east. A small islet off Khuwair Hassān is known as Jazirat-al-Khuwair.
HASSĀN (NUSF ĀL BŪ)—
See Samawah (Kadha). HASSĀS—
See Samāil (Wādi).
HASSĪD (Wādi-al)—
One of the numerous small watercourses near Khaibar, in western Najd. In this valley are the ruins of a great dam built in steps. In spite of the lower stones being very large, they have nevertheless been washed out of place by the torrents from the winter rains. There are sluices in the upper courses for irrigation purposes. The dam head is wide enough for two horsemen to pass each other.—(Doughty.)

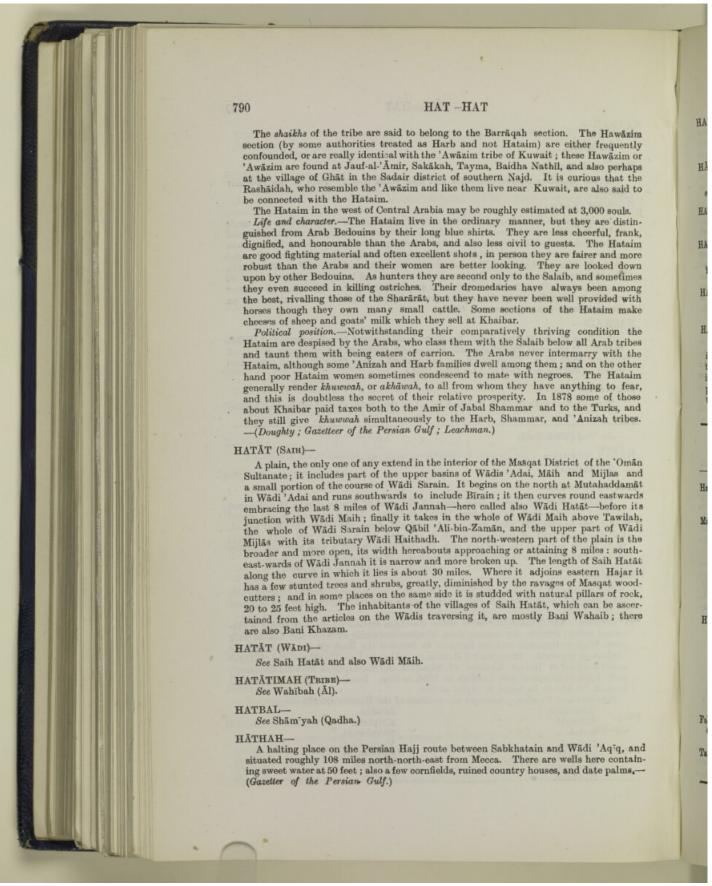
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [789] (844/1050)





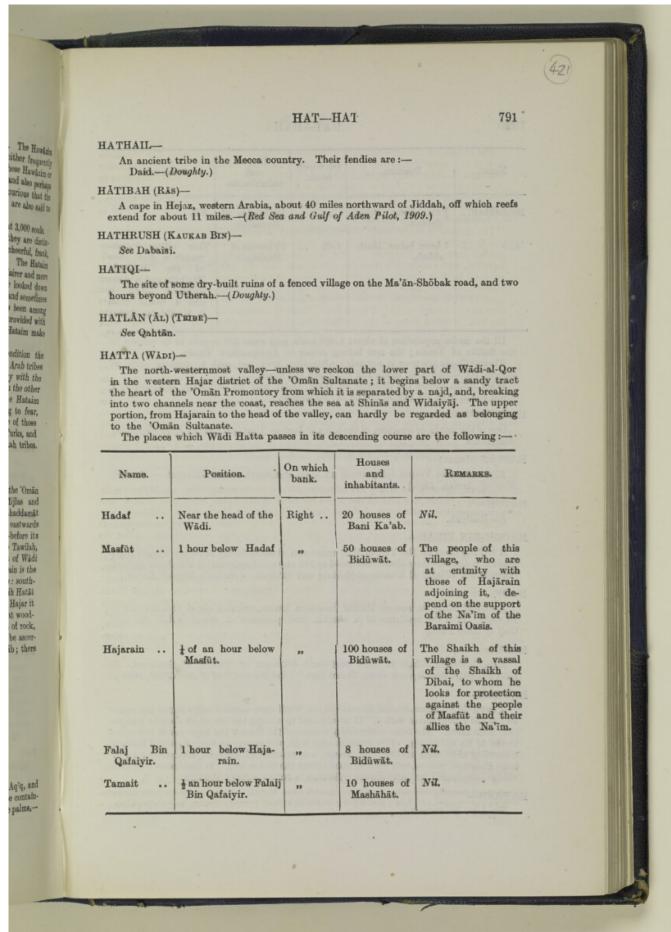
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [790] (845/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [791] (846/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [792] (847/1050)



792		нат-н	AU	
Name.	Position.	On which bank.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.
Mushabbah	½ an hour below Tamait.	"	10 houses of Mashāhāt.	Nil.
'Ajīb	1 hour below Mushabbah.	Left	70 houses of Mashāhāt.	This village commands a fine view of the Bātinah. The hills end a short distance below it and 4 hours from it is Shinās Town.
the Sultān o These vills camels, 100 o Wādi Hate	ire population of about of 'Omān; the rest beloges are poor in animals donkeys, 50 cattle and 2 a carries the drainage from the neighbourhood	ong rather s; altogethe 200 sheep an of Wādi Q	to Independent r they are said d goats. ahfi and its tr	'Omān.
HATTĀB (Dīr One of the	South the state of			in the Jabal Shammar
	in in Yemen lying abou	at 45 miles	east-north-east	of Lahiyah.—(Hunter's
Map of Ara HĀTŪH—	014, 1908.)			
See Badīya	h.			
HAUDH BIN	ZIYĀD—			
lands at a dis	place on the Yemen Ha tance from Mecca estim. villages of Khamīs-al-M	ated at 419 i	niles. Apparent	
HAUF-				
A coastal v Damqūt. It Gulf of Aden	village in western Dhufa is the residence of a Pilot.)	r, Southern shaikh, an	Arabia, situated d possesses a	about 12 miles east of tower.—(Red Sea and
HAURA—	COLUMN W MARKETON			
A small fis has two square	shing village 42 miles v re towers, each about 50	vest-south-w feet high.—	estward of Bāl (Red Sea and Gu	hāf, Hadhramaut. It If of Aden Pilot, 1909.)
HAURAH—	Couthorn Anabia Situati	tad in the W	ādi Oser about S	miles above the unner
end of the H ritic settlement to the Al Ka' a beetling cli ling Holyroo	adhramaut valley. It is ent. The most notework aiti family. It is seven iff; with battlements, t	thy feature storeys high owers, and mud except	to occupy the sit of the town is the h, and covers an machicouli galle the first storey.	B miles above the upper e of an ancient Himya- e huge castle belonging acre of ground beneath ries, somewhat resemb- It dominates a humble Makalla.
HAURĀN—	Marchite and March			
See Aden	Protectorate.			

'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [793] (848/1050)



HAUNAH— See Aden Protectorate. HAUSA— A well lying in a valley of the same name and surrounded by steep hills in Jabal Tubvyk, between Batn-si-Ghil, on the Hejaz Railway, and the western edge of the great Nafad desert. This well, which belongs to the Sharārāt tribe, is about 40 feet deep and contains a limited supply of excellent water.—(Carruthers, 1909.) HAUSHABI— See Aden Protectorate. HAUSINI— The singular form of Hawāsinah (q. e.), a Hināwi tribe of the 'Omān Sultanate. HAUTA— See Aden Protectorate. HAUTA— A district in the interior of southern Najd forming part of the Wahābi dominions Boundaries and playsical features.—Hautah is adjoined on the north by the district of Kharj; and on the south it is divided from the district of Afig) by the range of Jabal Birk. The western limit of the Hautah district has not been ascertained, but it is perhaps the Tuwaiq range. The main feature of Hautah is a valley running apparently east-north-east from Hautah town to Dilam in Kharj and shout 35 miles distant; by this valley, which immediately below Hautah town seems to be called Braik, the drainage of Hautah is conveyed to the Kharj district. The Hautah valley has two main feeders: that of Hiwah jojning it, apparently from the south, several miles below Hautah town, and that of Harq which comes in from the autah resources.—The following table contains an account of the Farshah division of Afisj.* Topography, population and resources.—The following table contains an account of the principal places in Hautah:— Name. Position. About 35 miles west-shall of the All Table section, 20 miles coult by west of the Ghaylisht section of Kharj. Tae are selled to the Charland division of Afisj.* Topography, population and resources.—The following table contains an account of the principal places in Hautah:— Kamarks. Hautah town About 35 miles west-shall of the All Table section, 20 miles contains an account of the principal places in Hautah:— Remarks. The pupulation seems to be of the Ghaylisht section of the					
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to the article on Hariq.			Khathlan section, 20	rently gives its name	
to the article on Hariq.			vet by any European travell	ler. But see the footnote	
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	to the article on Hariq.	pear to have been visited as			

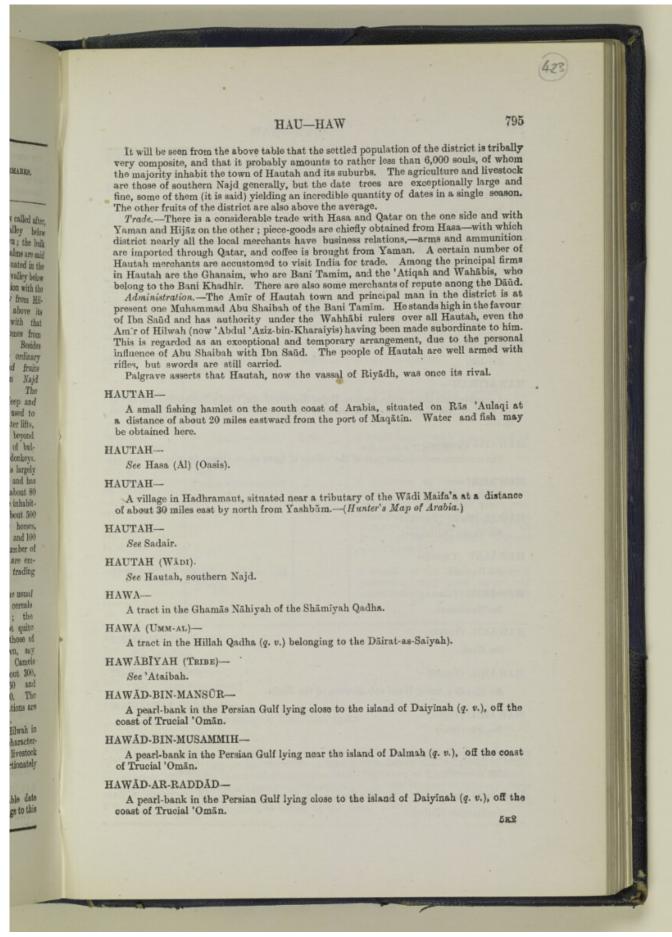




791	НА	UTAH	
Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.
		houses; 'Anizah of the Dāūd section,10 houses; Qahtān, 20 houses; Bani Khadhīr or inferior tribes generally, 600 houses. The chief divisions of the town are seid to be Fariq Āl Husain Salaiyib, Qil'ah, Dhāhirah and Sadr.	to, or is called after, the valley below the town; the bulk of the palms are said to be situated in the Hautah valley below its junction with the tributary from Hilwah and above its meeting with that which comes from Hariq. Besides
			dates the ordinary crops and fruits of southern Najd are grown. The wells are deep and camels are used to work the water lifts, which are beyond the power of bullocks and donkeys. The town is largely commercial and has a bazar of about 80 shops. The inhabitants own about 500 camels, 50 horses, 50 donkeys and 100
			cattle: a number of the camels are em- ployed in trading caravans.
Hilwah	Apparently a very few miles to the south of Hautah town.	There are about 300 houses, viz., 170 of Bani Tamim; 30 of Dawäsir of the Ghaiyithāt section; 20 of Fadhūl; 20 of Sabai' of the Khathlān section; 10 of 'Anizah of the Dāūd section; and 60 of Bani Khadhīr.	There are the usual dates, fruits, cereals and lucerne; the wells are not quite so deep as those of Hautah town, say 18 fathoms. Camels number about 300, donkeys 50 and cattle 100. The date plantations are very dense.
Quwai'	To the north-east of Hilwah and con- nected with that village, but actual- ly nearer to Hautah	30 houses, viz., 20 of Bani Tamim and 10 of the Bani Khadhīr.	Resembles Hilwah in its general character- istics, but livestock are proportionately fewer.
Wusaitah	Between Hilwah and Quwai'.	A Qasr of Bani Khadhir.	A considerable date grove belongs to this place.

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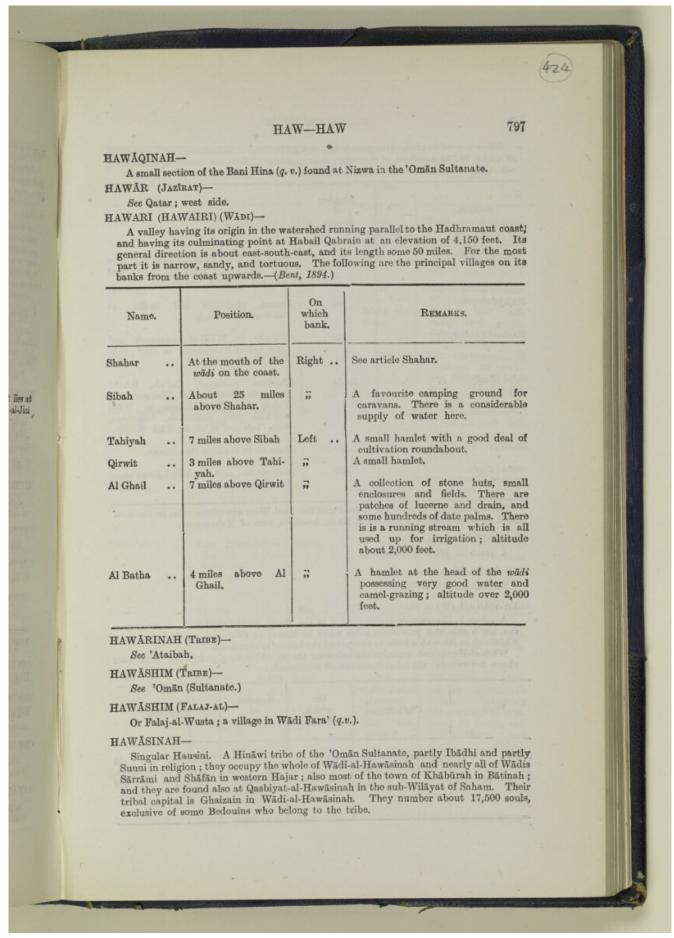
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796 HAW—HAW
HAWĀFIR (Tribe)— See Qitab (Bani).
HAWAIDI (TRIBE)— See 'Anizah.
HAWAIL— See Ghāfir (Wādi Bani); villages in Wādi-al-Hōqain.
HAWAISHĀN (TRIBE)— See 'Anizah.
HAWAISHIM (TRIBE)— See Sāleh (Bani).
HAWAITHAH— See Jau.
. HAWAITHAH—
A considerable plain in the western Hajar district of the 'Omān Sultanate. It lies a the head of Wādi 'Abailah, one of the two valleys which unite and form Wādi-al-Jiz (q. v.).
HAWAITI (QASR-AL)— The northern and smaller part of the village of Qara'ah, in Qasim (q. v.).
HAWĀJIRI— See Fara' (Wādi).
HAWĀL (BANI) (TRIBE)— See 'Omān (Sultanate).
HAWĀLĀT (TRIBE)—
See Hamaid.
HAWĀMID (TRIBE)— See Hawāsinah.
HAWĀMIL (Tribe)—
See Harb.
HAWĀMIL (TRIBE)—
See Mutair; Aulād Wāsil sub-division of the Braih.
HAWĀMIL (TRIBE)— See Yās (Bani).
HAWĀMILAH (TRIBE)— See 'Ataibah.
HAWĀMILAH (Tribe)— See Dawāsir (Tribe).

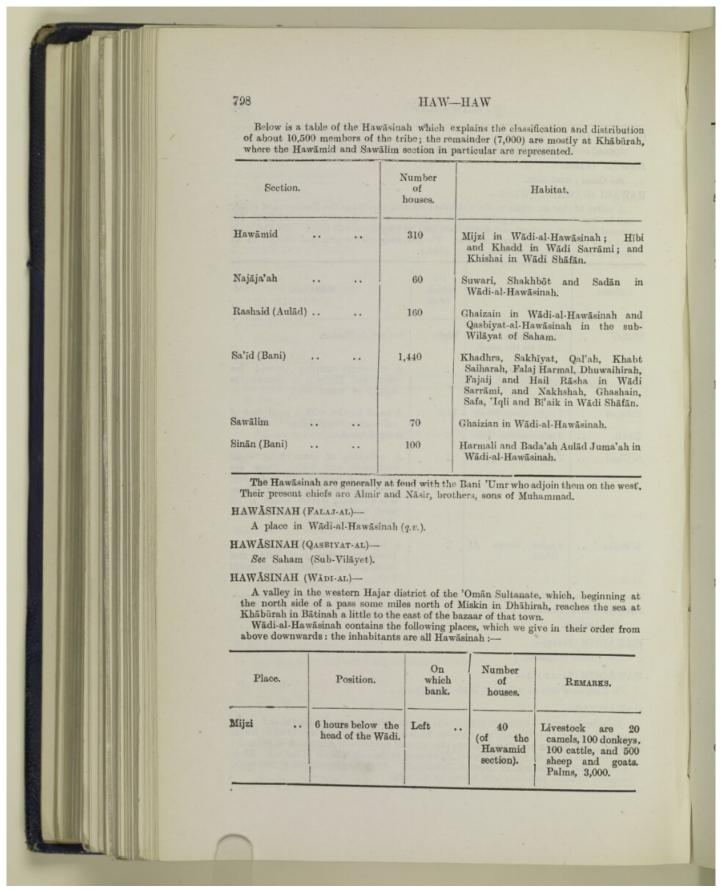
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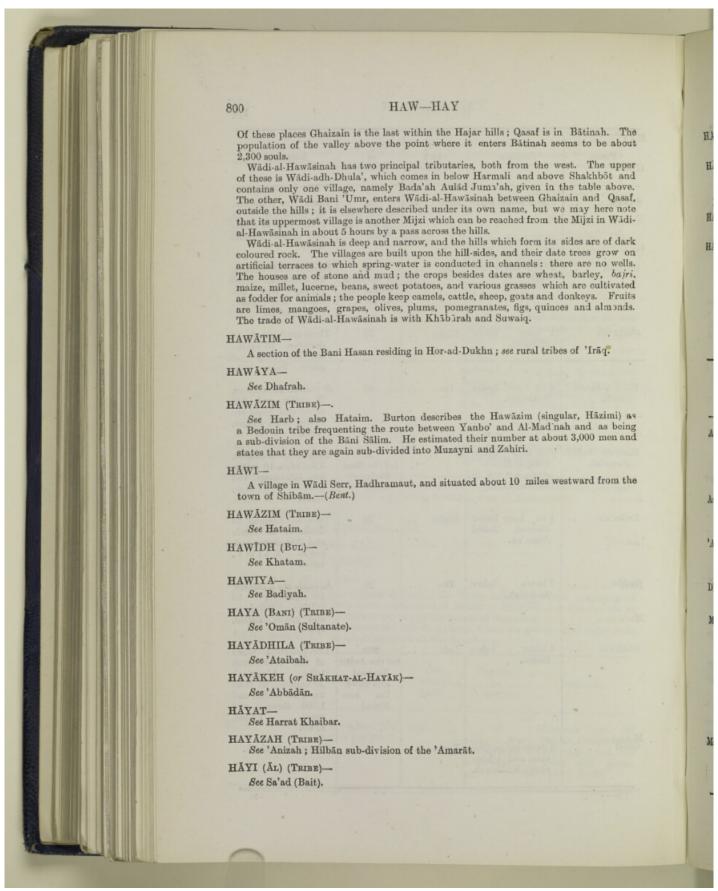




		HAWASIN	IAH	799	
Place.	Position.	On which bank.	Number of houses.	Remarks.	
Suwari	1 hour below Mijzi	Left	15 (of the Najā- ja'ah sec- tion).	There are 4 camels, 20 donkeys, 15 cattle, and 40 sheep and goats. Palms,	
Harmali	3 hours belo v Suwari.	Do	70 (of the Bani Sinān sec- tion).	2,000. Animals are 30 camels, 40 donkeys, 70 cattle, and 800 sheep and goats. Palms, 4,000.	
Shakhböt	1 hour below Harmali.	Right	25	There are 5 camels, 10 donkeys, 10 cattle, and 100 sheep and goats. Palms, 700.	
Falaj-al-Hawā- sinah.	½ an hour below Shakhböt.	Do	40	20 camels, 25 donkeys, 20 cattle, and 300 sheep and goats are owned here. Palms,	
Bada'ah Aulād Juma'ah.	½ an hour below Falaj-al-Hawā- sinah, but not in the main valley.		30 (of the Bani Sinān sec- tion).	3,000. Animals are 3 camels, 5 donkeys, 10 cattle, and 100 sheep and goats. Palms, 5,000.	
Badai'ah	½ an hour below Badaah Aulād Juma'ah.	Right	20	There are 5 camels, 20 donkeys, 15 cattle and 200 sheep and, goats. Palms, 1,000.	
Sadān	3 hours below Badai'ah.	Do	20	Animals are 3 camels, 10 donkeys, 10 cattle and 200 sheep and goats. Palms, 1,000.	
Ghaizain	3 hours below Sadān.	Left	200 (of the Auläd Rashaid and Sawā- lim sec- tions.)	The principal place of the Hawāsinah tribe. Livestock 30 camels, 25 donkeys, 40 cattle, and 1,000 sheep and goats. Palms,	
Qasaf	6 hours below Ghazain and 1 hour above Khābūrah.	Right		8,000. See article Bätinah.	

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	HAY	-HAZ	801	
HAYCL (Wadi-AL)-				
See Mahādhah.		V and the		
HĀZ—	oon about 21 miles nor	th weet he weet from	Sana'a. It lies on the	
western slopes of J Kaukaban and a co	abal Rayan and is sor uple of miles from the r	me 5 miles to the east	ward of the village of	
HAZA'-ADH-DHAB				
HAZAIM—				
district on the nort marks its southern district is about 60 Hazaim consists the soil is firm and the Maqta' stream,	h, and by the Shaqq di limit and divides it fr miles south by east of of a large plain witho dark-coloured and free is a Sabākhah or salin	strict on the west; the om the plain of Labib Kuwait Town; its tot ut trees but not destit from stony patches. we wet-weather marsh.	the east, by the Salu'briny rivulet of Maqta'a. ah. The middle of the dextent is doubtful. tute of camel grazing; At the south end, near d in their alphabetical	T
Name.	Pesition.	Character.	Remarks.	
Aqrabi	Within sight of the	Wells	The depth is 1½ to	
	sea near the north- ern border of Hazaim.	dwa omat was	2 fathoms and the quality of the water varies with the amount of rain.	
Asailān	About 4 miles to the west and somewhat north of Rāfa'īyah.	Do	Contains good water at 1½ fathoms.	
Atāridh	To the west and somewhat north of 'Asailan.	Do	Contain good water at 2 fathoms.	
Dhali'-al-Ashāri	A little to the south of Rāfa'īyah.	Do	Contain of good water at 1½ fathoms.	
Marāghah	About the middle of the western border of Hazaim, prob- ably 20 to 25 miles	Do	The water stands at 1½ fathoms and is not good.	
	west by north of the mouth of the Maqta' stream and 10 to 15 miles	to affect the for	elatt to the section	
constraint in the Entirest	south-east of Waf-	· in a · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Matayi (Al)	A low but conspicu- ous hill some 12 hour 14 miles south-south		Lash neares want	
	east of Marāgah.	10000	pair in any	
C52(w)GSB			- 5L	





802	HAZ	—HAZ		
Name.	Position.	Character.	Remarks.	ACAS SAS
Qa'amah	Close to the seashore, a couple of miles to the south of 'Aqrabi.		The water, fathoms, is of different qualit	f in
Rāfa'iyah	About 10 miles west- south-west of the mouth of the Maqta' stream.	Do	Fairly good was 2 fathoms.	ter s
Rahaiyah	5 miles west of Wafrah.	A small hill	At the north-endot of this his thamilah which	ll is a
the state of the state of			ally contains a sweet water.	littl
Rughwah	Some miles north or north-east of Rafa- 'īyah.	Wells	Water bitter, fathom.	at
Rughwän	Adjoining Rughwah	Do.	Ditto.	
Sa'ūd	West and slightly north of Taiyibat- al-Ism.	Do.	Good water a	at 2
Shadhaf	9 miles south-south- east of Wafrah and 7 miles west of Maraghah.	De.	Depth 2 fatl water_brackish	
Taiyibat-al-Ism	A short distance inland from Qa'a-mah.	Do.	Indifferent water	er at
Thamāmiyah (Khabrat-ath).	57 miles by road south by east from Kuwait.	A depression	Holds up bitter	wate
Wafrah	About 55 miles south of Kuwait Town.	Numerous wells	About 55 mile water of pa	
to it the hill of Ra HAZAIM-AS-SAID- A group of well from Meeca estimatrees, contain dring by for watering of HAZAIMA—	ls on the eastern Hajj ated at 221 miles. The akable but unwholesom	f Shadhaf and Wafr route from Qasim, wells, which are lo	and situated at a dicated in a grove of s	istano

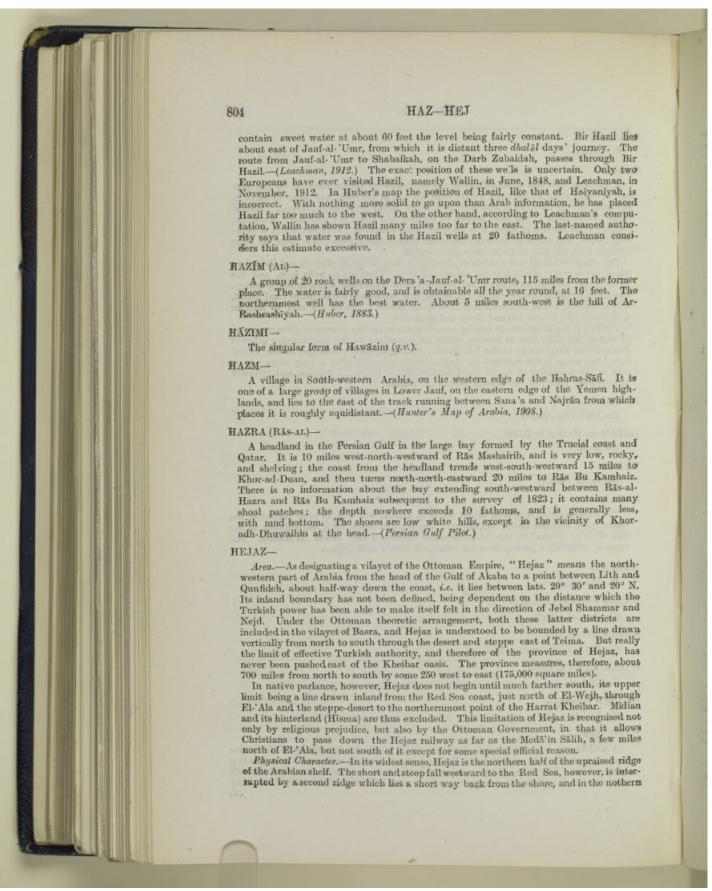
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [803] (858/1050)



		(427)
	HAZ—HAZ	803
HAZAIMI—		
See Lailah.	_	
HAZAM—		
side of Wādi Fara' at le the south-west of the to is the lowest point in t regarding the district ir ably correct, and others distance from the hills of The village is walled a tribes, in the centre of v water-supply depends of The date plantations are barley, sesame, beans, s 4, donkeys 150, camels The fort is one which of routes, especially the Bātinah and particular bah, from whom it was	small village in the Sultanate of 'Omān, situated less than 1 mile from the bed of the vādi and som wn of Masna'ah in Bātinah, which is the port of Haithe tract known as Rustāq, and there is a different which it is situated, some assigning it to Hajar, very to Bātinah; this much is clear that it stands in a prof Hajar properly so called. and consists of about 80 houses of the Miyāyihah a which is the celebrated fort. There are no wells 1 me subterranean conduits from Wādi Fara' which enter extensive, containing (it is estimated) 70,000 palm sugarcane and lucerne are grown. Horses are said 100 and sheep and goats 900. It can be held by a small garrison and its possession goat to Suwaiq, which are important to the neighbor ofly to the Yāl Sa'ad. Hazam originally belonged as captured by 'Azzām-bin-Qais in 1870 after a long of Saiyid Sa'id-bin-Ibrāhīm of Rustāq, a relation	ne 15 miles to zam. Hazam to of opinion which is prob- plain, at some and Ya'āribah here, and the ter the village. ts; and wheat, id to number fives command uring tribes of to the Ya'āri- tesige. It is
independent vassal of	the present Sultan of 'Oman.	
HAZAM— See Hasa (Al) (Oasis		
HAZAM (or Hazam-ar-F See Najd.	RAJI).—	
HAZAM—		
See Sabai' (Wādi).	Die on the case one affice steel don't have he	
HAZAM—		
The name applied to region lying between (east of Jabal Misma',	o several desert tracts in Arabia, and notably to a Qasim and Mecca. The tract of desert lying imme in the Jabal Shammar district, is also called Al eneric term for rough soil strewn with stones.	ediately to the
HAZAM—		
See Sharqiyah.	Commission of the second subjection to the second second	
HAZAM (WILAD) (TRIBE	E)—	
See Battāsh (Bani).		
HAZAM-AR-RĀJI—	The state of the s	
See Najd (south-wes		
HAZĀZINAH (TEIBE)—	divided the second second second second	
See 'Anizah.		Total Sand Sand
HAZBEH (TRIBE)—		
See Ka'ab.		
running from Karbala latter towns. The we	ring place in Northern Najd, on the most westerl a and Najaf to Hāil and situated about midway b ells, which number a hundred or even more, are ie in a large depression some 10 miles in circur	etween the two e sunk through mference; they
		£1.2

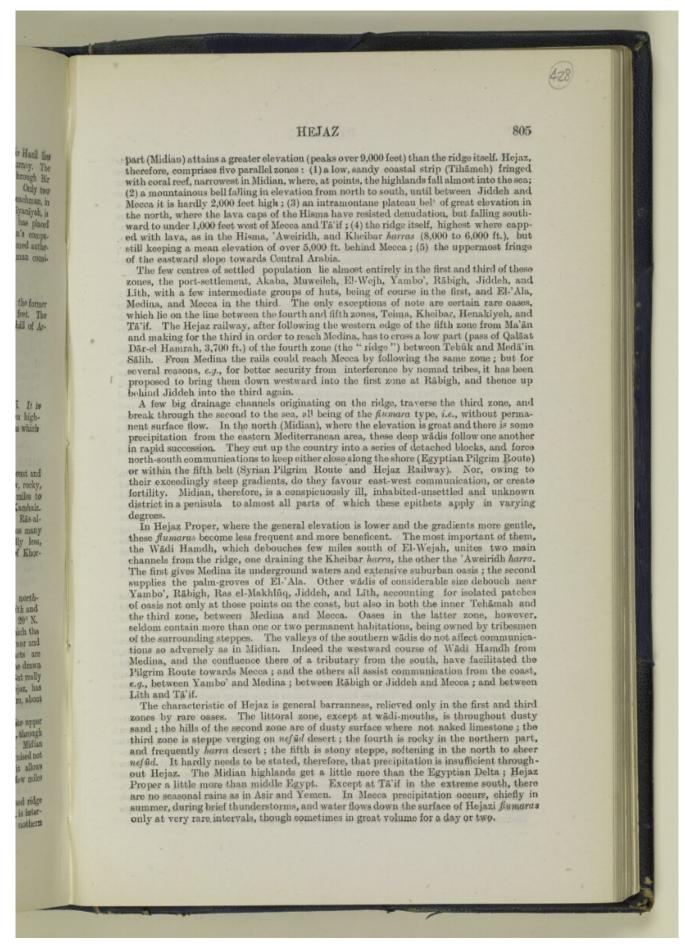
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [804] (859/1050)





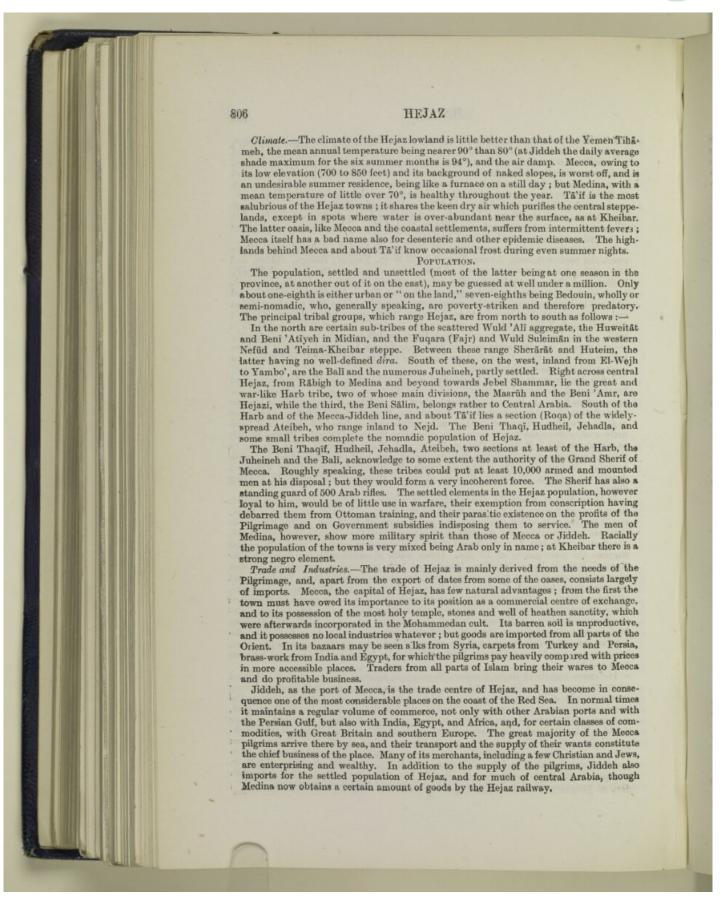
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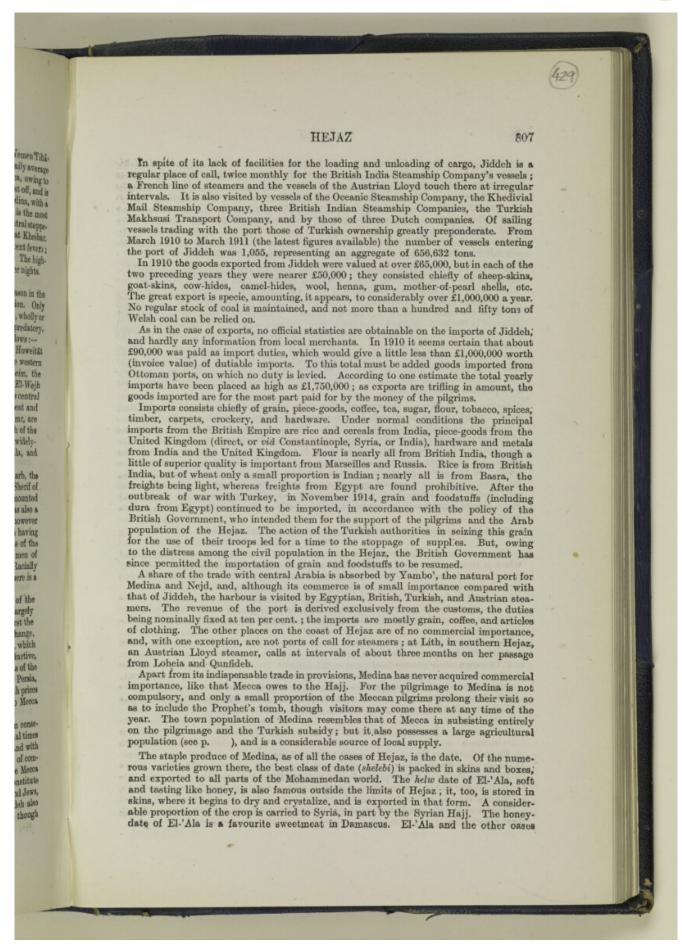
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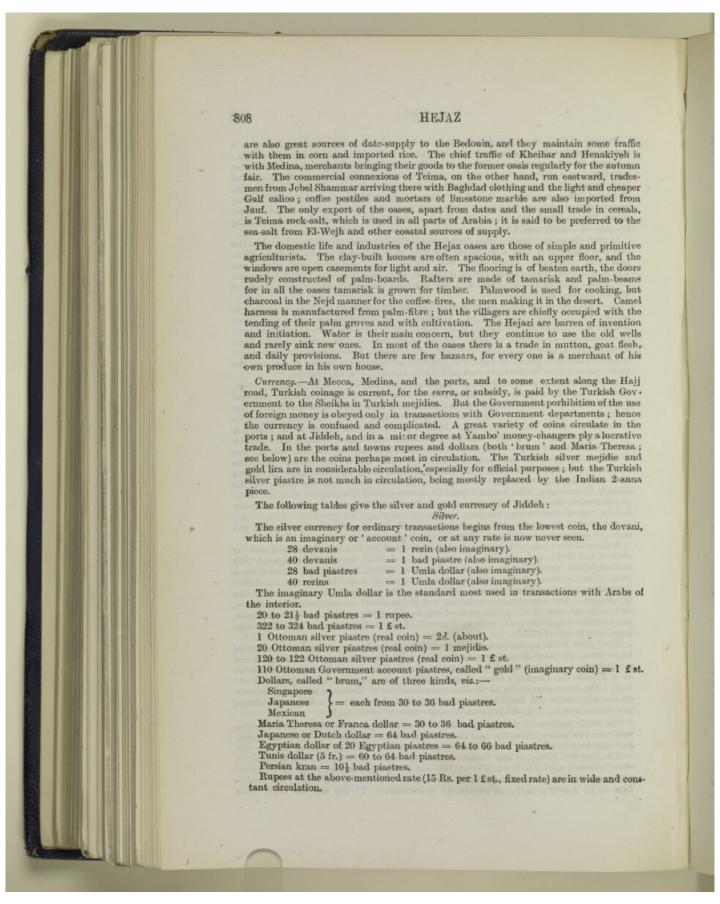
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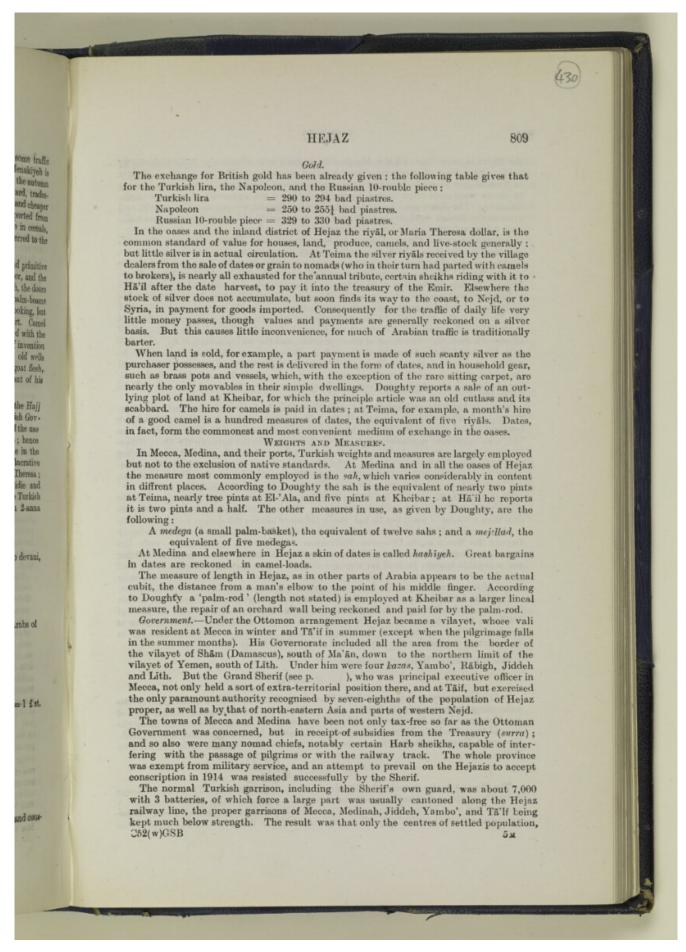
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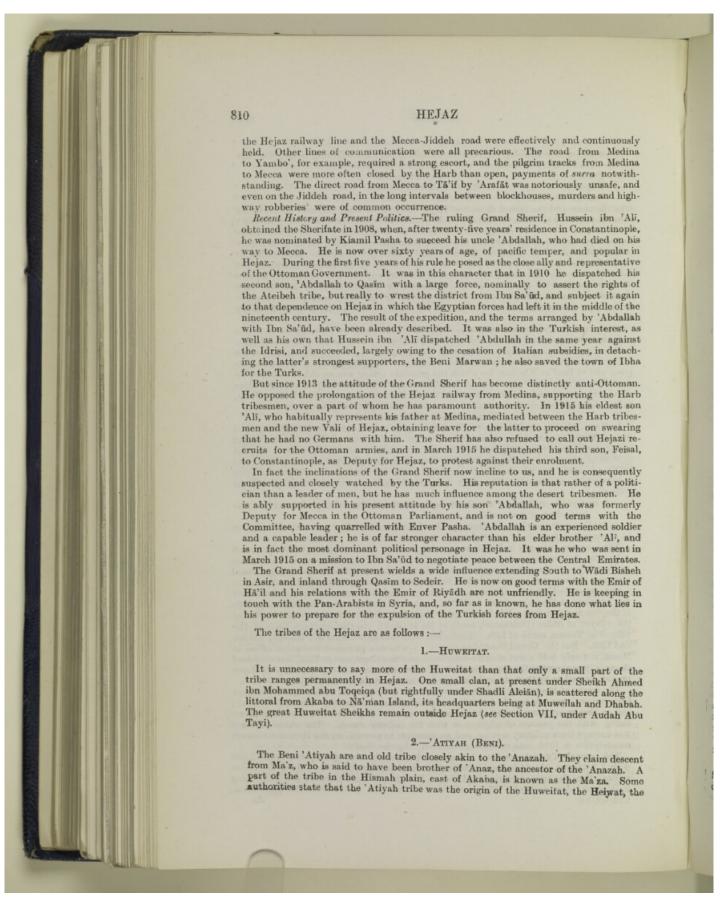
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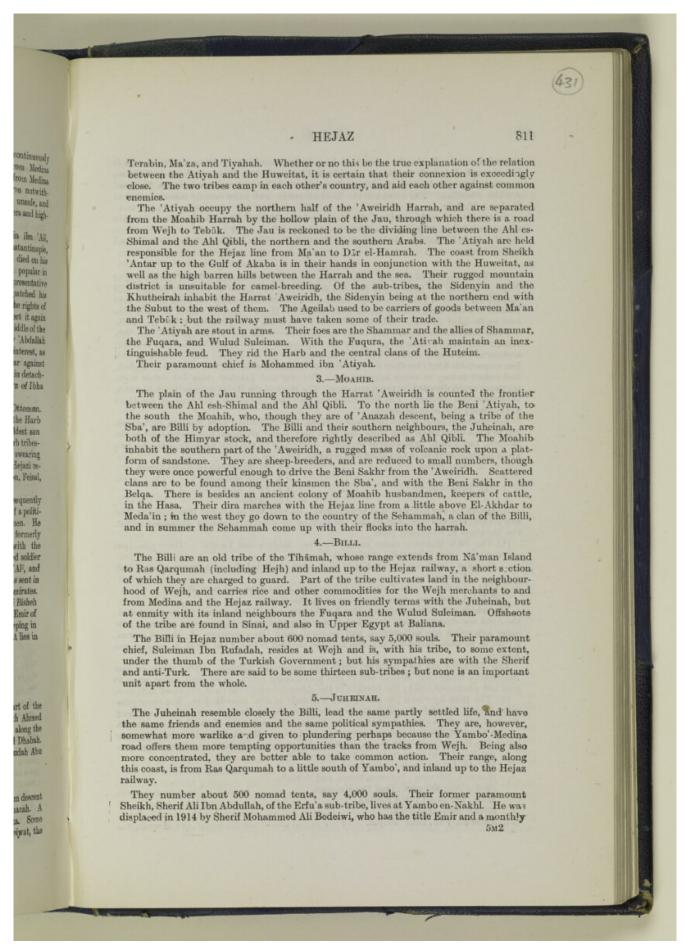
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [810] (865/1050)





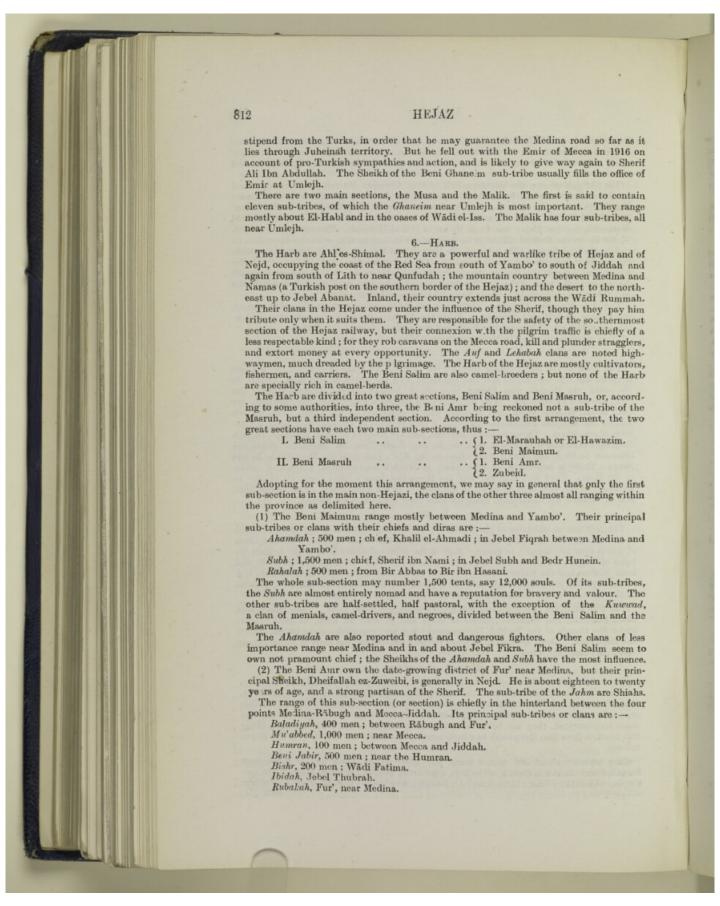
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [811] (866/1050)





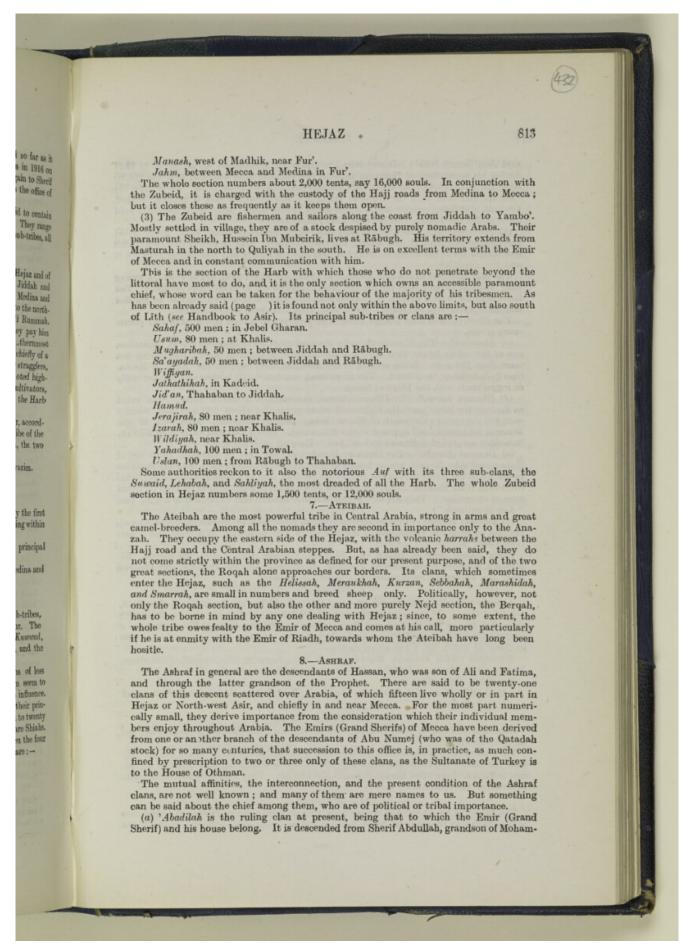
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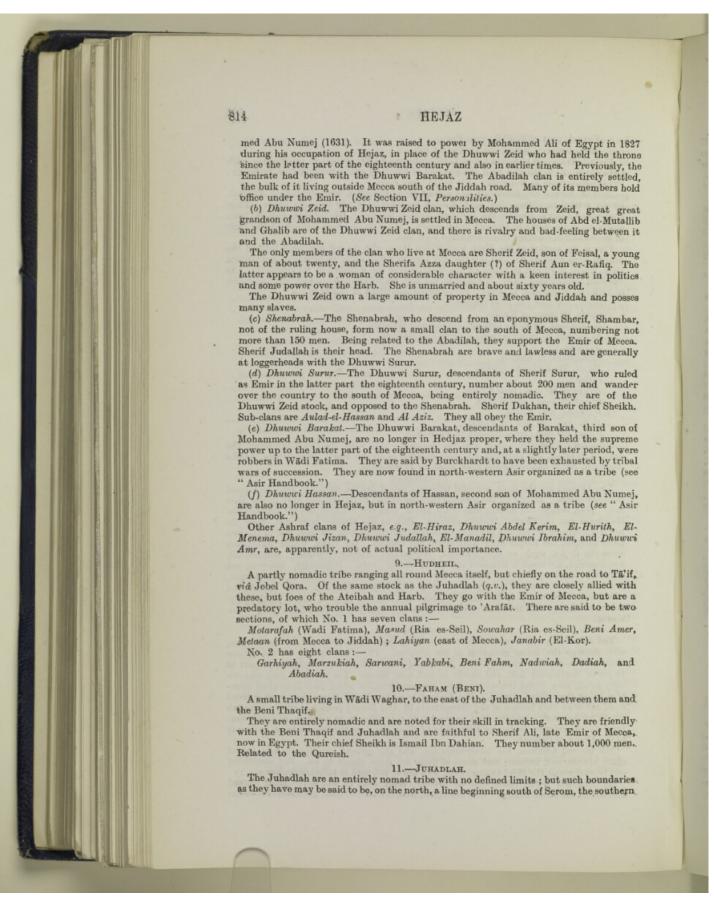
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [813] (868/1050)





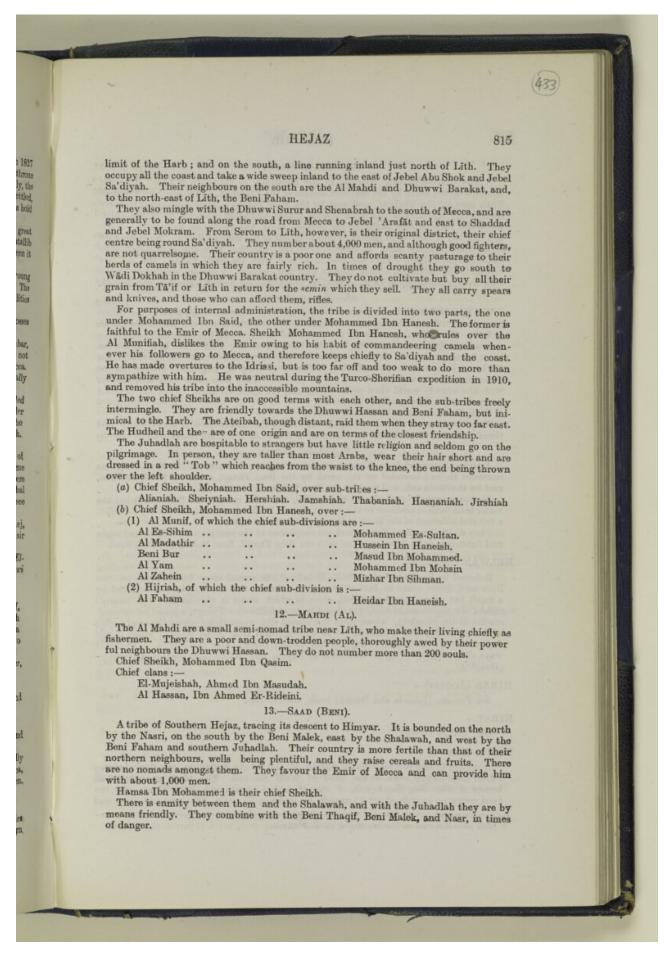
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [814] (869/1050)





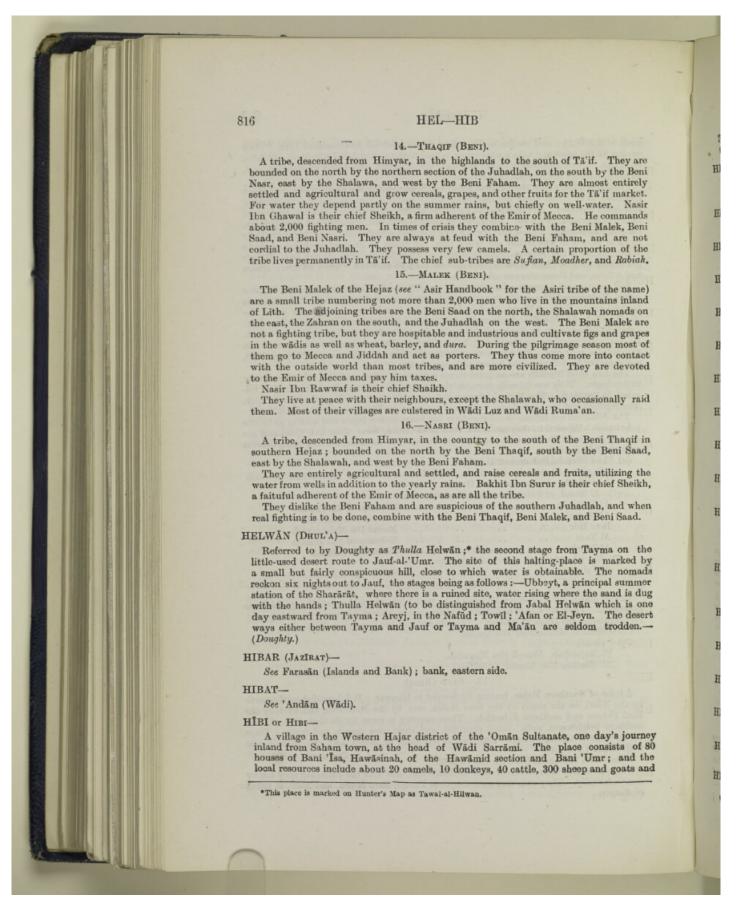
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [815] (870/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [816] (871/1050)



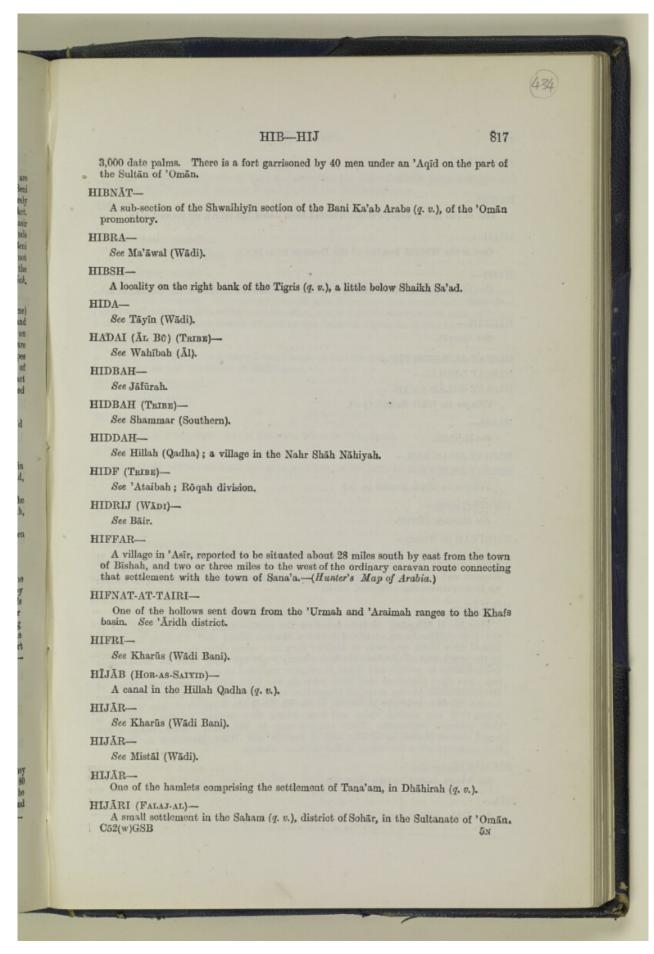


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'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [817] (872/1050)





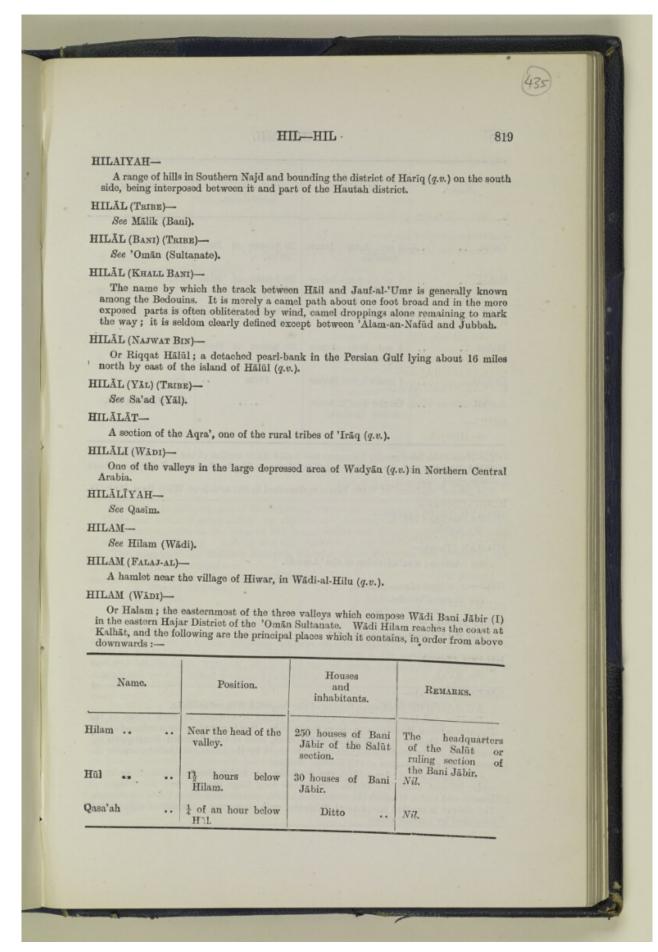
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [818] (873/1050)



818 HIJ—HIL
HIJĀRĪYAH— See Shāmīyah (Qadha).
HIJIRI— One of the minor valleys which descend from Jabal Aja (q. v.), on its east side.
HIJJI— One of the Widā'in families of the Dawāsir tribe (q.v.).
HIJJI— One of the sections of the Mutair tribe; see the Sahabah families of the Umwahah subdivision.
HIJRAH— See Quryāt.
HIJRAT-AL-BAKRIYĪN→ HIJRAT DIGHĀL—
HIJRAT WILĀD SA'AD— Villages in Wādi Samāil (q.v.).
HIJRI— See Hijrîyah.
HIJRAT-AD-DĀBAH— HIJRAT-AS-SUFA— Villages in Wādi Samāil (q. v.)
HIJRIS (TRIBE)— See Dawāsir (Tribe).
HIJRĪYAH (or Hijri)— A halting place in Hejāz on the inland route between Al-Madīnah and Mecca, and 71 miles south by east from the former place. It lies on a stony plain, near Wādī-al-Khunak and water can be obtained from some wells called Bīr Hārūn, a little further up that watercourse.—(Burton, 1853.)
HIKMĀN—
Singular is Hikmāni. A tribe found on the south-eastern coast of 'Omān, where the Barr-al-Hikmān or mainland between Masīrah island and Ghubbat Hashīsh is named after them, especially at Mahōt: they also occur along the coast for 40 miles to the south-west of Ghubbat Hashīsh. Sixty years ago they were an independent tribe, Ghāfiri in politics and Sunni in religion, regarded as cognate with the Jannabah; but since that time they have partially lost their separate existence, those of Barr-al-Hikmān having attached themselves to the Bani Bū 'Ali, while others have become Hināwis under the protection of Shaikh Zāidā-bin-Khalīfah of Abu Dhabi, to
whom they pay annual visits and from whom they receive presents. Mahōt is their principal settlement. Their number may be 800 souls. Some Hikmān are found also at Murbāt in Dhufār and at Barkah and Wādi Manūmah in Rātinah
One authority gives the name of this tribe as 'Ukmān. HIKMĀN (BARR-AL-)— See 'Omān (south-eastern coast of).
HĪL— See Jābir (Wādi Bani) (II).

'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [819] (874/1050)









THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSONS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSONS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED	820	. П	IL—HIL	
	Name.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	REMARKS.
	Qa'ab	½ an hour below. Qasa'ah.	20 houses of Bani Jābir.	Nil.
	Sufun	3 of an hour below Qa'ab.	30 houses of Bani Jäbir.	Nil.
	Shūfi	½ an hour below Sufun.	40 houses of Bani Jābir.	Nil.
	Mahat	½ an hour below Shūfi.	20 houses of Bani Jābir.	Nû.
	Qōdhah	4 hours below Mahat	Ditto	Nil.
	Kalhāt	On the sea, 2 hours below Qodhah.		See article Kalhāt.
	See Ka'ab. HILBĀN (Tribe)—	sub-division of the 'Am	arāt.	
	See 'Anizah ; a HÏLI— See Baraimi (0			
	HĪLI— See Baraimi (O HILĪT (JABAL)—			
	HĪLI— See Baraimi (O HILĪT (JABAL)—	easis). ch-western district.		





TITT	LAH 821
	Māhiyah, which is of the 2nd class, in alpha-
Villages.	Tribes.
1. *Atābij	Āl Bū Sultān of the following sections:—
2. Bārmānah (headquarters of the Mudīr).	'Abdullah (Āl Bū), 'Anah (Āl Bū), 'Awaisāt,
3. Dūlāb,	Daghairāt, Darwish (Āl Bū);
4. Fanharah.	Gharān (Āl Bū), Hamdah (Āl Bū),
5. Garaita'ah.	Harīsh (Āl Bū), Husain 'Ali (Āl Bū),
6. Husain.	Janābiyīn, Khalil (Āl Bū),
7. Jam'iyāt.	Mariazah (Āl Bū), Sālih (Āl Bū),
8. Kuwaikhāt.	Samandar (Ål Bū), Saqar (Ål Bū),
9. Nukhailah.	Shakair (Āl Bū), Shāwi (Āl Bū),
10. Rawāshid.	Talabah (Āl Bū), Thābit (Āl Bū),
11. Sādah.	Zuwain (Āl Bū). Also Zubaid of the Jahaish section (Āl Bū Dadah and Āl Bū Sanaid sub-sections).
Euphrates opposite to the ruins of Babyle west of Hillah Town). 'Anānah was the The villages of the Mahāwīl Nāhiyah, Itribes are not specified:— 1. Ahmad (Battah). 2. Barnūn. 3. Jamjamah. 4. Khātūnīyah. 5. Kuwairish. Besides these there are the following villa Khān-al-Mahāwīl, Imām, and Manfīyah.	likewise of the 2nd class, are as below; the 10. 11. 12. 12. 13. 14. 15. 15. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16
. Villages,	Tribal sections.
 'Alāk. 'Alāwanah. Imām Hamzah (I) (see article Euphrates Khaikān-al-Kabīr (headquarters of the Mudīr). Khaikān-as-Saghir. 	





822		HILLAH		
Selling and anticipation	Villages.		Tribal sections.	
 6. Khashkhashiyah. 7. Mazidiyah. 8. Sa'air (Abū). 9. Shurfat-as-Saghira 	h.	Mansür Samand	l (Āl Bū), (Āl Bū), (Āl Bū),	h, all of whom are
I. 'Abaid (J 2. 'Afaināt. 3. Busairah. 4. Dablah (h 5. Ghalais. The tribes inhab Mansūr, Shaghab, S exception of the K Janābiyīn, Wisāmal Population.—The Of these it is believe madans, and 500 Je Resources.—The c official enumeration Nāhiyah of Bā ,, Kh ,, Ma ;, Ma	adidat-al-Hājj-). leadquarters of the line Nāhiya hukar, 'Umr Langhazā'il, are sub-sh and Zubaid of the fixed population de that about 48,50 kms. chief products of the date palmermanah lama Nahr Shāh, is of Villages. e Mudīr). sa'idīyah. sh are the Jama g, and 'Uwiadiya ections of the to the Khafājah and of the Hillah Q; 00 are Shi'ah Mul the district are da as appears to ha s, or, with those thorses, donkeys ce grows wild.	6. Hiddah. 7. Huwaish-as-S 8. Janājah. 9. Ma'aimarah. 0. Rashīdīyah. i'āt, Jawāzarīyal n, all of whom wo Jabūr sections ar adha is estimated ammadans, 26,0 ates, wheat and l ve given the foll of Hillah Town, s, camels, cattle,	nd contains these aiyid. h, Khazā'il, Ban perhaps, with the so of the Zubaid. ealso found. d at 75,000 souls. 00 Sunni Muhambarley. A recent lowing results:— Trees. 146,329 12,538 4,207 57,026 48,488 of about 333,000 buffaloes, sheep	
order:— Bārmānah.	Khawās.	Mahāwīl.	Mamdühīyah.	Nahr Shāh.
1. Bārmānah,	1. Khawās.	Those appa-	1. Abu Chu-	1. Abu Zawā-
2. Fanharah.	2. Mahnāwī- yah,	rently of Mahāwīl, Khātūnīyah,	māq. 2. 'Awādil.	yah. 2. 'Aliyah.





			HILLAH		823	
Bá	ārmānah.	Khawās.	Mahāwil.	Mamdūhīyah.	Nahr Shāh.	
3. Ghuna 4. Hasan 5. Mishai	(Āl Bū).	3. Sātūrīyah. 4. Tahmāsīyah. 5. Tājīyah.	Nil and Wardiyah mentioned in the article on the river Euphrates.	3. Badhal. 4. Bāsihiyah, 5. Horas-Saiyid Hījāb. 6. Kadas, 7. 'Othmānī-yah. 8. Rūbiyanah. 9. Shūmli, 10. Shuwaimli, 11. Zu'ailāwi,	yah. 7. Haqāniyah. 8. Hor - al- Hindiyah.	
			Sale in save of the grant of th	Vantaged on de consultat en con	15. Jōb. 16. Manāsīm Sālih. 17. Multahī-yah. 18. Nahr Saif. 19. Rustamī-yah. 20. Shabābī-yah. 21. Zarūfīyah. Besides these there are eight others of which the	

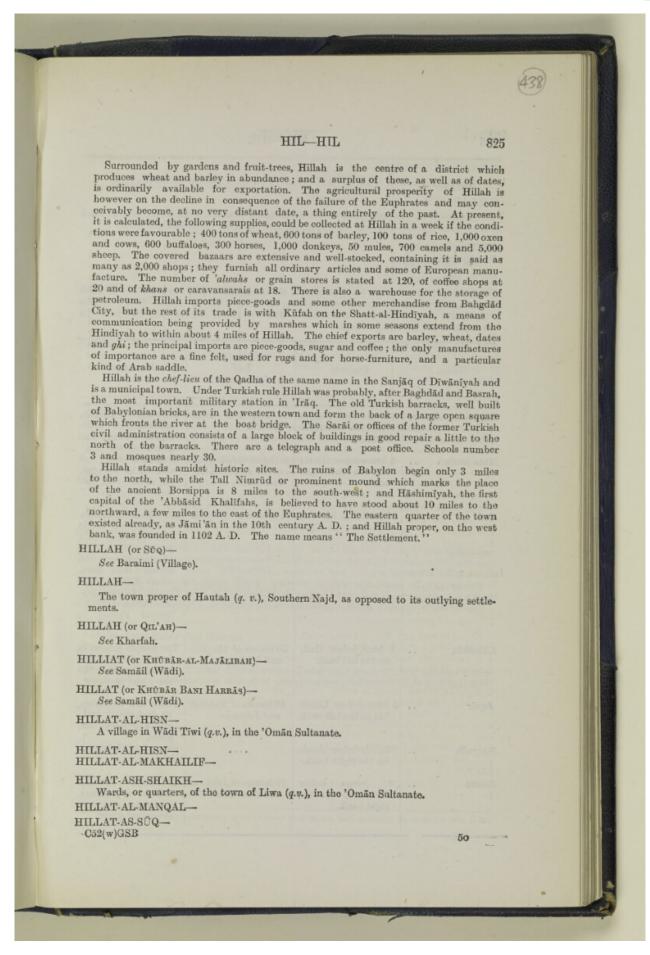




824 HILLAH			
Bārmānah. Khawās. Mahāwīl	l. Mamdühiyah, Nahr Shāh.		
	not been ascertained, making 29 in all. Thirteen of them take directly out of the Euphrates and 16 out of the Nahi Shāh, which gives its name to the Nāhi yah.		
Administration.—Hillah is a Qadha of the 1st class; it consists of a headqua Nāhīyah of Hillah and of the 4 rural Nāhīyahs (already mentioned) of Bārmānah, Kha Mahāwīl, Mamdūhīyah and Nahr Shāh, each of which was governed by a Mudīr. relative positions of the Nāhīyahs are not altogether certain, but Khawās is evidupon the west side of the Euphrates immediately above Hillah Town, while Mal apparently extends up the eastern bank from Hillah Town to the northern limit of Qadha. The Nāhīyahs of Bārmānah and Mamdūhīyah seem to succeed one anoth this order on the left bank of the Euphrates below Hillah Town, Nahr Shāh being proposite to both of them on the other side of the river. The Turkish Dāirat-as-Sanīyah formerly owned various estates in the Qadha; at them are the Muqāta'ahs or tracts of Abu'Arāis, Abu Gharq, 'Ilāj, Umm-al-Hawa, land Yūsufīyah. They are said to be cultivated by Arabs of the Ma'adān tribe, an all situated in the lower part of the Khawās Nāhiyah and watered from the Sha Hindīyah.			
One of the most important towns of 'Irāq a both banks of the Euphrates about 30 miles below course of the river above Dīwānīyah Town. A ra a service of public conveyances connect it with B The principal part of the town, called Shāmīy. Syrian desert), stands on the right bank of the r 100 yards wide, and is connected with the eas situated in Mesopotamia), by a bridge of 15 boa entirely dry, and the people of Hillah obtain the in it to an average depth of 3 feet. Both parts of ancient bricks dug up on the adjacent site of Bal tural interest belong to the western quarter, name a mosque called the Māsjid-ash-Shams outside the Karbala. The town of Hillah stands towards the of date trees that fringes the banks of the Euphra that the town itself possesses 65,000 palms and 333,000.	Musaiyib and perhaps 65 miles by the bad, unmade but fit for driving, and saghdad City about 60 miles distant. The care to the civer, of which the bed is here about the portion, called Jazīrah (because its. In summer the river bed is nowned the compared to the control of the town are largely constructed obylon; the only features of architecture at all minaret in the centre are north-western gate on the road the upper end of a magnificent stretcates for some 30 miles; it is estimate		

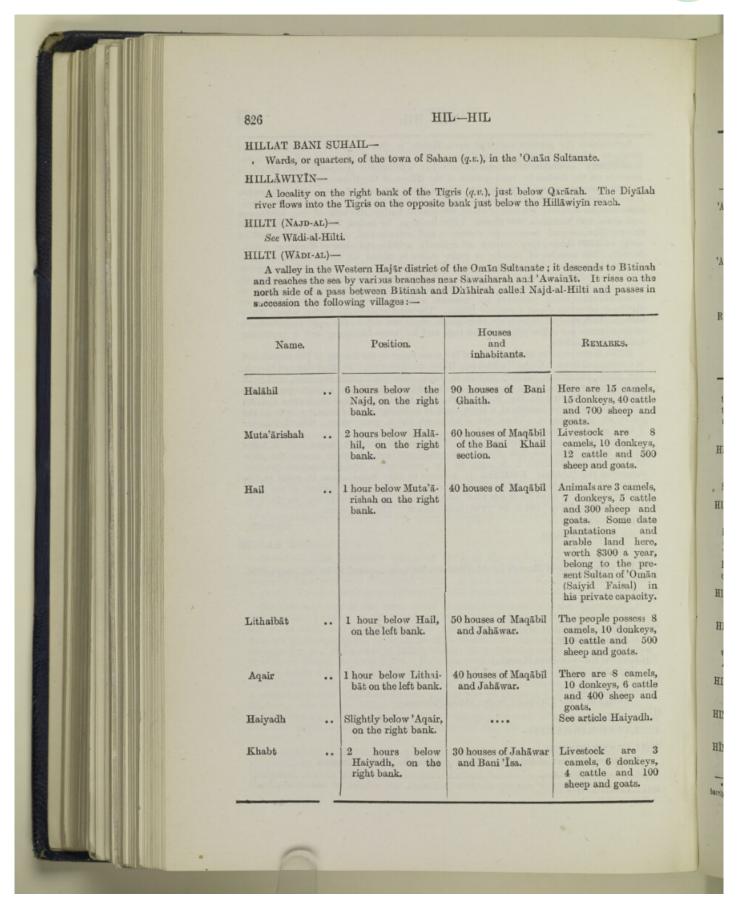
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [825] (880/1050)











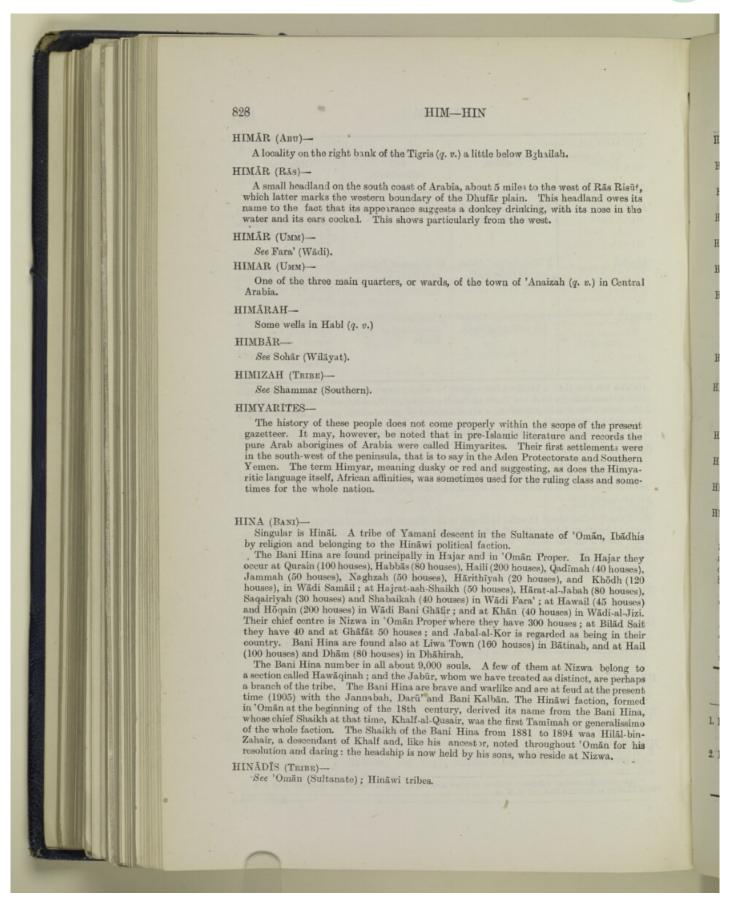
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [827] (882/1050)



Name. Position. inha	louses and REMARKS. abitants. s of Jahāwar Animals are 5
	camels, 8 donkeys, 7 cattle and 30 sheep and goats.
'Abailah I hour below 'Ablah on the right bank. 10 house and Ba	s of Jahāwar There are 2 camels, ni 'Īsa. 5 donkeys, 5 cattle and 200 sheep and goats.
	ermanent en- ent of shep- and from this point across Bātinah to the sea is reckoned 12 hours.*
A small valley about 12 miles in length in the Masq it runs from south to north and enters Wādi Maih from e mile from the coast. Wādi-al-Hilu contains Yiti, and Hilu, 2 miles above Hiwar: both are on 10 houses of Bani Battāsh of the Ma'āshirah section of 8 houses of Ma'āshirah, owned by a Hindu of Masc HILWAH— Village and valley; see Hautah.	om the east just below Yiti and only two villages Hiwar, 2 miles above the right bank. Hiwar consists of the right bank. Hiwar consists of
A p'ace in western Central Arabia, on the Qasim wards of 'Arf. The route at this place passes betw 1908.)	Hajj route 6 hours' journe 7 north- een hills.—(Persian Gulf Gazetteer,
HILYAU— See Khatam. HIMAMT— See Samāil (Wādi).	
HĪMĀN (UMM-AL)—	

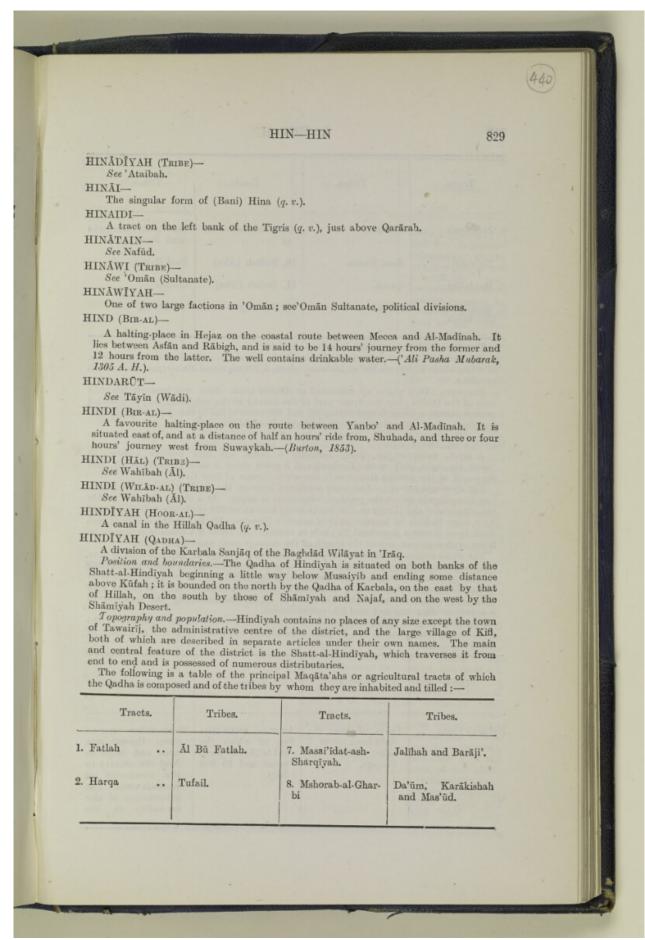
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [828] (883/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [829] (884/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [830] (885/1050)



MAINI	830	HIN	DĨYAH	
		1		
	Tracts.	Tribes.	Tracts.	Tribes.
	3. Janājīyah	Janājah.	9. Mshorab-ash-Shar qi	'Āmirīyah, Bani Sadd and Bani Taraf.
	4. Ka'abūri	Bani Hasan.	10. Nafāsh (Abu)	Bani Hasan.
	5. Manfahān	Qarait.	11. Robah (Abu)	Qarait.
	6. Masai'idat-al- Gharbiyah.	Jalihah.	12. Zubailiyah	'Amirīyah.
	Population.—The of whom about 89, are Jews. Resources.—Date crop of the Qadha town, formerly man by other cereals. HINDÎYAH (Shatt A great water leaves the right be draws off at the part of the Hindiyah be yah immediately the entrance of the by a large Saddah work there is now lower or downstream The water rushe the wings, and a capable of the Hindiyah as shops and cafes; a superintending Topography of the support of the	e palms are estimated a ; but the upper part of rshy, is now drying up, There is nothing remark the control of the Euphrates are sent time nearly the arrage.—The angle control of bifure Hindiyah, the banks in or barrage built of m a gap about 20 yards i am aspect the length of sin a rapid—almost in leep whirlpool is thus feen may often be seen. It the barrage: on the ron the left bank are angineer and his estable Hindiyah proper.—The second of the second of the left bank are angineer and his estable Hindiyah proper.—The	an of the district is extinadans, 5,500 are Sunni lat 400,000 trees. Rice of the district in the neighborhood in the place of rice in table about the livestock of the district in the neighborhood in the livestock of the district in the neighborhood in the livestock of the district in the livestock of the district in the livestock of the livesto	Muhammadans and 500 was formerly the chief ghbourhood of Tawairij that part is being taken become a river: it es below Musaiyib, and river. hrates and the Hindi- short distance within rds apart, it is spanned in the centre of this a concave flexure in its ed 200 yards. e gap and trickles over e in which the dancing th stands on both sides re some 50 houses with dding the quarters of of the Hindiyah in the
	Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.
	Mshorab Canal	Takes off from the right bank about 7 miles below the barrage.	A canal, sometimes dry, of which the bed is 15 or 20 yards broad and 10 feet deep.	Much water runs to waste through this canal and helps to flood the country to the south-east of Karbala town. The substitution of rice for barley on the





	HIN	DĪYAH	831
Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.
After Soft State of S			lands irrigated by it and the progressive enlargement of the mouth which is unscientifically constructed are accountable for a gradual increase in the damage done by this canal. The protective works which have been necessitated are referred to in the article on Karbala Town.
Sulaimāniyah Village.	About 5 miles west of a point on the Hindiyah 8 miles below the barrage.	A village of about 40 mud huts, standing on a mound. The people own some buffaloes, sheep and donkeys, and some work as boatmen when the country in the neighbourhood is flooded. The donkeys are hired out to pilgrims to Karbala.	The route between Karbala Town and Tawairij passes the south side of this village at 6 miles from the former and 7 from the latter place. The Hor-al- Husainiyah extends away to the south- west of the village; and there are other swamps adjoining.
Dawaihiyah Canal	Takes off from the right bank about 2 miles below the Mashorab canal.	A canal about 25 yards wide with banks 7 or 8 feet high: in winter the water in it runs 3 or 4 feet deep. This canal goes to the south-west. The Dawaihīyah has a branch known as the Abul Khasāwi which communicates with the swamps adjoining Sulaimāniyah village.	Similar to the Mashorab canal above. Near this canal is a village, called Bani Sālah with cultivation of wheat and barley: the people, probably of the tribe so named, are about 200 souls. A little south of the canal is Umm Jamāl a village of 400 inhabitants who grow cereals, dates and melons. Also near the Dawaihīyah, but to the north of the Karbala-Tawairīj road are the villages of Saiyid Jodah and Bani 'Aufi; the





832	F	HINDĪYAH	
Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.
			former has 400, the latter 100 inhabitants. Here are poplar trees and cultivation of wheat, barley, māsh and millet: Bani 'Aufii has also a date grove. On both sides of the Dawaihiyah are the Maula tribe (400 souls), who own date groves and work as boatmen.
'Abd 'Auniyāt Canal	Takes off from the right bank about 3 miles below the Dawaihīyah canal.	A canal similar to the last, on which it apparently converges, for upon the Karbala-Tawairij road the two are less than 2 miles apart.	Similar to the Mshorab canal. Midway between the Dawalhīyah and the 'Abd 'Auniyāt, near the road is a village called Al Bū Sahwah of about 250 inhabitants: the people are gardeners, cultivators and boatmen. A mile and a half from Āl Bū Sahwah on the way to Tawairīj is Ibn 'Amtia small hamlet of market gardeners: and about 2 miles south-west of Tawairīj on a branch of the 'Abd 'Auniyāt is Rajībah, a place partly cultivated by the Jalīhah where there are some gardens.
Tawairij	Chiefly on the right bank, 1 mile below the 'Abd 'Auniyāt canal.	See article Tawairij	As Tawairij is approached wooding and cultivation increase upon the benks of the Hindiyah. At the town itself the stream is about 150 yards wide and





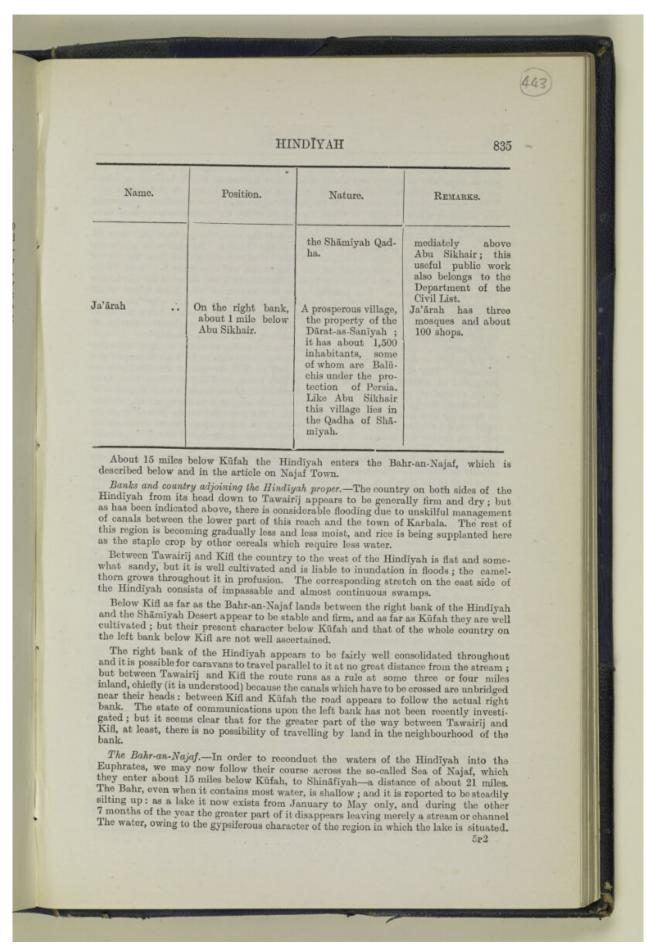
	HID	DĪYAH	833	
Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remares.	
Shatt-al-Mulla canal	Takes off from the right bank 3 or 4 miles below Tawairij.	A canal which, within a few miles of its head, is 40 yards wide and 8 feet deep. Not far from its head it throws off, from its right bank, a considerable distributary called Zibdīyah or Zibdīyāt which is about 12 yards wide and 3 feet deep. A little below the point of separation of the Zibdīyah there is a village of the Qarait tribe upon the Shatt-al-Mulla. On the left bank of the Hindīyah, opposite the Shatt-al-Mulla, and between Tawairīj and Hillah, is a tract of land known as Mahannāwīyah and watered by a canal of the same	is spanned by a boat bridge of 21 pontoons: here the water flows strong and deep between firm banks. This canal is said to curve round westwards and then southwards, passing close to Khān Hamad and Khān Musalla on the route from Karbala Town to Najaf Town and eventually rejoining the Hindīyah near (probably just above) Kūfah. In going from Najaf Town to Kifl this canal is crossed at about 7 miles from Najaf; at the crossing place it has easily sloping banks, runs about 50 yards wide and 2 feet deep, and is about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for the Hindīyah.	
Tall Nimrūd or Birs Nimrūd.	On the fet bank, 11 or 10 miles below the take-off of the Shatt-al-Mulla canal.	name: it produces wheat, barley, millet māsh and beans. A remarkable mound on which are Babylonian ruins. This is the ancient Borsippa.	A little way above Tall Nimrūd the left bank of the Hindīyah is broken by an inlet called Guss, Water leaving the Hindīyah by this opening forms a large lake or swamp between the Hindīyah and the road connecting Tawairij with Hillah Town. A part of this watery region is apparently called 'Aufi.	



834	HINDĪYAH			
Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.	
Kifl	On the left bank , 12 miles below Tall Nimrūd.	See article Kifl	The stream is 200 yards wide here, and there is much cultivation especially upon the right bank. About 3 miles below Kifl, near the right bank, is the village of 'Amrān consisting of a few Arab huts and 1 walled and fortified enclosure. The Abu Shūrah canal, which waters the Hor-ad-Dukhn tract and is noticed in the article on the Qadha of Najaf, takes off from the left bank in the same vicinity. About 4 miles below 'Amrān again is a place where the Hindiyah narrows down to about 80 yards; here the banks rise	
Kūfah	On the right bank, about 14 miles below Kifl.	See article Kūfah	100 feet above the water. At Kūfah, where there is a boat bridge of 16 pon-	
		At along an ode of a contract of the contract	toons, the Hindiyah is about 150 yards wide and flows in winter with a maximum depth of about 6 feet; but a quarter of a mile above the bridge the breadth of the stream is nearly twice as great.	
Abu Sikhair	On the right bank, about 12 miles below Kūfah.	The headquarters of a rich tract of coun- try, known as Mush- khāb, which be- longs to the Dāirat- as-Sanīyah. This place is situated in	The Dāirat-as-Sanīyah have an important station in a fort at this place. The head of the Hamīdīyah canal, running to Najaf town, is im-	

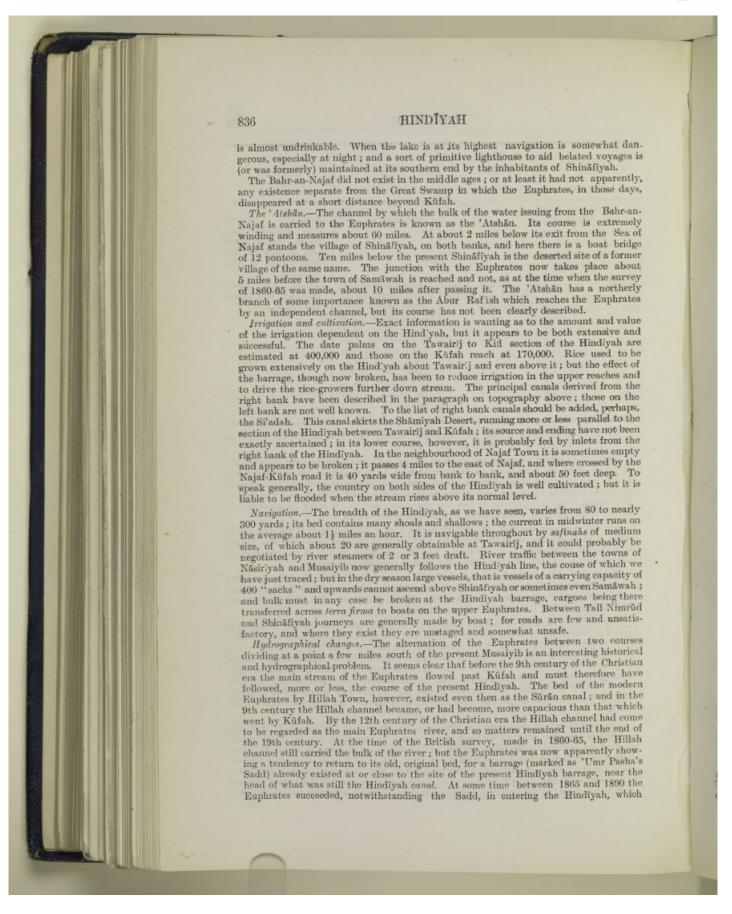






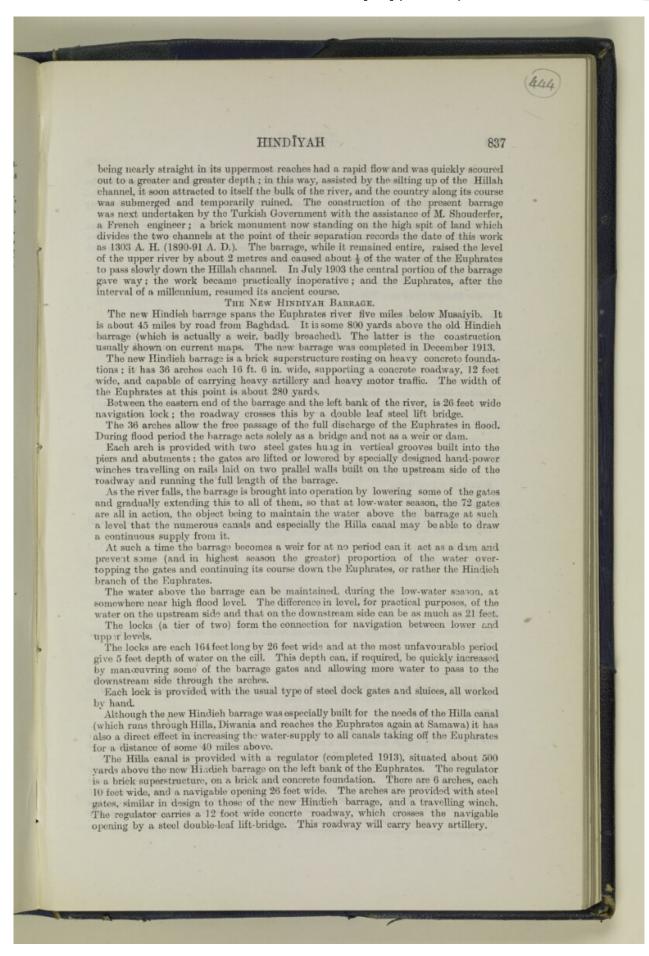






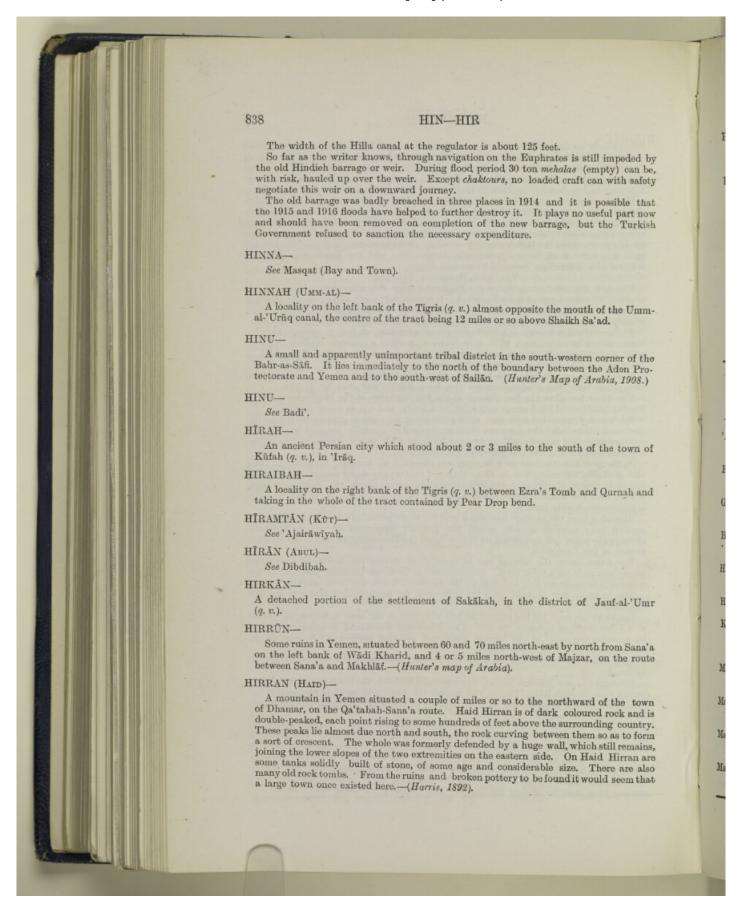
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [837] (892/1050)



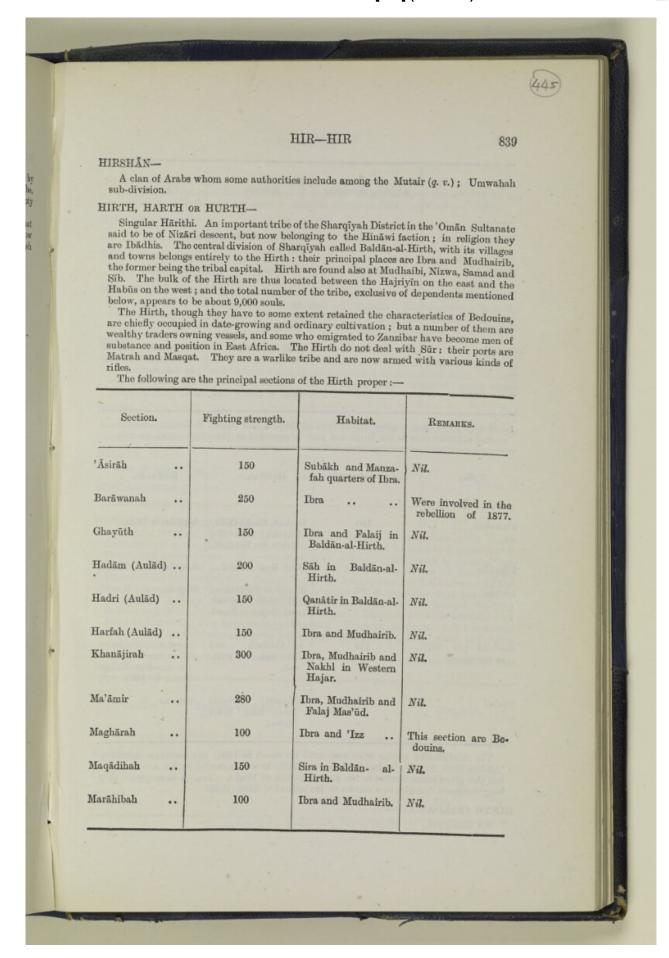


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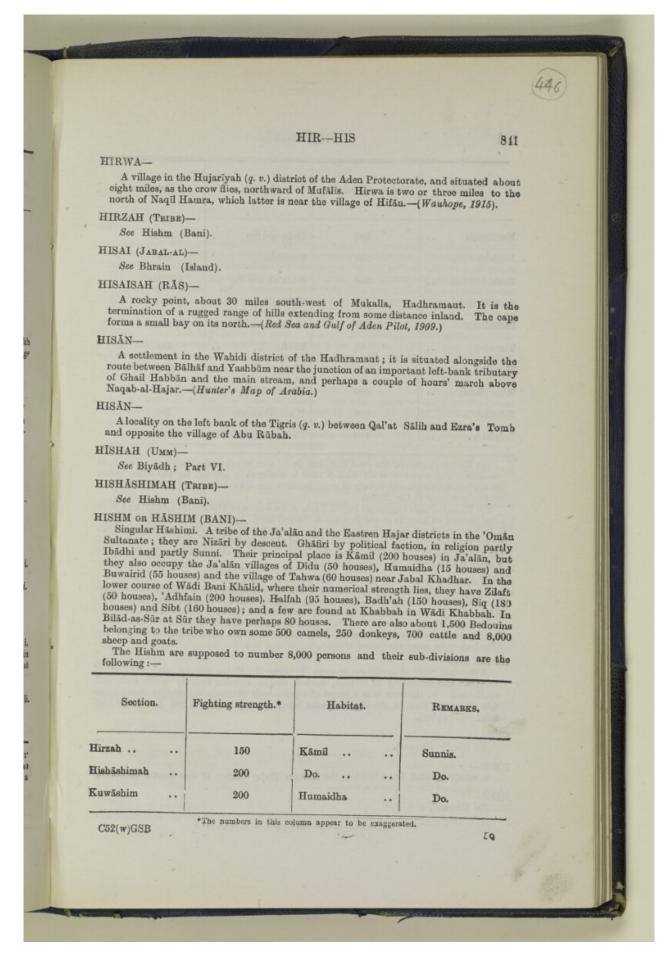
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [840] (895/1050)



840 HIRTH				
Section.	Eighting strength.	Habitat.	Remarks.	
Mashāhibah	150	Falaij in Baldān-al- Hirth.	Nil.	
Matāwabah	150	Ditto	Nil.	
Rashāshidah	200	Darīz and other places.	Nil.	
Saqūr	100	'Izz	Nit.	
Samrah	300	Qābil and Darīz	The principal Shaikh of the tribe belongs to this section.	
Sināu (Hāl)	300	Ibra	N·l.	
Dawakah	100	Barkah, Shakhākhīt, Rumais and Bū Mahār in Bātinah.	Singular is Dōki.	
Muwālik	500	Wādi Bani Khālid	Singular is Māliki.	
Nuwāfil	80	Mostly in Bātinah at Bū 'Abāli, Sha'ībah and Majiz-an-Nawā- fil.	Singular is Naufili.	
Rashaid (Al Bū) or Rawāshid,	170	At'Abbāsah and Khadhra in Bāti- nah.	Singular is Rashaidi Were implicated in the attack on Masqat Town in 1895.	
Shabul	280	Haiyadh, Sohār Town and Wādi Bōshar.	Singular is Shabli	
'Ali-bin-Nāsir, Sin has also given mu	nri, who had his home and trouble to the presence ought, now resides at 'Iz	ntil his death in 1896, that Qābil: he was succeed nt Sultān of 'Omān. 'Lez instead of Qābil (1905)	ed by his son 'Isa, who	

'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [841] (896/1050)





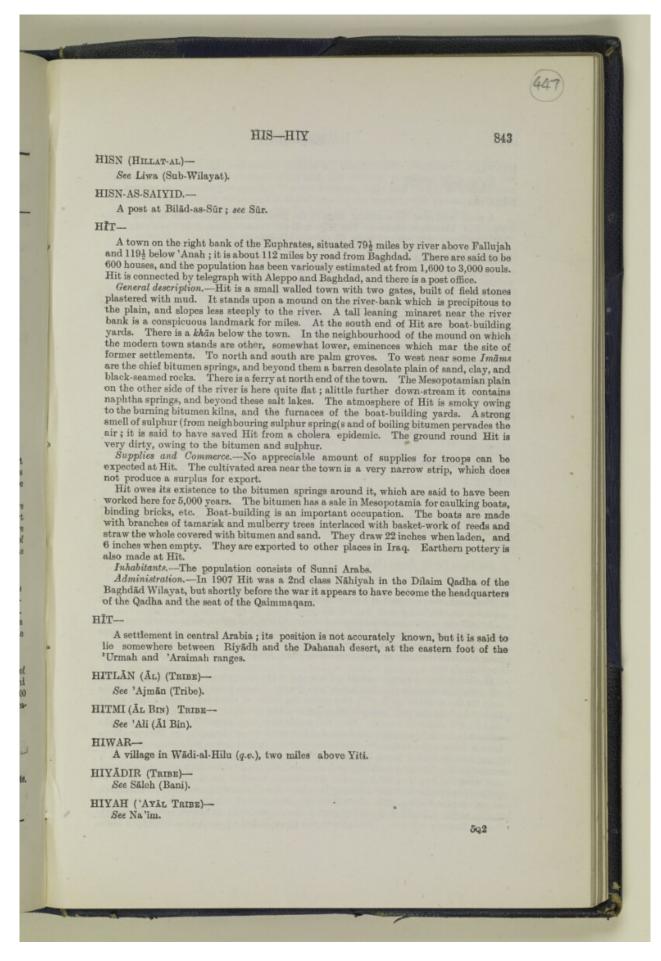




Section. Marāhibah	Fighting strength.*	Habitat.	REMARKS.
	300	Dīdu and Sīq	Sunnis.
Nāsir (Aulād)	200	Buwairid	Do.
Rāshid (Bani)	300	Badh'ah and Siq	Ibādhis.
Saif (Bani)	300	Halfah	Do.
Sarāhimah	200	'Adhfain and Sibt	Do.
Thuwāni	50	Zilaft	Do.
Tuwā'i	200	Sibt	Do.
'Umr (Bani)	400	Kāmil and Sīq	Do.
Zahaimiyin	200	Wādi Khabbah	Do.
Zaiyūd	150	Dīdu and Kāmil	Sunnis.
the Hishm are Sa' former resides at St former resides at St HISIB (Sha'īb)— A watercourse ir from the wells of F Khar. The Hisib the Infavourable year Leachman states the 'Anaizah tribe well HISMA (AL)— A desolate trace 'Aqabah and consouth-east. In the feet above the place the level.—(Doughty). HISN— See Dhufar (Pr	id-bin-Rāshīd and Sult Siq, the latter at Kāmil in north-eastern Arabia valuail and to drain into the corrent-bed is crossed by rs, at any rate, there is that in November, 1913 are encamped there. Set of sandstone country is sisting of strange, was he west it is a forest of ateau, the highest peak.	im of the Bani Bū Ali. ān-bin-Rāshid of the Bal. which appears to have its the Bahr-an-Najaf in the y the routes between Naja nust be a good deal of w. the whole of the Dahā between the Hejaz rail sted ranges running rou f square-built platform n as being perhaps nearly	origin some few miles same way as Wādi-al-band Jabal Shammar. ater in Sha'īb Hisib as mishah section of the laway and the Gulf of aghly north-west and nountains rising 2,000
HISN— A village in Wê HISN— See Mazāra'.	idi Dima (q.v.), in the E	astern Hajar district of	the 'Oman Sultanate

'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [843] (898/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [844] (899/1050)



HIY-HOD 814 HIYFAL-See Mabrah (Wādi). HIZA (AL)-A good well near the southern edge of the great Nafūd desert where in good years they find abundant pasture. The Hiza well lies east-north-east of Tayma and at a distance from that oasis of some 35 miles .- (Doughty). HIZAIYIM (BAIT TRIBE)-See Ka'ab. HIZAM-A village in Yemen, about 42 miles north-east of Sana a, and 5 miles to the west of the Sana'a-Riyadh route. - (Hunter's Map of Arabia, 1908.) A village in south-western Arabia on the edge of the Bahr-as-Sāfi desert and some five miles from Mārib (q.v.). HIZMĀN (TRIBE)-See 'Ataibah ; Roqah division. HIZWAH-See 'Aridh (District). HIZWAH-See Mutair tribe; Hawamil section of the Aulad Wasil. A mountain village, in Yemen, which according to Hunter's map is a mile or two to the south of 'Artaz, which is the northern junction of the alternative routes from Qa'tabah to Sana'a. This place is probably identical with Esias, shown on Maunsell's map as being about 8 miles south of Sana a. See Jäbir (Wādi Bani) (II). HODAIDAH-Hodaidah, the only part of Yemen having any considerable commercial importance, is situated on the Red Sea in lat. 14° 47′ N.

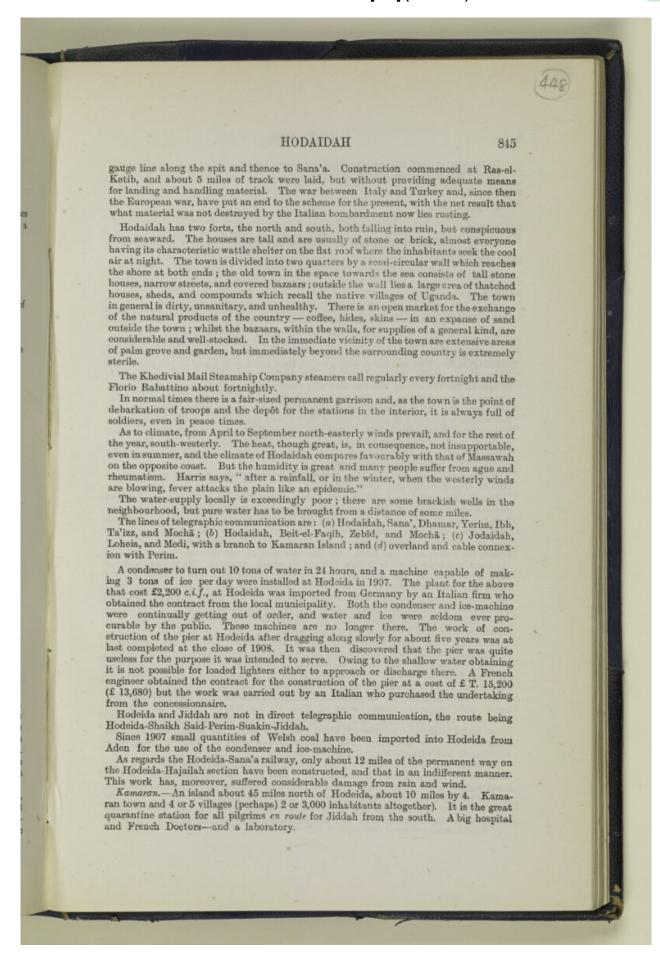
In 1897 the population was estimated at over 50,000, but no census has ever been taken. Bury, 1913, estimates it at 42,000, including a British Indian community of about 1,000 and 100 Europeans, mostly Greeks, who have shops. Somalis, Abyssinians and Arabs from the Hadhramaut are very numerous; but Arabs from the inland highlands are surprisingly few. Hodaidah has no quay or wharfage, nor any of the conveniences of a trading port; the old primitive wooden pier has fallen into decay. There is a small harbour, available only for the smallest craft, with two projecting moles of stone (each with a light about 15 feet high at the end) and a breakwater and two entrances, of which the northern is slightly the easier of access. After the moles were constructed it was found that the water was not deep enough to allow loaded lighters to come alongside, so the stevedores have to wade, and merchandise for shipment or just landed is dumped down on the beach. Large vessels anchor about 2½ miles off in four fathoms; merchandise is transferred in native craft. Landing is difficult and, at times, impossible with the wind between south and west. The Ottoman Government conceived a scheme for constructing a harbour for Hodaidah, about 10 miles to the north, where there is a deep natural inlet protected by a long spit known as Ras el-Ketib, and this was part of a larger undertaking known as the Hodaidah-Sana'ā Railway scheme. The harbour was to be linked up with Hodaidah by a metre

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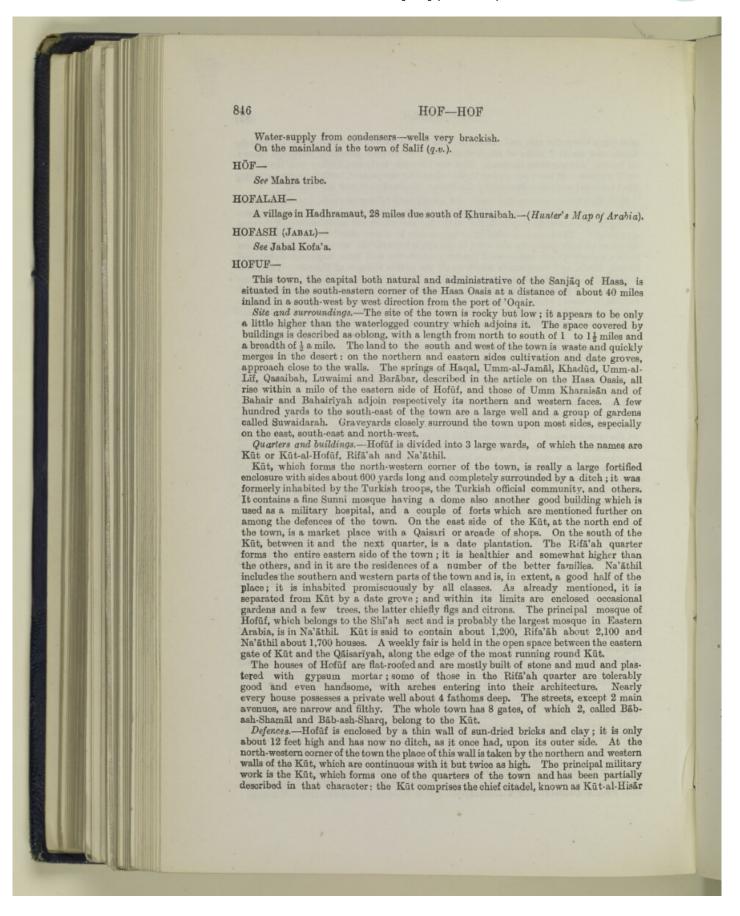
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [845] (900/1050)





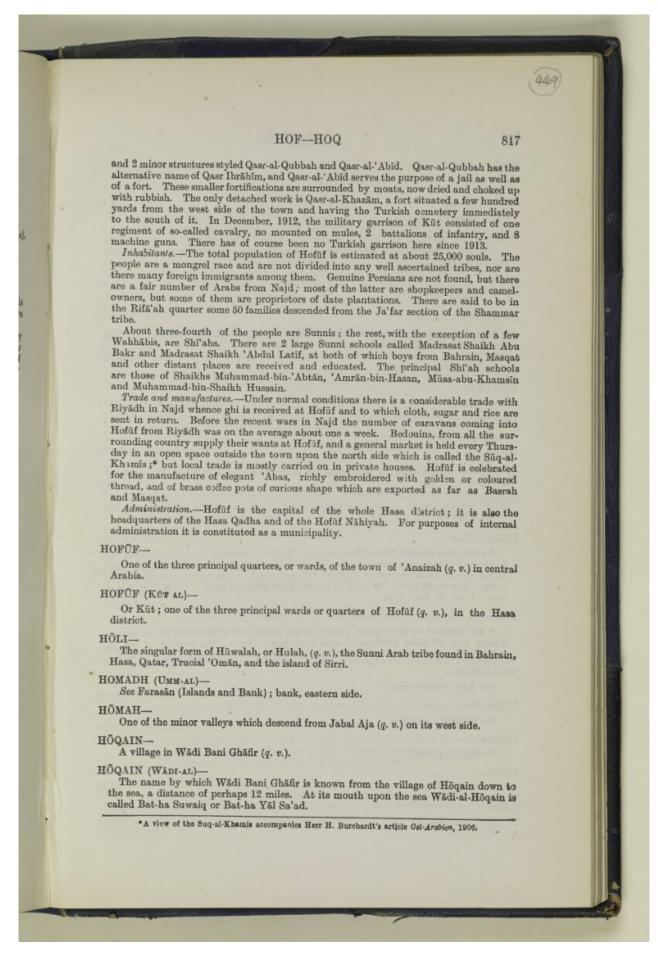
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [846] (901/1050)





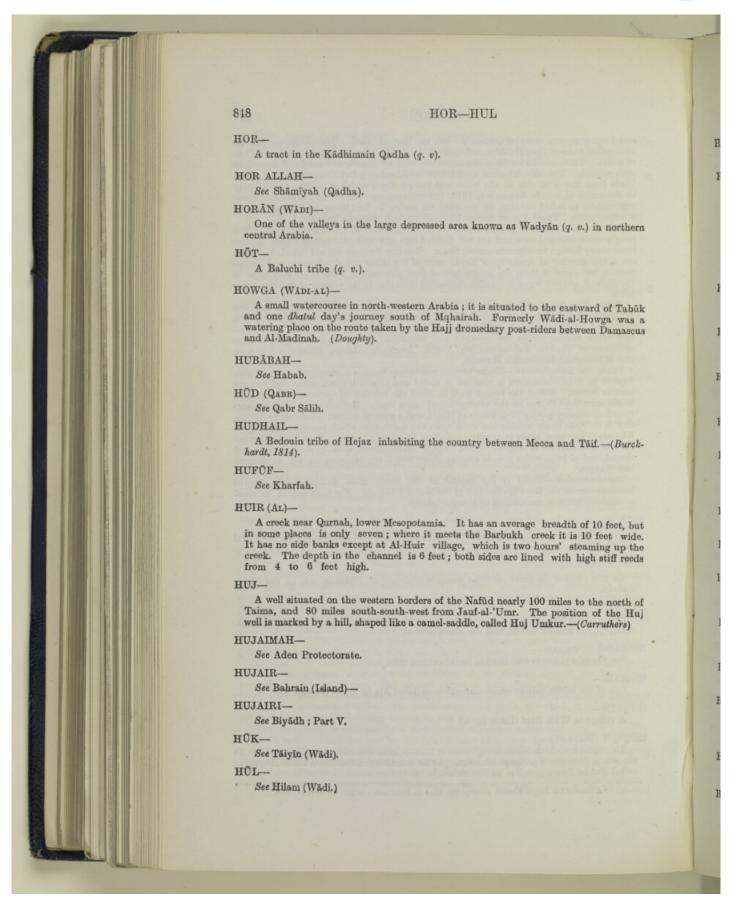
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [847] (902/1050)





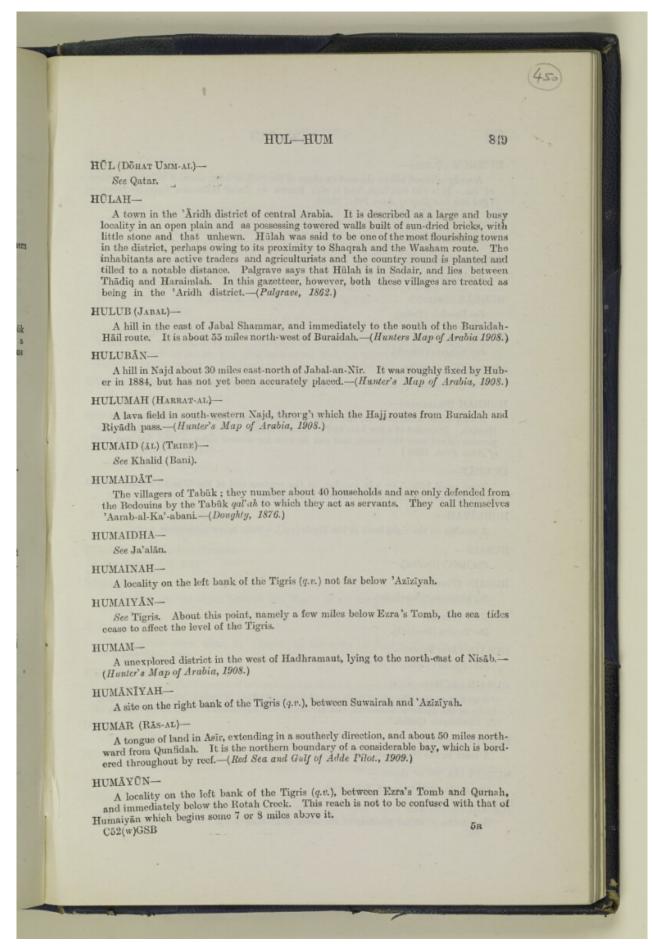
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [848] (903/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [849] (904/1050)





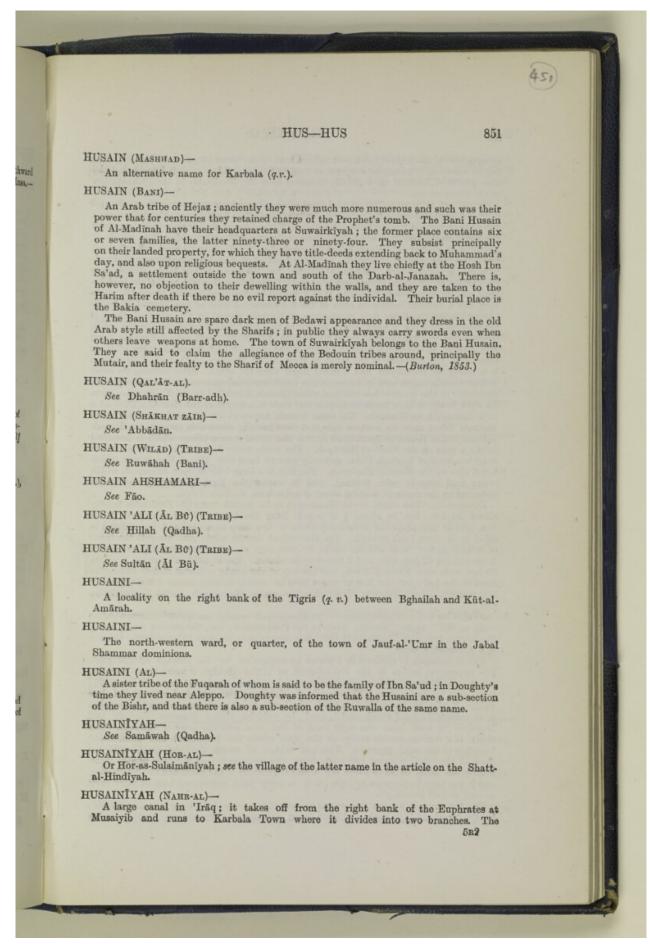
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [850] (905/1050)



711111111111111111111111111111111111111	
	850 HUM—HUS
	HUMMUM (Bluff)— A wedge-shaped hill on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Suez, about 3 miles northward of Tor. It is 840 feet high, and is also known as Jabal Hammam Saiyidni Musa.— (Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1909).
	HUMSI— See Ruūs-al-Jibāl.
The same of the sa	HÜNÄN (UMM-AL)—
	See 'Adān.
	HUQBĀN (Tribe)— See Dawāsir (Tribe).
	HÜRAH— See Bahrain (Island).
	HŪRAH BARGHAH—
	The Arab name for the hill near Sohār $(q.v.)$, which Europeans call Sohār Peak.
	HURBAH (SHAIKHAH)—
	A very small settlement on the coast of Hadhramaut, about 27 miles eastward of Hautah. It consist of a few huts and an ancient shrine, which being whitened is a conspicuous object near the beach, and can be seen for several miles.— (Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1909.)
	HURBĀT—
	Some small hills, 3 or 4 in number, at the western end of the Warai'ah tract (qv .), on the southern confines of the Kuwait principality.
	HURRÎYAH—
	A locality on the right bank of the Tigris (q.v.), a little below cetesiphon.
	HUSAIN— See Hillah (Qadha),
	HUSAIN (Tribe)—
	See Shammar (Southern).
	HUSAIN (Tribe)—
	See Tamīm (Bani) (I).
	HUSAIN (ĀL) (TRIBE)— See 'Ajmān (Tribe).
	HUSAIN (ĀL Bō)—
	A section of the Dhawālim tribe, one of the rural tribes of 'Irāq (q v.). They are found chiefly in the qadha of Samāwah, and are not to be confounded with the Āl Bū Husain of the Dīwānīyah Qadha.
	HUSAIN (ĀL BŪ)— A tract in the Samāwah Qadha (q.v.).
	HUSAIN (ĀL BŪ or Bani) —
	One of the rural tribes of 'Iraq (q.v.).
	HUSAIN (FARIQ ĀL)— One of the principal quarters of the town of Hautah $(q \ v)$.

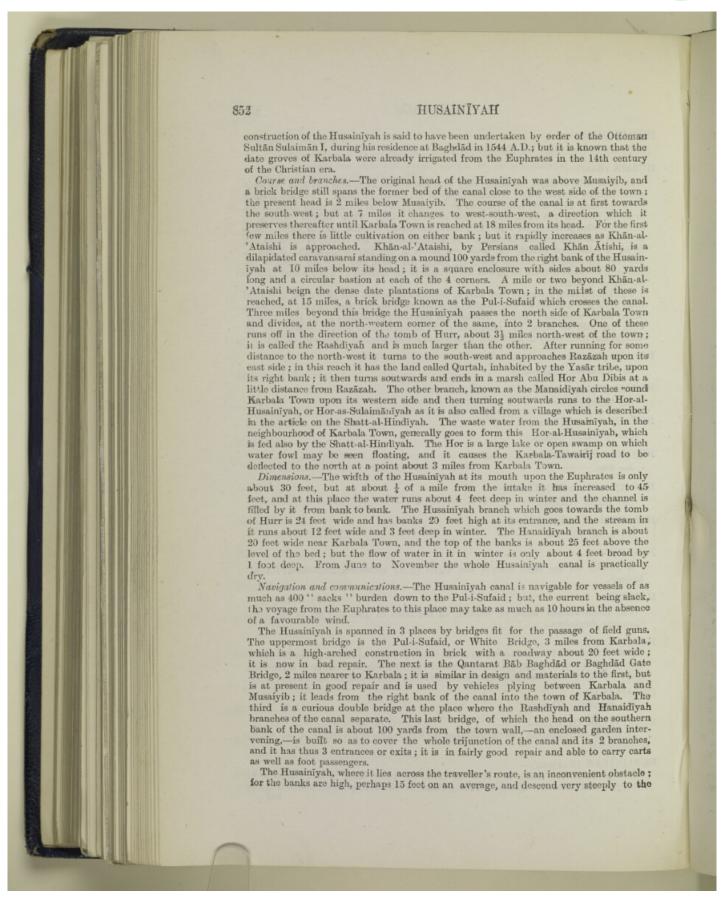
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [851] (906/1050)





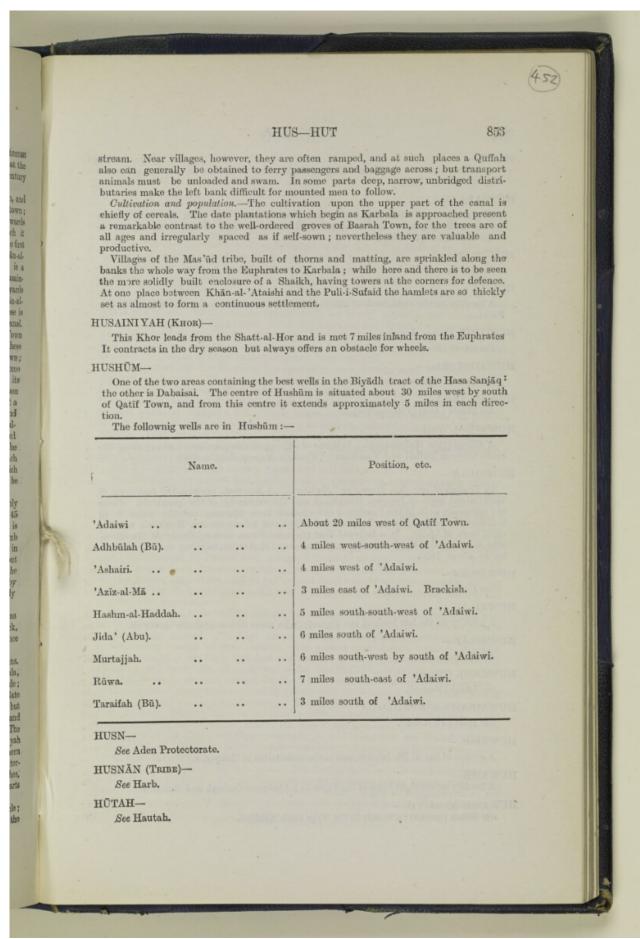
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [852] (907/1050)





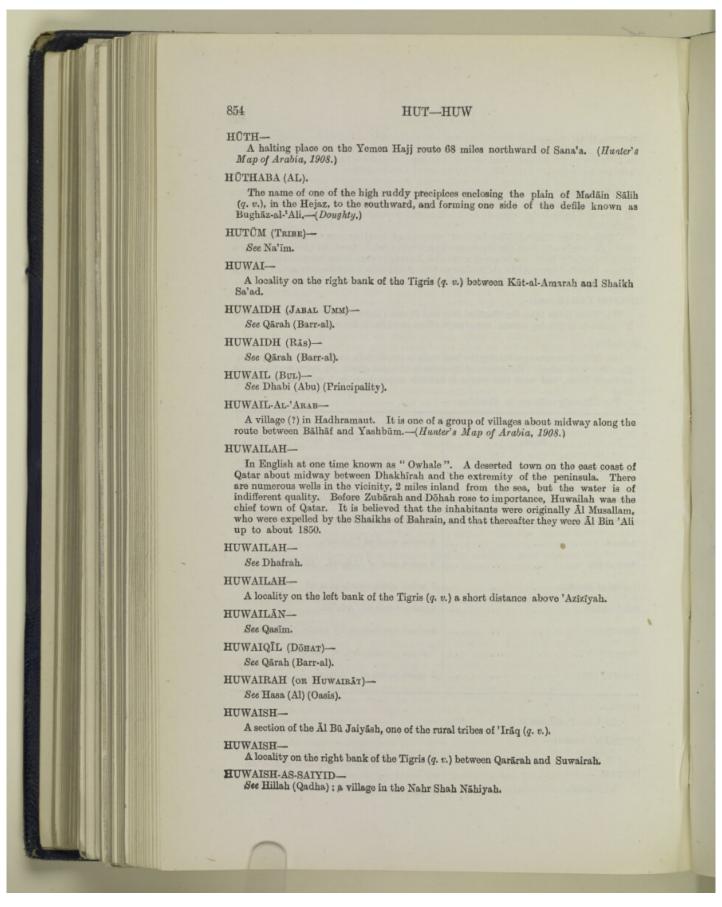
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [853] (908/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [854] (909/1050)

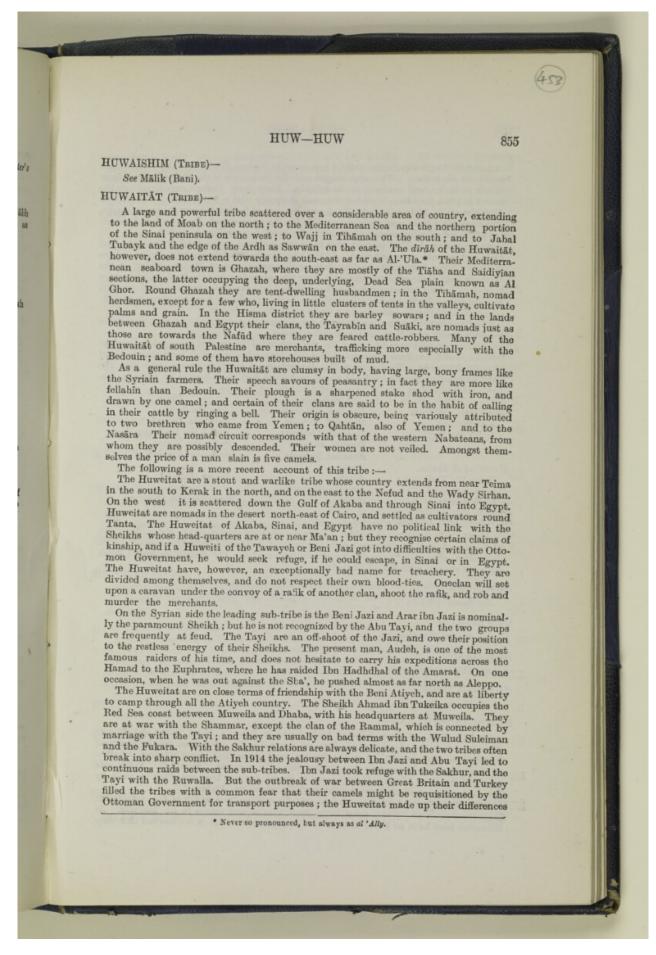




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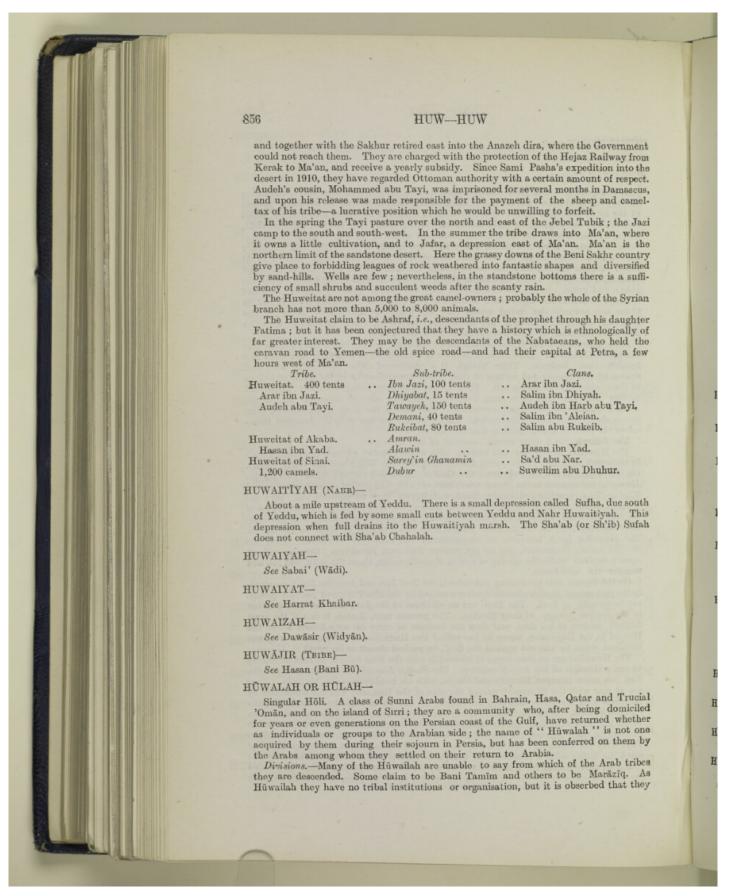
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [855] (910/1050)





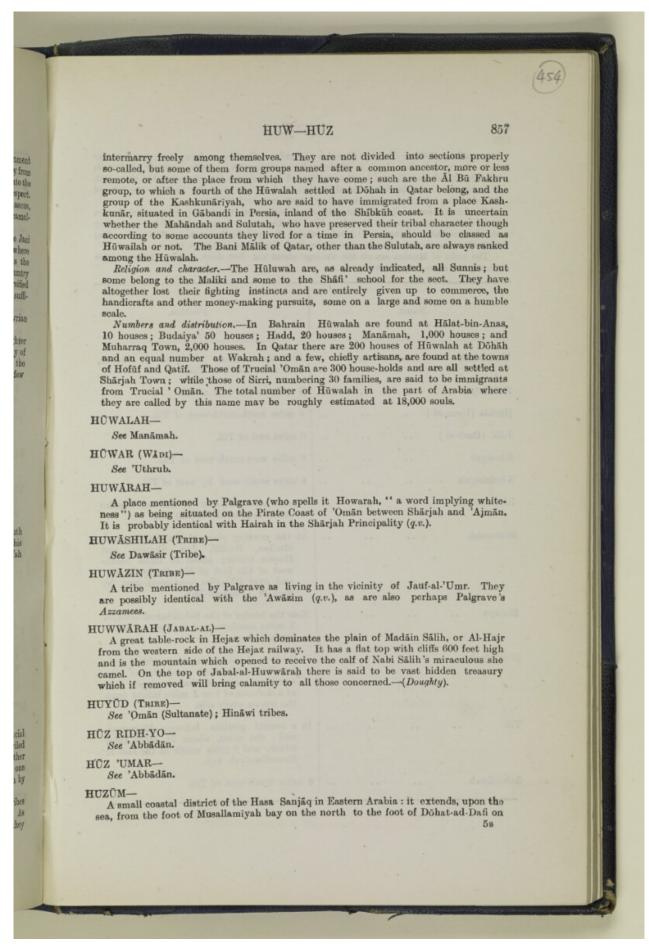
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [856] (911/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [857] (912/1050)





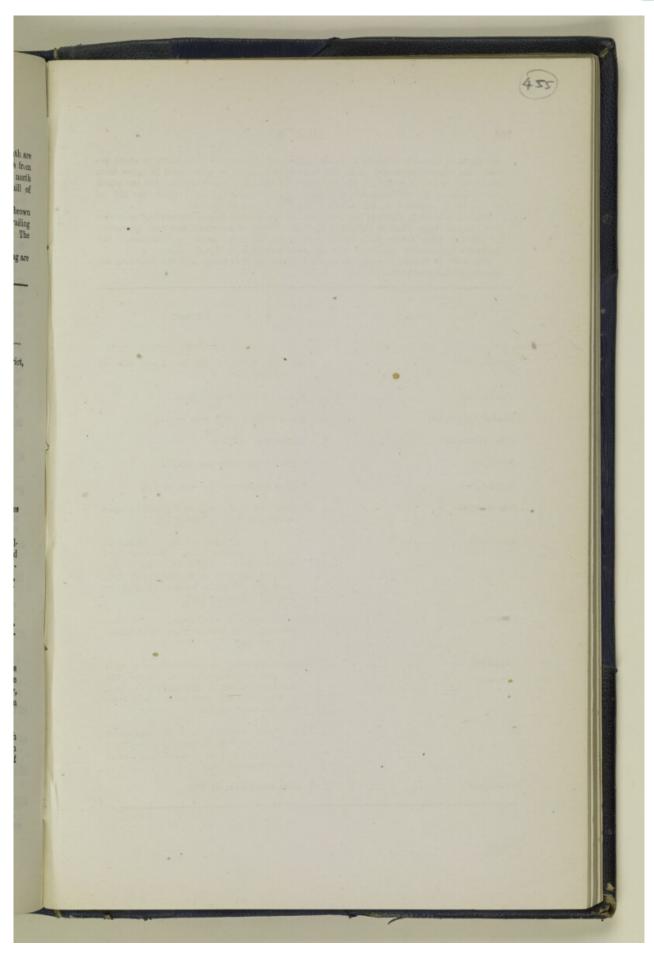




858			н	UZŨM
the south, a distaless. Its western the coast, where it is bounded by Murair being sit. Huzum is a sal and darker that shrubs are 'Abal Bedouins frequen	bounda e it is mo y the Sa uated on ndy distr n that o 'Adhar ting Hu (uzum ar	ry is at bet by the bakhat- the bou- ciet, but of Biyad and Ar azum are se on the	miles; the we distributed al-Mutandary without the tah, we of the	inland its dimensions from north to south are rells of Mistannah, a little over 20 miles from cets of Radāif and Jau Shamīn. On the north āya, and on the south by Biyādh, the hill of between it and the latter. ut hillocks, and its colour is described as brown as Markh tree is common, and the prevailing thile the principal grass is Thāmam. The Bani Khālid and 'Ajmān tribes. age about six feet deep, and the following are
1	lame.			Position.
'Ayāshīyah				Near the southern border of the district, 6 miles south of Tūi.
Fuhūmīyah				8 miles south-west of Tüi.
Hāshāt (Umm-al-)				4 miles north-north-west of Tüi.
Jida' (Darb-al·)				6 miles east of Tüi.
Khasiyah				6 miles west-north-west of Tūi.
Khufairiyah				8 miles south-west by west of Tūi.
Khursānīyah				7 miles east-south-east of Tüi and 7 miles north-west of the Murair hill.
Mistannah				At the meeting place of the Sabákhat-al- Mutāya, Radāif, Jau Shamīn and Huzūm tracts; about 16 miles south- west of the foot of Musallamīyah bay, and over 30 miles west-north-west by west of Dōhat-ad-Dafi.
Mutāya				Near the border of the Sabákhat-al-Mutāya, 3 miles south-west of the foot of Musal- lamīyah bay.
Nuqūriyah		oy blue		In the base of the promontory which ends in Rās-al-Abkharah and forms the southern point of Mussalamīyah bay, at a distance of 1 or 2 miles inland from the sea on every side.
Tāi				In a central position between Mistannah and the coast, about 21 miles from either, and 8 miles south of the foot of Mussallamiyah bay.
Zabaidīyah				6 miles south-west of Tūi.
To be the same	Lie in		Jane.	attend year degradate of the second and

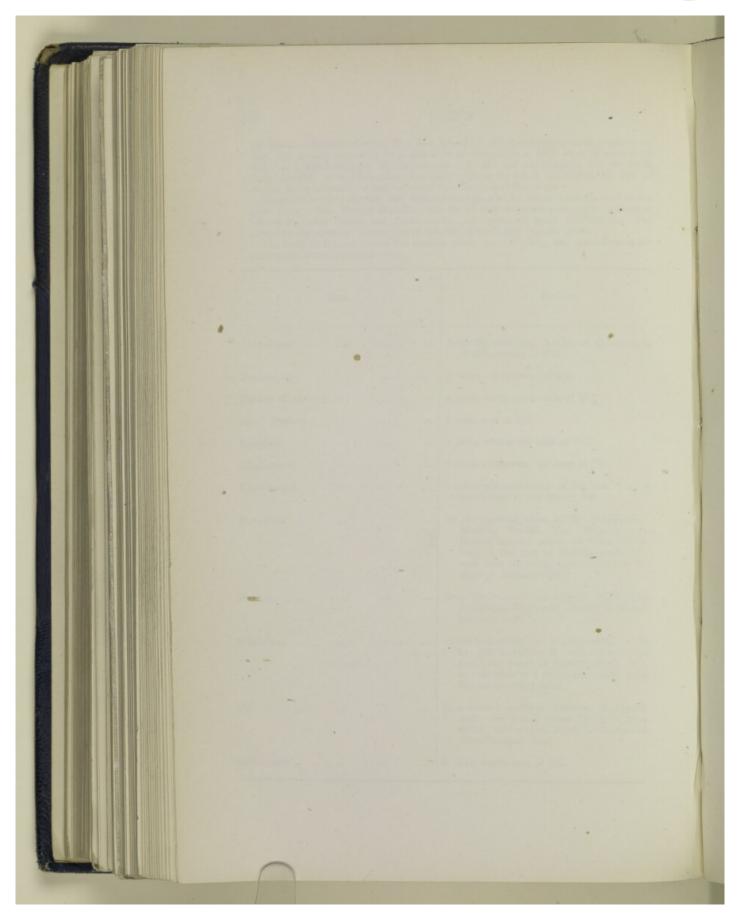












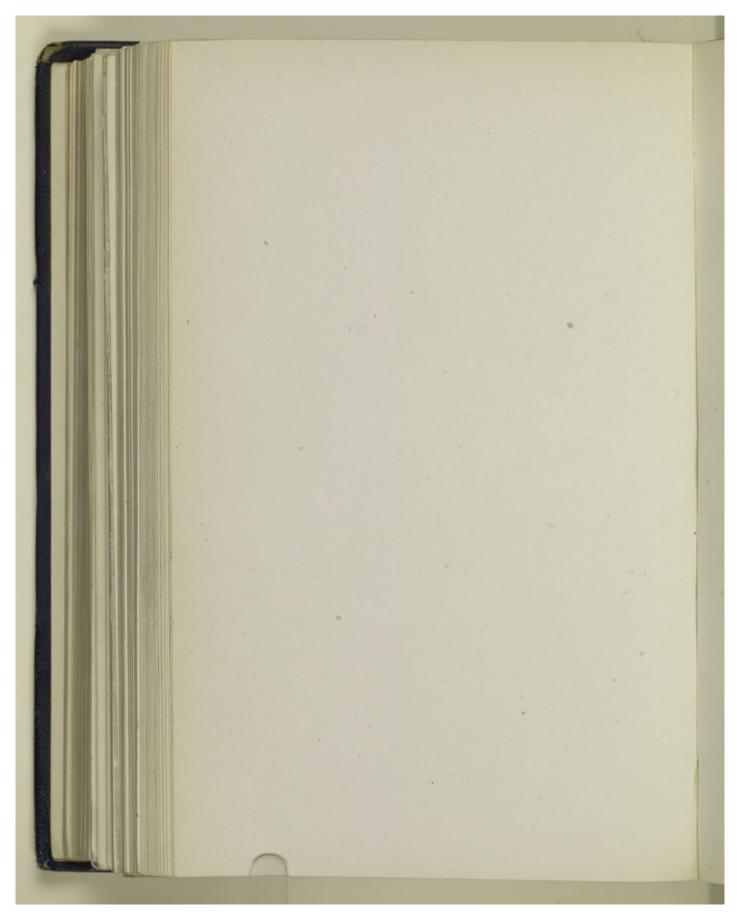






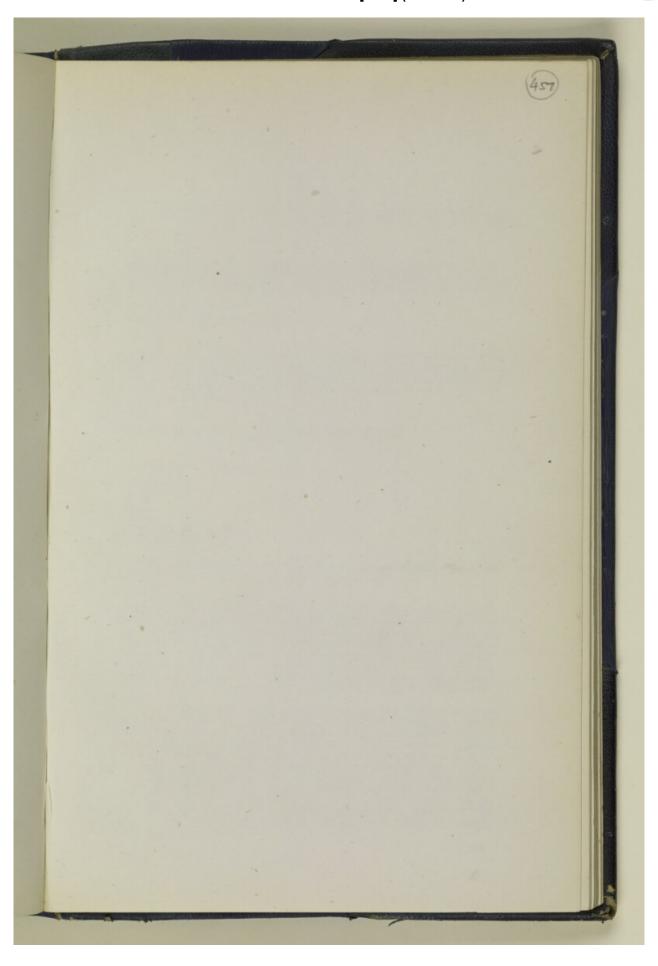


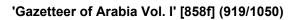




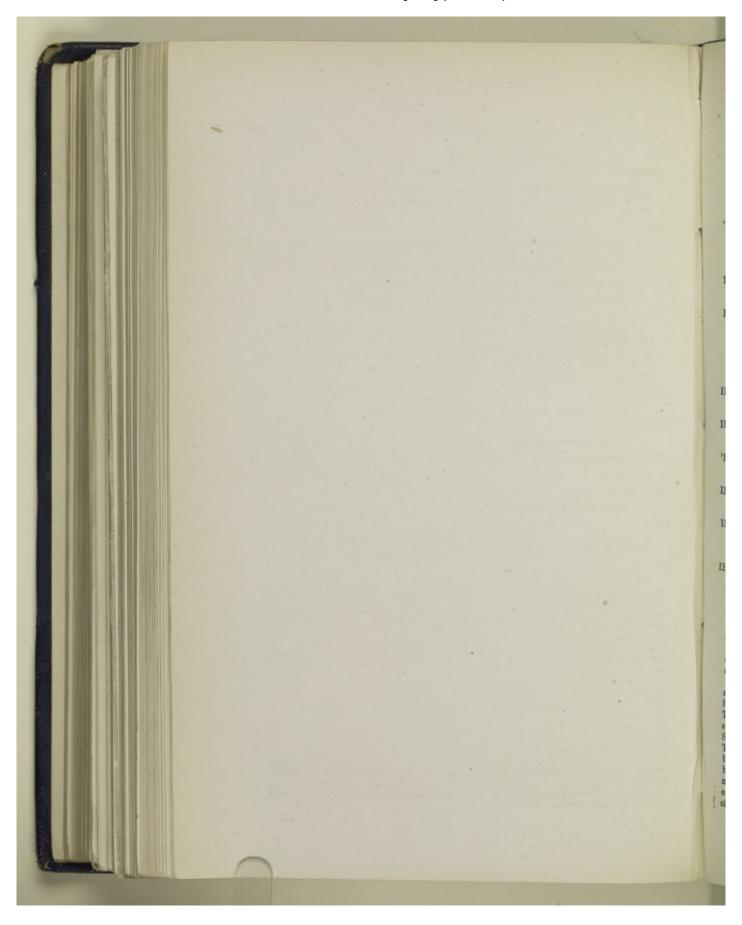






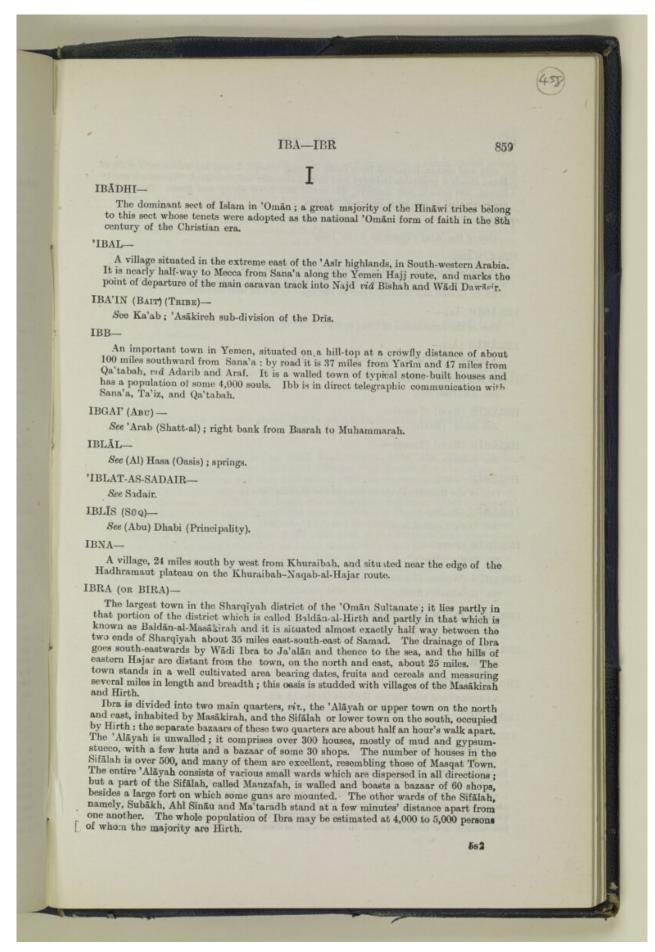






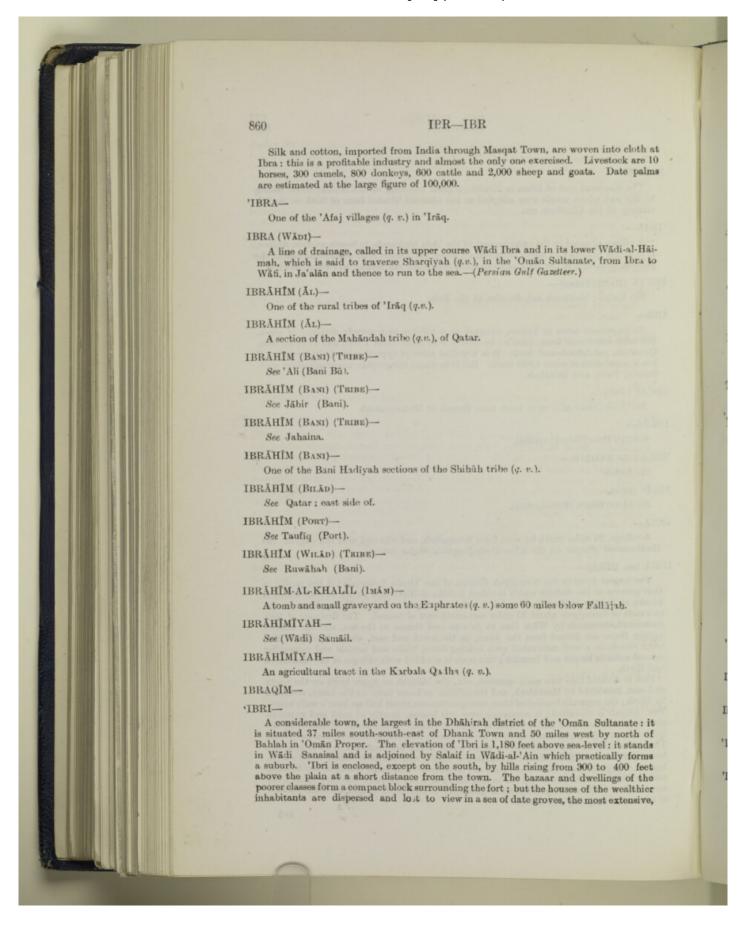
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [859] (920/1050)





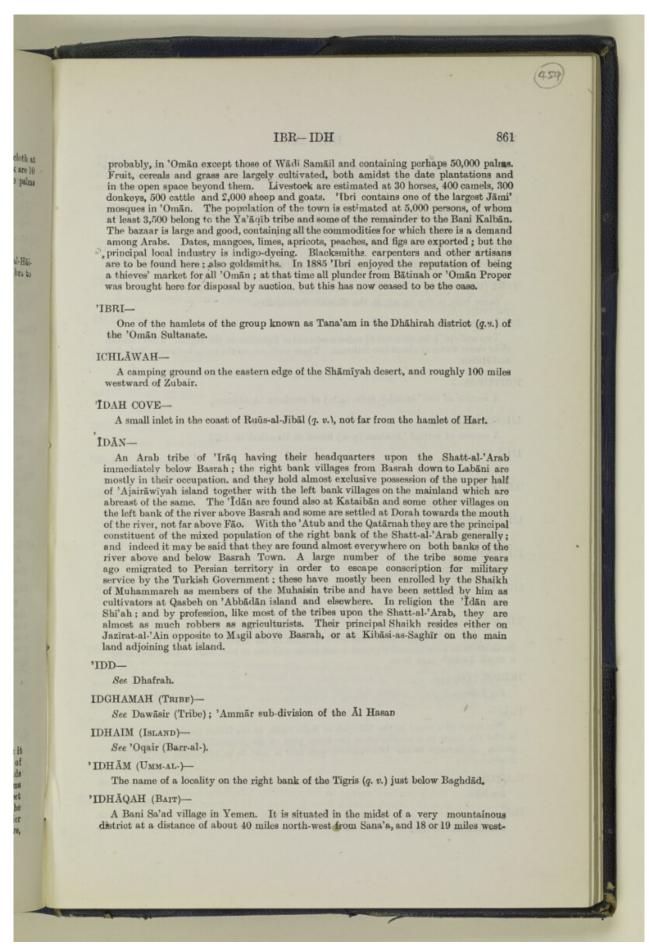
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [860] (921/1050)





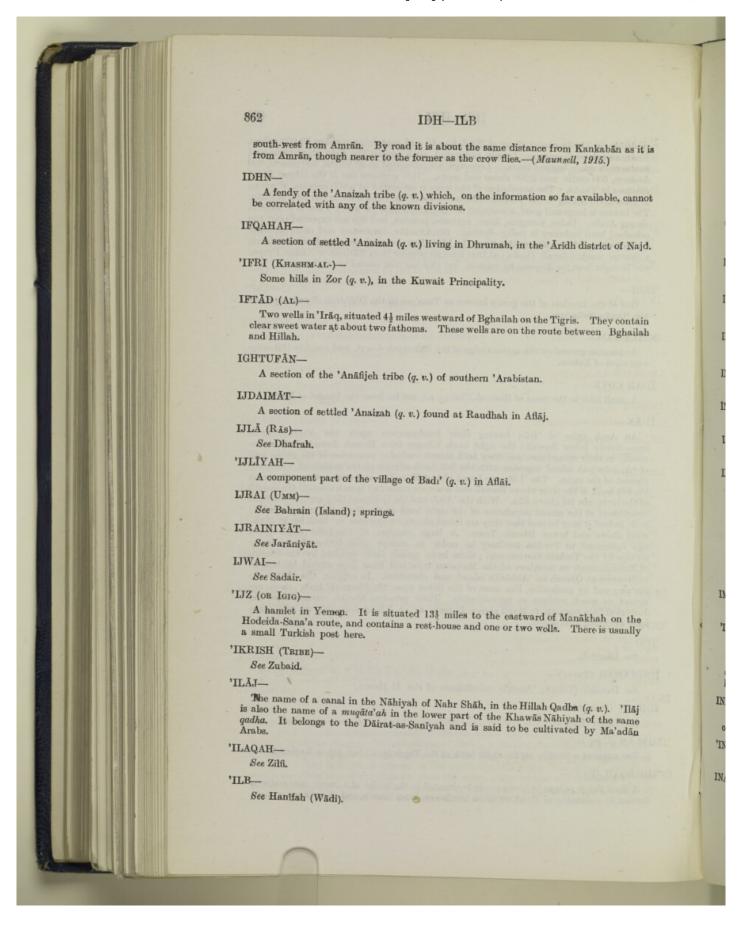
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [861] (922/1050)





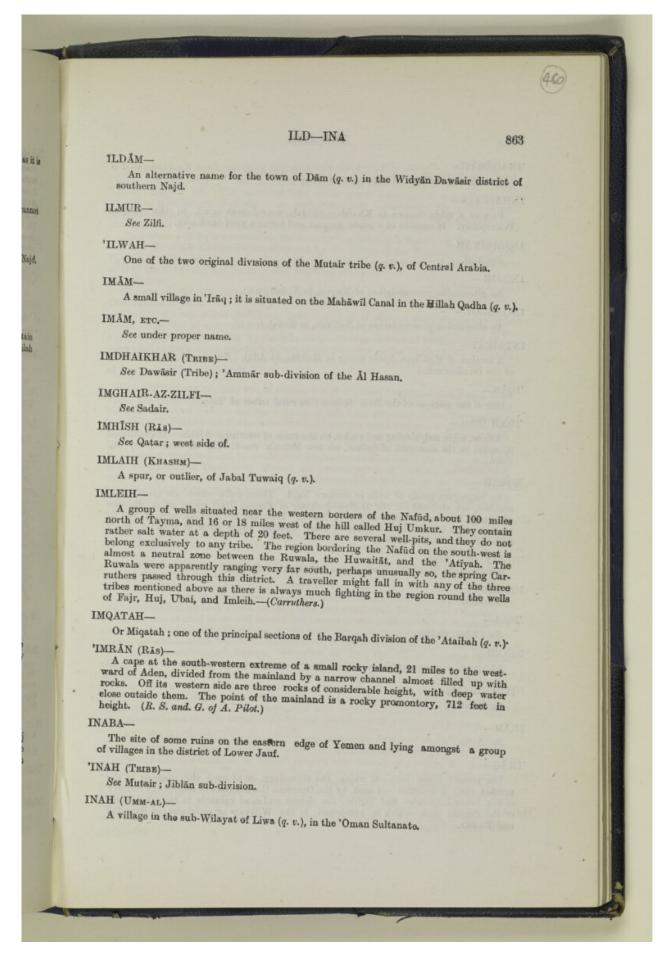
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [862] (923/1050)





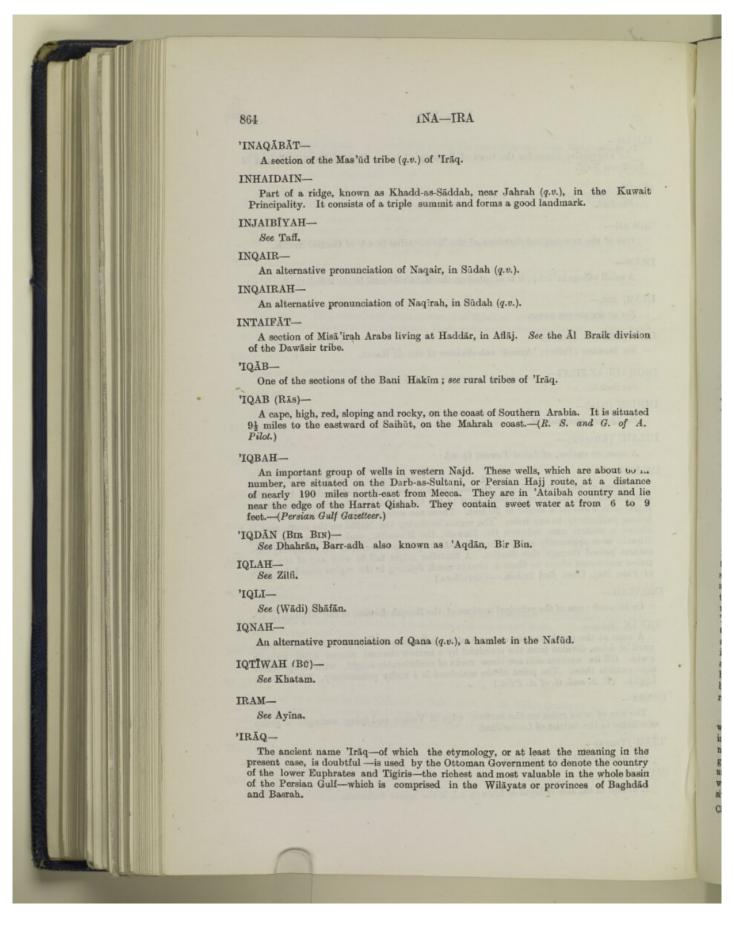
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [863] (924/1050)





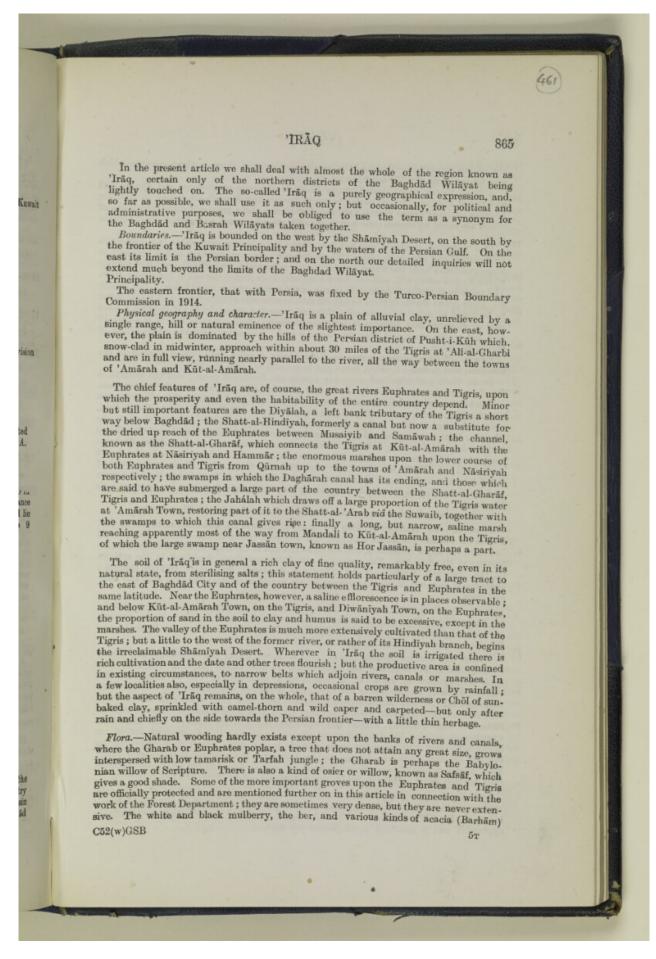
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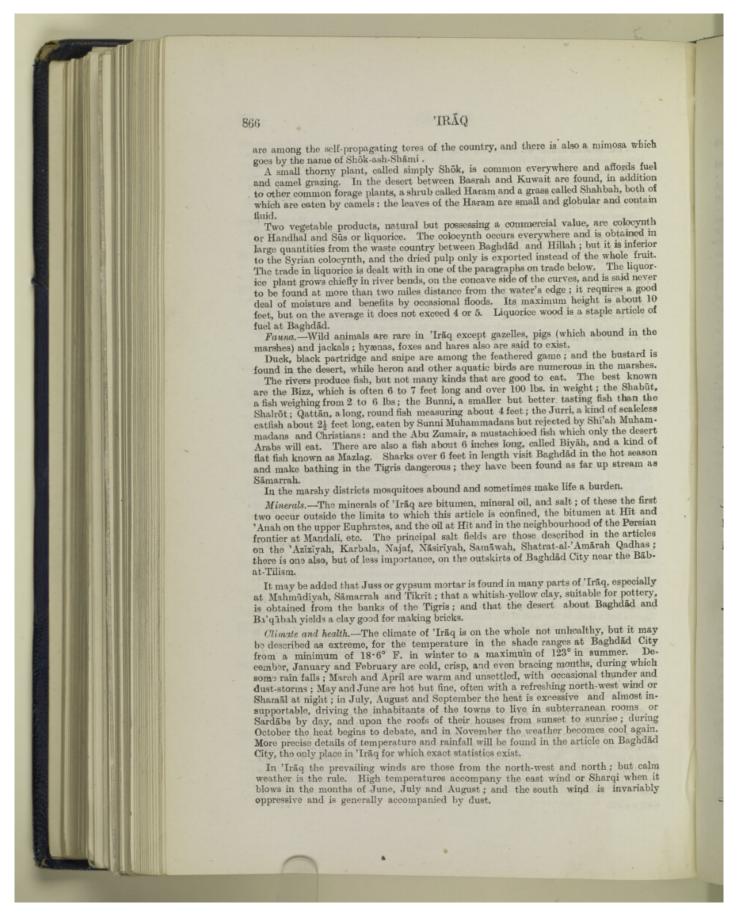






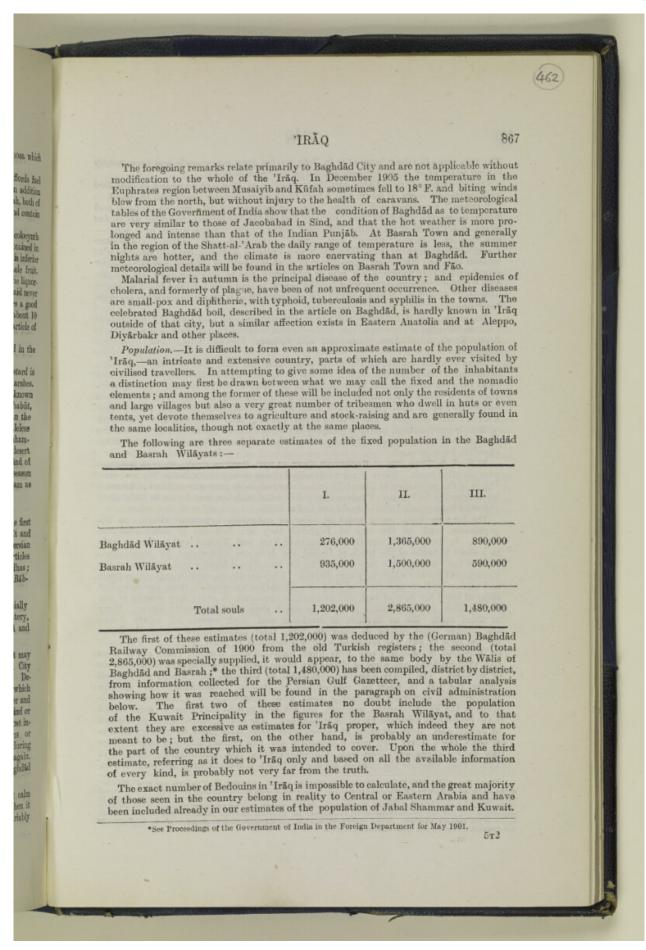
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [866] (927/1050)





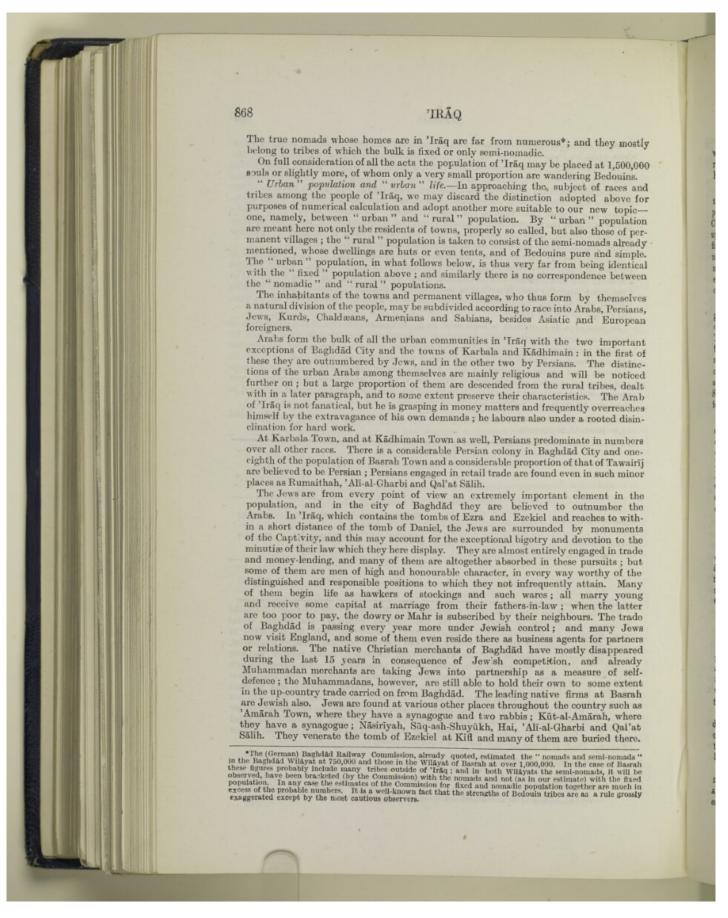
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [867] (928/1050)





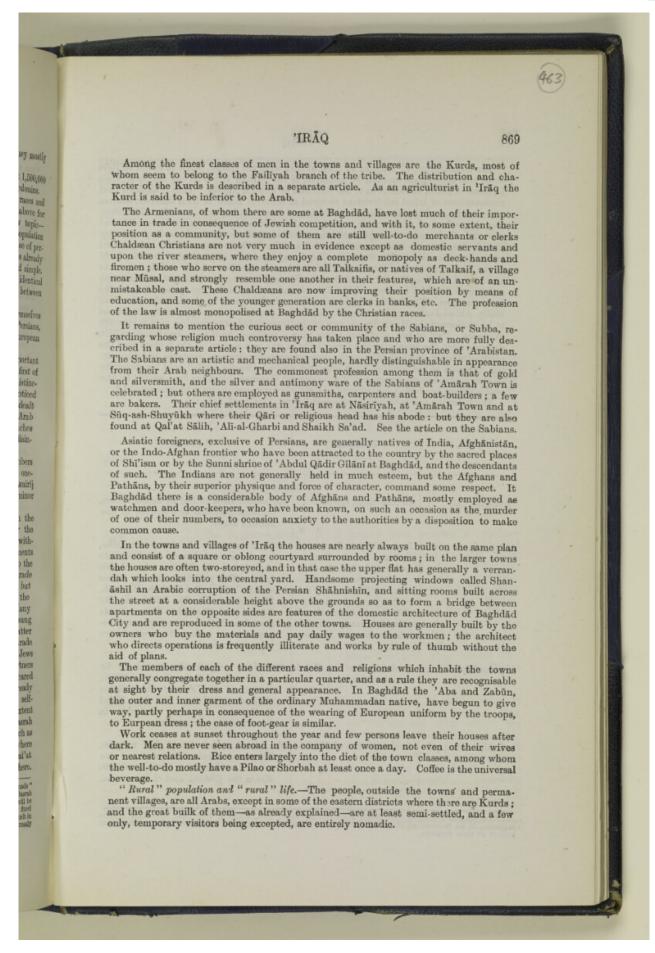
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [868] (929/1050)





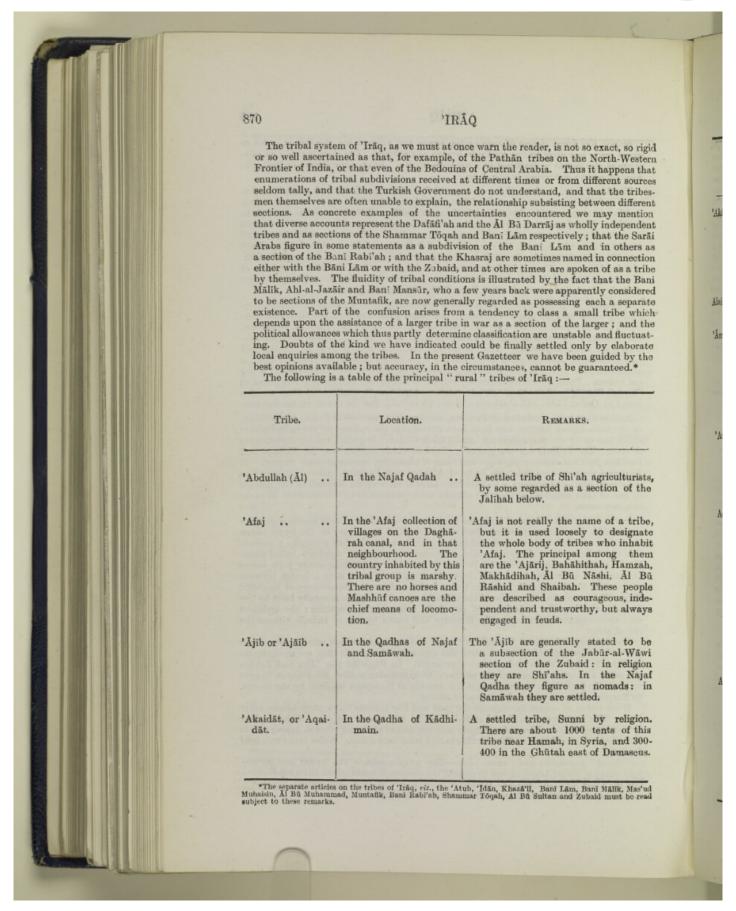
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [869] (930/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [870] (931/1050)









	TRÃQ 871					
Tribe.		Location.	Remarks.			
'Akārāt		In the Qadha of Najaf	The 'Akārāt number about 200 men; they are Shi'ahs and agriculturists. They are said to be a subsection of the Jabūr-al-Wāwi section of the Zubaid and to be included in a subdivision of the tribe called the Āl 'Īsa.			
Alaiwi (Abu)		In the Qadha of Dīwā.	e lamenta riquita			
'Āmirīyah		In the Qadha of Hindiyah, partly in Mshorabash-Sharqi on the left bank of the Shatt-al-Hindiyah between Musaiyib and Tawairij.	The 'Amiriyah are Shi'ahs, live in reed huts, cultivate, and keep cattle. They were originally connected with the Zubaid, but are now an independent tribe and are at present in alliance with the Bani Hasan below.			
*Anizah		Some of the Bedouins of this tribe visit the parts of the Karbala and Najaf Qadhas which are nearest to the Shā- mīyah desert.	See article 'Anizah.			
Aqra ^t		The Daghārah group of villages on the Daghārah canal.	A general term covering a number of tribes of which the principal are these:—Hamad, Hilālāt, Mujāwīr, Nail (Āl Bū), Sa'īd (Āl), Shibānah (Āl), 'Umr (Āl), and Zaiyād. To these should perhaps be added the Farāhinah, Āl Bū Husain, Āl Bū Rīshah and Sindān below. In their general characteristics the Aqra' resemble the tribes of the 'Afaj group above, whose neighbours they are. They are all Shi'ahs and have an evil reputation as robbers.			
Asad (Bani)		Apparently in the Hindi- yah Qadha between the Mshorab canal from the Shatt-al-Hindiyah and the Abu Khasāwi branch of the Dawihiyah canal.	These Bani Asad are only about 300 souls and have no horses; they are Shī'ahs and allied with the Bani Taraf. They are apparently identical with the Bani Sadd (see below). There is another tribe of the same name in the Qadha of Sūq-ash-Shuyūkh, especially in the neighbourhood of Hammār and Jazāir upon the Euphrates.			



872	'IR.	ĀQ
Tribe.	Location.	REMARKS.
'Atij	In the Qadha of Najaf	The 'Atīj number about 70 persons and are Shī'ahs by religion and engaged in agriculture. They are probably a subsection of the Jabūr al-Wāwi section of the Zubaid and not an independent tribe.
'Atub	On the Shatt-al-'Arab, chiefly between Basrah and Muhammareh.	See article 'Atub.
'Awābid	In and about the Muqā- ta 'ah of Rghailah in the Qadha of Shāmīyah.	The 'Awābid, who are Shī'ahs inhabiting tents and huts and engaged in agriculture and stock breeding, are estimated at 5,000 souls. They possess about 500 horses. The 'Awābid are probably not an independent tribe but a section of the Bani Hasan below.
'Ayāsh (Āl Bū)	In the Qadhas of Najaf and Shāmīyah.	In the Najaf Qadha the members of of this tribe are nomadic, visiting the district with their cattle in the winter only; in the Shāmiyah Qadha, where their fixed settlements are, they are said to number 9,000 souls. Some settled 'Ayāsh are found along the Safhah creek or 'Aqīqah channel. All the 'Ayāsh are Shī'ahs and the majority are engaged in cattle breeding, but the poorer among them cultivate. The tribe is independent but closely connected with the Bani Hasan below.
Balūchis	Chiefly in the towns of Karbala, Hillah and Kūfah and at Shifāthah and Ja'ārah.	The ancestors' of these Balüsh or Balüchis, who are Persian subjects and now number about 3,000 souls in 'Irāq, are said to have come from Baluchistān about 100 years ago at the invitation of Sāhib-ar-Riyādh, a celebrated scholar of Karbala, to assist in defending that town against the Wahhābis.
Barāji¹	In the Qadha of Hindiyah	The Barāji' are Shī'ahs and can muster 400 men; they are friendly with the Al Bū Fatlah and at feud with the Bani Hasan. All are agriculturists. They are probably a section of the Jalīhah below.





'IRĀQ 873					
		1			
Tribe.	Location.	REMAKKS.			
Barbari	At Najaf Town	The Barbaris are not numerous in 'Irāq; they are believed to have entered the country as political refugees from Afghānistān. Barbaris are not now, perhaps, found in Afghānistān; but they were the original inhabitants of the Hazārajāt and were practically annihilated by Jangiz Khān (or one of his successors) who swamped them with military colonists (Hazāras). The Band-i-Amīr Lakes in Afghānistān are still some times called the Band-i-Barbar.			
Budair (ĀI)	In the Rghailah Muqāta'ah of the Shāmiyah Qadha and in the Qadha of Dīwānīyah upon the Daghārah canal.	The Āl Budair are Shī'ahs, inhabiting tents and huts, and engaged in agriculture and stock raising. They are said to number about 3,000 souls and to have 300 horses. Those in Shāmīyah number about 300 men and are only cultivators: they are moreover so closely connected with the Bani Hasan as to be almost indistinguishable from them.			
Daghārah	The Dagārah villages on the Daghārah canal.	This, like 'Afaj above, is not a genuine tribal name; but it is used as a synonym for the 'Aqra mentioned above because they inhabit the Daghārah villages.			
Darrāj (Āl Bū)	The right bank of the Tigris from Kumait down to a point opposite 'Amārah Town.	By some authorities these Āl Bū Darrāj are treated not as an inde- pendent tribe but as belonging to the Khasraj division of the Bani			
Da'ūm	On the Mshorab canal from the Shatt-al- Hindiyah in the Qadha of that name.	Lām. In general characteristics this tribe resembles the Jalihah. Politically they are dependent on the Al Kinānah, but they are sometimes said to be a subsection of the Jabūral-Wāwi section of the Zubaid. They are Shi'ahs by religion and agriculturists and cattle breeders by occupation. Their fighting men are said to number 400.			
Dhafir	Some of the Bedouins of this tribe visit the right bank of the Euphrates in the neighbourhood of Nāsirīyah.	See article Dhafir.			





874	'IRĀQ	
Tribe.	Location.	Remarks.
Dhawālim	In the Qadha of Samā- wah.	A settled Shī'ah tribe engaged in agriculture and cattle breeding: said to muster 2,200 men. They consist of several sections among whom are the Ål Bū Husain and the Ål Juma'ah.
Dhuwaihir	In the Qadha of Najaf	A settled Shī'ah tribe: they are cultivators and eattle breeders and number about 100 men.
• Dilaim	In the Qadha of Kādhi- main.	See article Dilaim.
. Fadāgah	In the Qadha of Kādhi- main.	Some of the Fadāgah are Shī'ahs and some are Sunnis; they are said to number 1,500 persons.
Frahināh	In the Qadha of Diwāniyah.	A settled Shi'ah tribe on the Daghārah canal, engaged in cattle breeding and agriculture. They are perhaps one of the 'Aqra tribes mentioned above.
Fatlah (Ål Bū)	In the Hindīyah Qadha, especially between Tawa- rij and Hillah and near Tall Nimrūd, and in the Shāmīyah Qadha about Ja'ārah.	This tribe is generally at feud with the Bani Hasan and on good terms with the Jalihah, Qarait and Tufail below. They are supposed to number some 10,000 souls; but their horses are only about 200. They are divided into about 25 sections, all agricultural and inhabiting either reed huts or mud houses.
Ghazālāt	In the Najaf Qadha and about Ja'ārah in the Shāmīyah Qadha.	The Ghazālāt are a Shi'ah tribe at enmity with the Dilaim and closely associated with the Khazā'il. In all they are said to muster about 2,000 men. The majority are Bedouins and the rest agriculturists and cattle-breeders.
Hakim (Bani)	In the Qadha of Samā-wah.	Vulgarly known as the Bani Hachaim, a large settled Shi'ah tribe engaged in stock raising and agriculture. They comprise many sections of which the following are the chief: 'Abas, 'Ata Ullah, 'Atāwah, Burkā, Falāhāt, Fartūs, Ghalīdh, Āl Bū Hāchmah, Hamīd, Hashīsh, 'Iqāb, Jazburah, Muminīn, Mushā'alah, Sufrān, and Taubah.





	'IRĀ	Q 875	
Tribe.	Location.	Remarks.	
Hamaidāt	In the Shāmiyah Qadha, especially in the Mu- qāta'ah of Rghailah.	The Hamaidāt are about 5,000 in number. They cultivate rice and other cereals, own 500 horses and breed cattle and sheep. They live in tents and huts and are Shi'ahs. According to some the Hamaidāt are a section of the Bani Hasan below.	
Hasan (Bani)	In the Najaf Qadha, particularly in the sub-district of Hor-ad-Dukhn in the Qadha of Shāmīyah, and in parts of the Qadha of Hindīyah.	The Maulah, Mawāsh, Qaraishāt and Bani Taraf tribes below and the Hamaidāt above are closely asso- ciated with the Bani Hasan and by some are even reckoned sections. Divisions of the Bani Hasan in Hor-ad-Dukhn are:—	
or beinger at deal	101 100 March 100 M	'Abbās, Āl Bū 'Adhaib, Āl Bū 'Āridhi, Āl Bū Hadāri, Hawātim, and Majātīm.	
The second second		Other divisions of the tribe elsewhere are:—	
The state of the s		Bani 'Amr, Āl Dahīm, Āl Bū Hadādi, Āl Jamīl, Āl Jarrah, Bani Salāmah and Sārāwān, of whom the Bani Salāmah at least are Bedouins.	
med con close or so		The 'Awābid already described above are probably a section of the Bani Hasan; and similarly the 'Ayāsh and Al Budair, though independent tribes, are very closely connected with the Bani Hasan.	
intell sets seeds to set the		The Bani Hasan are usually on bad terms with their neighbours the Barāji' and the Āl Bū Fatlah above and the Karakishah below are their friends. The Bani Hasan are roughly estimated at 10,000 souls, but they have only about 200 horses. About ½ of the tribe sometimes move with their cattle in search of pasture.	
Hasan (Shaikh)	At Buwārīn on the left bank of the Shatt-al- 'Arab and on the islands of Umm-al-Khasāsīf and Shamshamīyah in that river.	The Shaikh Hasan are probably not a separate tribe. Some describe them as a section of the Ka'ab and others would merge them in the Muhaisin. They are Shi'ahs.	
		502	





Tribe.	Location.	Remarks.
Hāshim (Bani)	In the Hai Qadha in the neighbourhood of Qal'at Sikar.	A small tribe allied to the Muntafik. One account, which is not confirmed, says that they are identified with the section of the Quraish of which the prophet Muhammad came and are honoured as Saiyids. It has also been stated that they are found in many places throughout Turkish 'Irāq, but in this perhaps there is some confusion with the Bani Hakīm or Hachaim above.
Hassān (Āl Bū)	In the Qadha of Samāwah.	The Ål Bū Hassān are a large settled Shī'ah tribe comprising, among others, these sections:—'Abbās, Ål Bū Ainain, Jalābitah, Khamis and
Husain (Āl Bū or Bani).	In the Qadha of Diwānī- yah.	Suhūr. These may perhaps be regarded as belonging to the Aqra' group above. They live in tents and keep sheep. They have no horses, but they have many canoes and are fairly well armed, They are a settled tribe. Some say that the Bani Sadd on the Shatt-al-
		Hindiyah are Bani Husain,
Ibrāhīm (Āl)	In the Shāmīyāh Qadha, especially about Ja'ārah.	The Ål Ibrāhīm are Shi'ahs and are supposed to number about 4,000 souls. They live in tents and huts and cultivate rice and pulse and breed cattle. They have about 300 horses, They may be a section of the Ål Shibil below.
Idan	On both banks of the Shatt-al-Arab, especially on the right bank immediately below Basrah Town, and upon 'Ajairāwīyah Island.	See article 'Īdān.
Jabūr	Their distribution is explained in the article on the Zubaid tribe.	It seems preferable to class the Jabūr as a double section of the Zubaid the article on which tribe may be consulted. But some authorities regard them as a distinct tribe, divided into two sections which are now unconnected with one another; viz., the Jabūr-al-Wāwi of the Euphrates valley, who are all Shī'ahs, and the Jabūr of the Tigris side,
	Hāshim (Bani) Hassān (Āl Bū) Husain (Āl Bū or Bani). Ibrāhīm (Āl)	Hāshim (Bani) In the Hai Qadha in the neighbourhood of Qal'at Sikar. Hassān (Āl Bū) In the Qadha of Samāwah. Husain (Āl Bū or Bani). In the Qadha of Dīwānīyah. In the Shāmīyāh Qadha, especially about Ja'ārah. On both banks of the Shatt-al-Arab, especially on the right bank immediately below Basrah Town, and upon 'Ajairāwīyah Island. Jabūr Their distribution is explained in the article on the Zubaid tribe.





	'IRĀQ	877	
Tribe.	Location.	Remarks.	
Jadi	In the Nasriyah tract in the Qadha of Karbala.	A tribe of about 200 fighting men, Shi'ahs. They cultivate and breed cattle and have about 100 horses.	
Jahaish	In the Nasrīyah tract in the Qadha of Karbala.	A Shi'ah tribe of about 1,500 souls, cultivators and cattle breeders. They have only about 50 horses. The Jahaish were formerly a section of the Zubaid, but they are now generally regarded as an independent tribe. They are on terms of enmity with the Al Bū Sultān.	
Jaiyāsh (Āl Bū)	In the Qadha of Samāwah	A large settled Shi'ah tribe of cultivators and cattle breeders. The Āl Bū Jaiyāsh include the following sections:— 'Antar, Hamāmrah, Huwaish, Āl Bū Jarād, Jarīb, Najairis, Rubāyi', and Shanābirah.	
Jalihah	In the Qadhas of Diwānī-yah and Hindīyah: in the latter their settlements are chiefly between Tawairīj and Rajībah, on a branch of the 'Abd 'Auniyāt canal from the Shatt-al-Hindīyah.	The Jalihah are allies of the Ål Bū Fatlah mentioned above. They are roughly estimated at 3,000 persons, but have only about 100 horses. They live chiefly in huts, but at Rajibah they have some houses. The Jalihah are Shī'ahs. According to some authorities the Ål 'Abdullah above are a section of this tribe, also the Barāji'.	
Janābiyin	On the left bank of the Euphrates below the Dilaim tribe and above the town of Musaiyib: this is the tract called Jarūf.	The Janābiyin are mostly Sunnis, but some of them are Shi'ahs, They are reputed brave and generous; they live as agriculturists as watchmen, and sometimes as thieves. They have no fixed houses. The Janābiyin are said to be about 10,000 souls. A large number of this tribe are said to have settled in Baghdad City. The rural Janābiyin are friends and allies of the Mas'ūd,	
Jarājah	In the Qadha of Hindiyah	A Shi'ah tribe of about 1,500 souls. Many of them find employment in the date groves about Hillah.	
Jarāwinah	In the tract called Nas- riyah in the Qadha of Karbala.	A Shr'ah tribe of about 5,000 souls. They live in tents and huts, cultivate and breed stock, and are said	
Jashshām	Uncertain	to have 500 horses. Sunnis.	





878	'IRĀQ	
Tribe.	Location.	Remarks.
Jazāir (Ahl-al-)	In the Qadhas of Qūrnah and Sūq-ash-Shuyūkh, especially in the sub- district of Hammār.	This tribe was formerly less scat- tered; but about 5 years ago, their chief Hasan Khaiyūn, who was then Mudīr of Hammār, hav- ing engaged in intrigues and caused the death of some Ottoman officials, they were attacked and dispersed by the Turks. They were formerly (but are not now) under the protec- tion of, and closely associated with, the Muntafik. In religion they are Shī'ahs.
Ka'ab	In the Fāo tract on the right bank of the Shattal-'Arab at its mouth.	See article Ka'ab. The not very numerous representatives of the tribe at Fao are merely immig- rants from Persian 'Arabistän.
Karākishah	On the west bank of the Shatt-al-Hindīyah from the barrage to Sulai-mānīyah village.	A small, quiet, and agricultural Shī'ah tribe, dependent on the Āl Kinānah below but, possibly a section of the Āl Bū Sultān: they are about 1,500 souls in all and are said to resemble the Jalihah. The Karākishah are friends of the Bani Hasan.
Khadhīrāt	Among the Mas'ūd	A small Shi'ah tribe dependent on the Mas'ūd among whom they live. They are cultivators and number about 150 men.
Kawām	In the Qadhas of Kūt-al- Amārah and Kādhi- main especially on the left bank of the Tigris between Kūt-al-Amārah and a point opposite Shaikh Sa'ad.	The Kawām are all Sunnis. They are probably a section of the Ban Rabī'ah (q. v).
Khawādhir	In the Qadhas of Karbala and Dilaim. The Khawādhir own a number of buffaloes which they pasture in the cold season round Shifāthah, removing in summer into the Dilain Qadha.	





Tribe. Location. Remarks. See article Khazā'il. Town, chiefly in the Samāwah Qadha; also, to some extent in the Shāmīyah Desert where it adjoins the Euphrates in the same neighbourhood. On the west side of the Shatt-al-Hindīyah, between Sulaimānīyah village and the Abū Khasāwi branch of the Dawaihīyah canal. The name is pronounced Āl Chinānah. The Da'um, Karākishah and Āl Bū Sāmān are dependent on this tribe, who themselves have no horses and number only about 100 men. They are a very quiet
Khazā'il In the marshes between Kūfah and Samāwah Town, chiefly in the Samāwah Qadha; also, to some extent in the Shāmiyah Desert where it adjoins the Euphrates in the same neighbour- hood. On the west side of the Shatt-al-Hindīyah, bet- ween Sulaimāniyah village and the Abū Khasāwi branch of the Dawaihīyah canal. See article Khazā'il. The name is pronounced Āl Chinā- nah. The Da'um, Karākishah and Āl Bū Sāmān are dependent on this tribe, who themselves have no horses and number only about 100 men. They are a very quiet
Kūfah and Samāwah Town, chiefly in the Samāwah Qadha; also, to some extent in the Shāmīyah Desert where it adjoins the Euphrates in the same neighbour- hood. On the west side of the Shatt-al-Hindiyah, bet- ween Sulaimānīyah village and the Abū Khasāwi branch of the Dawaihīyah canal. The name is pronounced Āl Chinā- nah. The Da'um, Karākishah and Āl Bū Sāmān are dependent on this tribe, who themselves have no horses and number only about 100 men. They are a very quiet
Kinānah (Āl) On the west side of the Shatt-al-Hindīyah, between Sulaimānīyah village and the Abū Khasāwi branch of the Dawaihīyah canal. The name is pronounced Āl Chinānah. The Da'um, Karākishah and Āl Bū Sāmān are dependent on this tribe, who themselves have no horses and number only about 100 men. They are a very quiet
people, Shi'ahs, non-nomadic, and engaged in agriculture. By some they are represented as a section of the Bani Taraf below.
Kurd (I) At various towns and villages on the Tigris
Kurd (II) and Shatt-al-Gharāf. In the Hor-ad-Dukhn sub-division of the Najaf Qadha. An Arab tribe, notwithstanding their name; about 3,000 in number and owning 500 horses. In religion they are Shī'ahs; by occupation they are cultivators and cattle breeders, living in mud houses and huts. Their men number about 1,200.
Lām (Bani) On the left bank of the Tigris from a point opposite Shaikh Sa'ad down to 'Amārah Town: they reach
northwards to the hills of the Persian frontier and eastwards to the Karkheh River.
Ma'adān See Āl Bū Muhammad below.
Mahaiyi (Āl Bū) In the neighbourhood of Musaiyib Town. A settled, cultivating tribe by religion Shī'ah.





880	'IRĀ	Q
Tribe.	Location.	Remarks.
Mansür (Bani)	In the Qadhas of Qūrnah and Sūq-ash-Shuyūkh, intermingled with the Ahl-al-Jazāir above.	The Bani Mansūr are Shi'ahs. They were once closely connected with the Muntafik.
Maqāsīs	On the right bank of the Tigris for some distance upwards from Shaikh Sa'ad and on the left bank between Kūt-al-Amārah and a point opposite Shaikh Sa'ad.	This tribe are generally regarded as a section of the Bani Rabi'ah, in the article on whom they are mentioned; but some of them are perhaps more closely connected with the Bani Lām. The distinction perhaps depends on the bank of the Tigris which they inhabit.
Mashāhidah	In the Qadah of Kādhi- main.	These are perhaps a tribe by them- selves; but inhabitants or natives of Mashhad 'Ali or Najaf are com- monly called Mashāhidah.
Mashid (Spelling uncertain).	At Ruwais on the right bank of the Shatt-al- 'Arab and upon the island of Tawailah.	The Mashid are possibly not a tribe but a sub-division of some tribe.
Masri (Āl Bū)	In the Qadha of Karbala, upon the Husainiyah canal.	A settled tribe engaged in agricul- ture. In religion they are Shi'ahs.
Mas'ūd	In the Karbala Qadha along the Husainīyah canal from the Euphrates to the Puli-Sufaid; and in the Qadha of Hindīyah on the west side of the Shatt-al-Hindīyah in the tract watered by Mshorab canal; also, possibly, on the left bank of the Euphrates a little above Musaiyib.	See article Mas'ūd.
Maulah	In the Hindiyah Qadha, on the both sides of the Dawaihiyah canal from the Shatt-al-Hindiyah.	The Maulah number about 150 men and are Shi'ahs: they are boat- makers, fishermen and muleteers. Some make them a section of the Bani Hasan.





'IRĀQ 881		
	'IRĀ	Q 881
Tribe,	Location.	Remarks.
Mawāsh	In the Hor-ad-Dukhn subdivision of the Najaf Qadha, and pro- bably in the Shāmīyah Qadha also.	A cultivating, gardening and cattle breeding tribe, inhabiting tents and huts. They are politically dependent on the Bani Hasan and are Shi'ahs by religion. They are estimated at 3,000 persons and their horses at 300.
Muhammad (Ål Bü)	On the banks of the Tigris from 'Amārah Town down to 'Azair, and in the marshes inland of both banks for some distance below 'Azair. They are said to occur in the direction of Sūq-ash-Shuyūkh, and a few are found on either bank of the Shatt-al-'Arab to a short distance below Qūrnah. They are most numerous in the Qadhas of Shatrat-al-'Amārah and Zubair.	See article Ål Bū Muhammad. The term Ma'adān appears to be practically a synonym for Ål Bū Muhammad.
Muhaisin	On the Shatt-al-'Arab, chiefly on the left bank, between the towns of Basrah and Muhammareh, but also to some extent on the left bank above Basrah and on the right bank below it.	See article Muhaisin.
Muhsin (Āl Bū)	About Khidhar in the Qadha of Samāwah.	The Ål Bū Muhsin are a considerable and distinct tribe, engaged in cultivation and cattle breeding. They are Shī'ahs.
Muntafik	Upon both banks of the Euphrates from Durrāji down to Qūrnah Village; upon both banks of the Shatt-al-Gharāf from Hai down to Nāsirīyah Town; also to some extent, perhaps, on the right bank of the Tigris between 'Azair and Qūrnah.	See article Muntafik.





882	'IRĀ	Q
Tribe.	Location.	REMARKS.
Nahairāt (Ahl)	About the village of Qurnah.	A small tribe of Shī'ahs, or, possibly, a section of the Bani Sa'id or Sa'ad below.
Nāsirīyah	In the tract likewise called Nāsirīyah or Nasrīyah in the Karbala Qadha.	The Nāsirīyah are Shī'ahs and their number is estimated at 3,000 souls. They have perhaps 100 horses. They cultivate the Sanīyah lands and some of them are fishermen and some weavers.
Qaidhah	With the Yasār tribe below, and in the Nasrīyah tract in the Qadha of Karbala.	The Qaidhah number about 600 souls and are politically dependent on the Yasār. They are Shī ahs and only cultivate.
Qaraishāt	In the Kūfah subdivision of the Najaf Qadha.	A Shi'ah tribe, able to muster about 200 fighting men: they make their living by trade in wood, grass and garden produce. They have been domiciled for three generations among the Bani Hasan, of which tribe they are now virtually a part.
		are non virtually as possible
Qarait	In the Qadha of Hindiyah on the west side of the Shatt-al-Hindiyah above Tawairij, and also on the Shatt-al-Mulla below- that place.	The Qarait are said to be of Shammar origin, but they are now a separate tribe. In religion they are Shi'ahs and by occupation cultivators and stock farmers; Their fightingmen are said to number 1,500 and they are well armed with Martini rifles. The Qarait are allied politically with the Al Bū Fatlah above.
Qatārnah	In the Qürnah Qadha, and particularly at the villages of Kataibān, Jazīrat-as-Saghir and Kibāsi-as-Saghīr on the	The Qatārnah are Shī'ahs.
	left bank of the Shatt-al 'Arab above Basrah Town: they, the 'Atub and the 'Idān, are the principal ingredients of the mixed population on the right bank of that river generally.	4 300





		"I 'IR	AQ 883	
	Γribe.	Location.	Remarks.	
Rabī'al	(Bani)	On the right bank of the Tigris from Bghailah to Shaikh Sa'ad, and on the	See article Bani Rabī-ah.	
2794 (S) (L)		left bank from a point opposite Bghailah to Kūt-al-Amārah: also in the Kādhimain Qadha,	policies and services are services and services and services are services and services and services are services and services and services are services and services and services are services and services and services are services and services are services and services are services and services are services and services are services and services are services and services are services and services are services and services are services and services are services and servi	
	(Ā1 Bū)	On the Daghārah in the Qadha of Dīwānīyah.	A settled cultivating Shi'ah tribe per- haps belonging to the Aqra' group.	
Sa'ad (Bani)		See Bani Sa'îd below.	
Sadd (I	Bani)	On the left bank of the Shatt-al-Hindiyah above Tawairij and below Mu- saiyib.	Some accounts make them a division of the Bani Husain, but it seems that they are identical with the Bani Asad above.	
Sa'id (F		In the Qadha of Süq-ash- Shuyükh.	Probably a division of the Muntafik, q. v. They are found on the Euphrates between Hammar and Madinah, and some of them are Sunnis and	
		A brasiderrations	some Shi'ahs. They appear to be known also as Bani Sa'ad.	
Salāma	h (Bani)	In the Qadhas of Najaf and Shāmīyah.	A settled Shi'ah tribe of cultivators and cattle-breeders. In the Shāmiyah Qadha they are said to number 10,000 souls. Those found in Najaf are	
Sālāh (I	Bāni)	In the neighbourhood of Tall Nimrūd on the Shatt-al-Hindīyah and of the Dawahīyah can- al from the same,	merely winter visitors from Shāmiyah. The Bani Sālah are about 400 men; their horses are only 100. Some say they are a section of the Bani Taraf below.	
Saman (Al Bū)	In the Qadha of Hindiyah	They are about 1,500 souls altogether and they generally resemble the Jalihah. Politically they are dependent on the Ål Kinānah. They are Shi'ahs, non-nomadic, and en-	
THE PERSON		amples of the second	gaged in agriculture. Some make them a section of the Tufail below.	
Sha'ār		In the Qadha of Kādhi- main about Abu Ghuraib.	The Sha'ār are Sunnis: they have no Shaikh of their own and obey the Shaikh of the Zōba'.	
Shalal		Parts of the Ghamās Nāhiyah of the Shā- mīyah Qadha.	and other with	
-		miyah Qadha.	- Street and other	

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884	'IRĀQ	
Tribe.	Location.	Remarks.
Shammar (Northern).	Not actually resident in 'Irāq, but some of their Bedouins frequent the	See article Northern Shammar.
Shammar Tōqah	Najaf Qadha. On the left bank of the Tigris from Baghdād City to a point opposite	See article Shammar Toqah.
Shibil (Al)	Bghailah. In the Qadhas of Shāmiyah, Karbala and Najaf.	The Ål Shibil are divided into many sections: one of these, the Ål Khuzaim or Khazaiyim occupy nearly all the Ghamās sub-division
		of the Shāmīyah Qadha; other two, the Ahl-ad-Dawāb and the Āl Lajām are found at Ja'ārah in the same district. The Āl Ibrāhīm
	dort syldowy .	above should perhaps be regarded as a section of the Al Shibil. Other sub- divisions are the Al Bū Dahaidi', Dahaiyim, Khālid, Lahaibāt, Musāgh
		and Zaiyād. The Āl Shibil in the Qadha of Karbala winter around Shifāthah and move in summer into the neighbourhood of Karbala Town. The Āl Shibil of the Karbala and Najaf Qadhas and some of the others,
har man to the con- ling to the con- tention of the con- tention o		in all about \(\frac{1}{4} \) of the tribe, are nomadic; those visiting the Karbala Qadha are about 500 persons. The tribe are supposed to number about 7,000 souls and to possess about
	manufacture to the state of the	1,000 horses. They live in tents and huts, cultivate rice and other grains, and breed cattle; some are robbers. In religion Al Shibil are Shi'ahs, and in politics they are
	I tends on gart and	friendly with the Khazā'il and hositle to the 'Anizah and Shammar.
Shiti	In the Qadha of Kādhi- main about Abu	The Shiti have no Shaikh of their own and are subject to the Shaikh
Shüshtari	Ghuraib. Chiefly in the Qadha of Kūfah.	of the Zōba'. Under this name are known about 600 immigrants from Shūshtar and others parts of Southern
Sindān	In the Qadha of Dīwānī- yah upon the Daghārah.	Persia. They are Shi'ahs and belong to the Aqra' group (see above). They cultivate and keep cattle.
Sultān (Āl Bū)	In the Hillah and Najaf Qadhas generally.	See article Āl Bū Sultān.
200		

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	IRĀC	885	
-	1	,	
Tribe.	Location.	Remarks.	
Tamīm (Bani)	In the neighbourhood of Karbala Town.	These Bani Tamim, who are not to be confounded with the Bani Tamim subsection of Karaish section of the Bani Rabi'ah, number about	
		1,000 souls and are believed to be of the same descent as those of Najd. By religion the Bani Tamim are Shi'ahs and by occupation agricul- turists and cattle-breeders. They live partly in houses and partly in huts called Kükh.	
Taraf (Bani)	On the left bank of the Shatt-el-Hindiyah above	This tribe, who are settled and engaged	
	Tawairij and below Musaiyib.	chiefly in agriculture and cattle breeding, are dependent on the Bani Hasan; and by some the Āl Kinānah and Bani Sālah above are treated as among their sections. They are Shi'ahs, quiet and inoffensive, and	
Tarājamah	With the Yasār tribe	number about 2,000 souls. The Bani Asad above are their allies.	
	below, especially in a tract called Bada'at Aswad on the Husainīyah.	The Tarājamah are about 800 persons; Sunis in religion, and said to be of Shammar origin. They are politically dependent on the Yasār. They cul- tivate and keep some cattle.	
fufail	On both banks of the Shatt-al-Hindiyah about Tall Nimrūd and Kifl, especially in the tract called Harqa on the left	The Tufail are stated to be about 3,000 souls in all: they are said to resemble the Jalihah. Accord-	
	bank.	ing to some the Ål Bū Saman above are a section of the Tufail. They are Shi'ahs and depend chiefly on agriculture. In politics they side with the Ål Bū Fatlah.	
Uwa sāt	In the Qadha of Kar- bala in the neighbour- hood of Musaiyib, and in the Rghailah tract of the Shāmīyah	The 'Uwaisāt are Shī'ahs and settled cultivators, numbering about 100 men. Some class them as a section of the Ål Bū Sultān.	
Wisāmah	Qadha. On the right bank of the Euphrates between Hillah and Dīwānīyah, in the Nahr	A Shi'ah tribe who are said to possess about 500 fighting men. They are divided into two main sections, the Wisāmat Hanatah	
	Shāh Nāhiyah of the Hillah Qadha and partly perhaps in the Qadha of Diwāniyah.	and the Wisāmat Dughmān of whom the former live above, and the latter below the village of Shukri. The Wisāmah bear an unenviable re- putation as robbers.	
-			

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886	IRĀ	10.
800		
Tribe.	Location.	Remarks.
Yasār	On the right bank of the Husainiyah canal at Qurtah and westwards of Karbala Town in the direction of Razāzah, but chiefly at Mahannāwiyah between Tawairij and Hillah, in the ne ghbourhood of Hillah, and on the Harqa reach (left bank) of the Shattal-Hindiyah.	This is a scattered tribe: they are generally at feud with the Mas'ud and usually have the better of them. The Yasār are estimated at 8,000 souls. They are exempt from conscription for the Turkish military service.
Zagārīt	In the Karbala Sanjāq	Sunnis. Divided into several sections.
Zaiyād (Āl)	In the Qadhas of Diwāni- yah, Samāwah and Shāmīyah,	The Ål Zaiyād are supposed to number about 11,000 persons of whom 9,000 are in the Qadha of Shāmiyah: in religion they are Shi'ahs; they cultivate rice, keep cattle, own about 1,500 horses, and live in tents and huts. Among their sections are the Adaim, Asaidah, Bahlah, Darāwishah and Hassān.
Zaraij (Bani)	In the Qadha of Samāwah	
Zōba'	In the Qadha of Khādhi- main.	This tribe sometimes have an encampment on the left bank of the Euphrates at Khān Maqdam. The Sha'ār and Shiti above are subject to the Shaikh of the Zōba'. The number of the Zōba' and their subordinate tribes is large. Some of the Zōba' are Sunnis.
Zubaid	Baghdād City, Bghailah, the Daghārah district and Musaiyib arê approximately the 4 points within which the Zubaid range, between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. One sub-section is represented in the Najaf Qadha and two are found in the Qadha of Samāwah.	See article Zubaid.
- Landers		

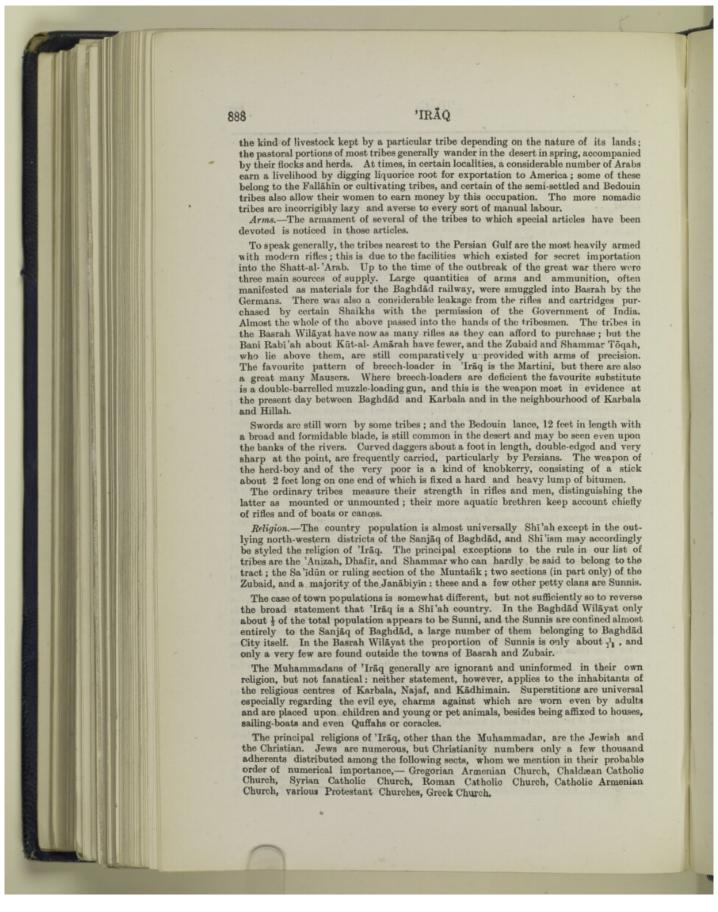
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [887] (948/1050)



	'IRĀÇ	. 887	
Tribe.	Location.	Remarks.	
Zubār 1	In the Qadha of Kādhi- main upon the Radh- wāniyah canal from the Euphrates.	They are Sunnis.	
Zumailāt	With the Mas'ūd	A small tribe dependent on the Mas'ūd, of whom some would classify them as a section. They are Shi'ahs, and though settled are much addicted to robbery. Their men are only about 50 in number.	
neighbourhood of Ka Two stringent articular the first a perceive him into his hunder the second a with the phrase "Ea ance of his entertain feature of the triba a matter which has so of a man's life ramong the Muntafisaid to rise to as mugenerally the same is double that of a different tribes the of his tribe take a large. Money compute demand instead two on their being made him to the girls' next Bashliks, called Mihr to the house of the display known as Hoald a cloth on the ground with their wedding if the conveyance of a for from three to fix	arbala Town, but in some deles of the tribal code are the son on whose protection a ouse and refuse to surrent guest who, after declining at, thy demand shall be sher in the design which he design which he design which he design which he design to far been left in the he anges from 100 to 1,000 k it is £37, among the Bech as 1,000 Majid's or as that of a man, but so on ordinary person. If relations of the victim r, and the remaining \frac{1}{3} is personal to her father or new to him the claim to power to h	ates and Shatt-al-Hindiyah country in the legree they are true of all. hose relating to protection and assistance: mother expressly throws himself must reder him even at the cost of his own life; g proffered food and coffee, is addressed atisfied "is entitled to the utmost assistmay thereupon unfold. An important of Dyah or blood-money for murders, ands of the Shaikhs. The ordinary price Bashliks, say £4 to £40 (English); but ani Malik £60, and among the Khazā'il is about £170. The value of a woman is metimes it is half; the Diyah of a Saiyid the victim and the murderer belong to receive ½ the blood-money, the Shaikhs is divided among his fellow tribesmen at 1, and the heir of a murdered man may wan selction from the murderer's tribe; ecuniary compensation is transfered from ext-of-kin; the bride is carried in procession, singing, dancing and firing of guns,—a of the relatives of the bridegroom spreads '", whereupon the guests come forward the same performance of Hōsah attends hah is then read and mourning continues the treated as guests, but they bring with urned from Makkah holds a reception for	

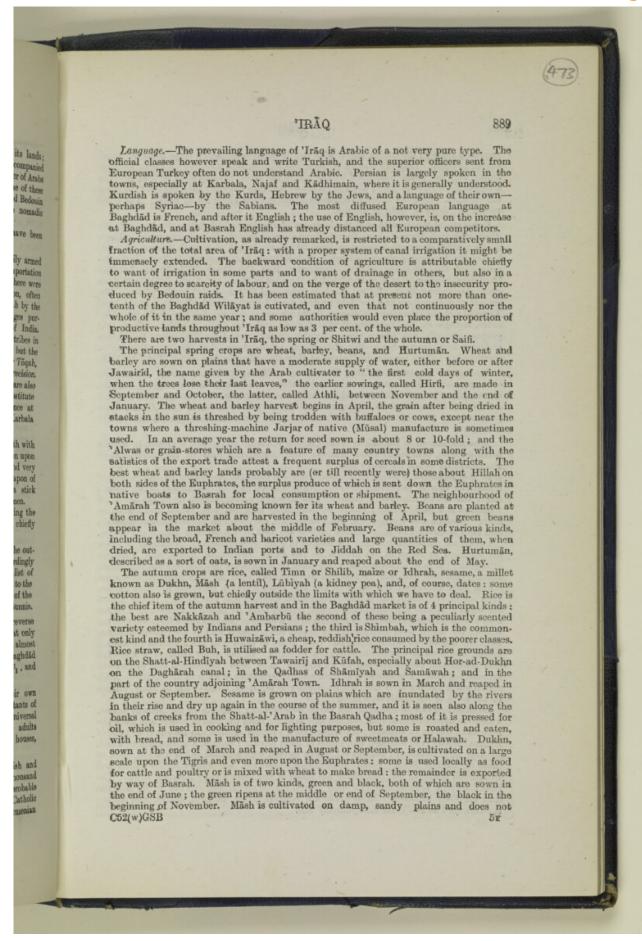
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [888] (949/1050)





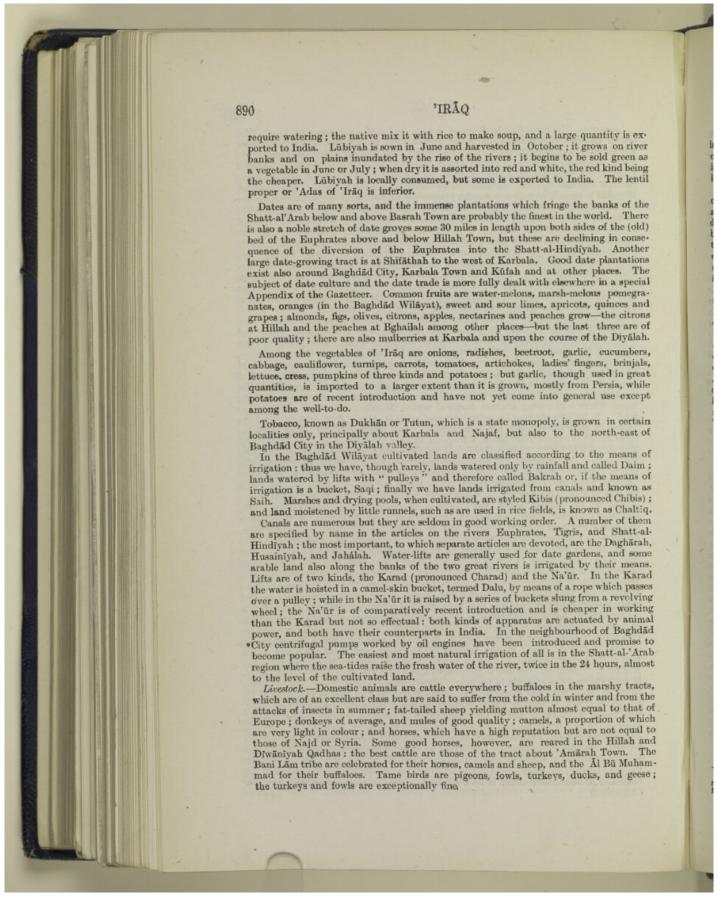
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [889] (950/1050)





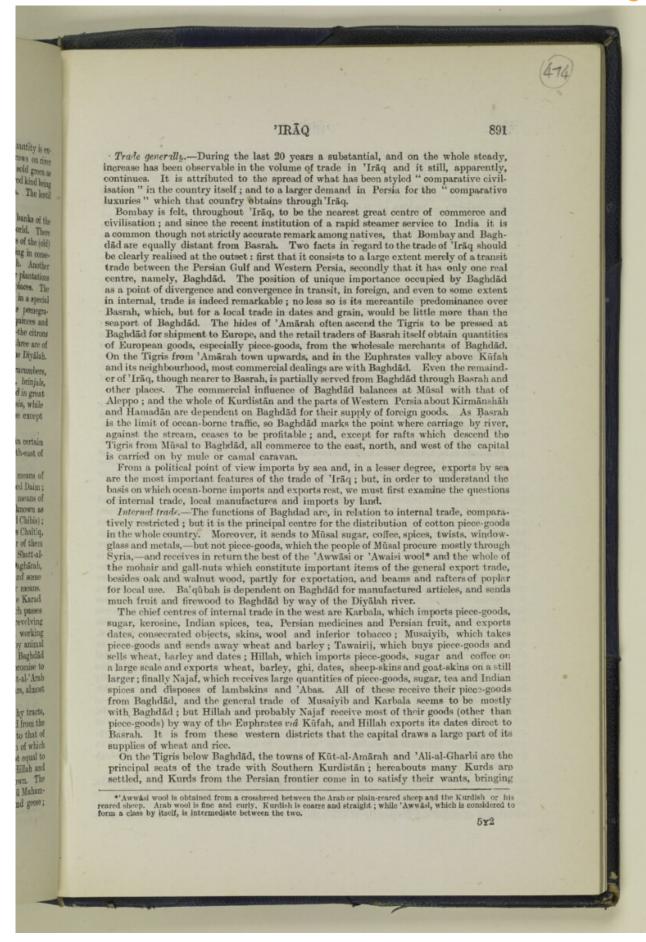
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [890] (951/1050)





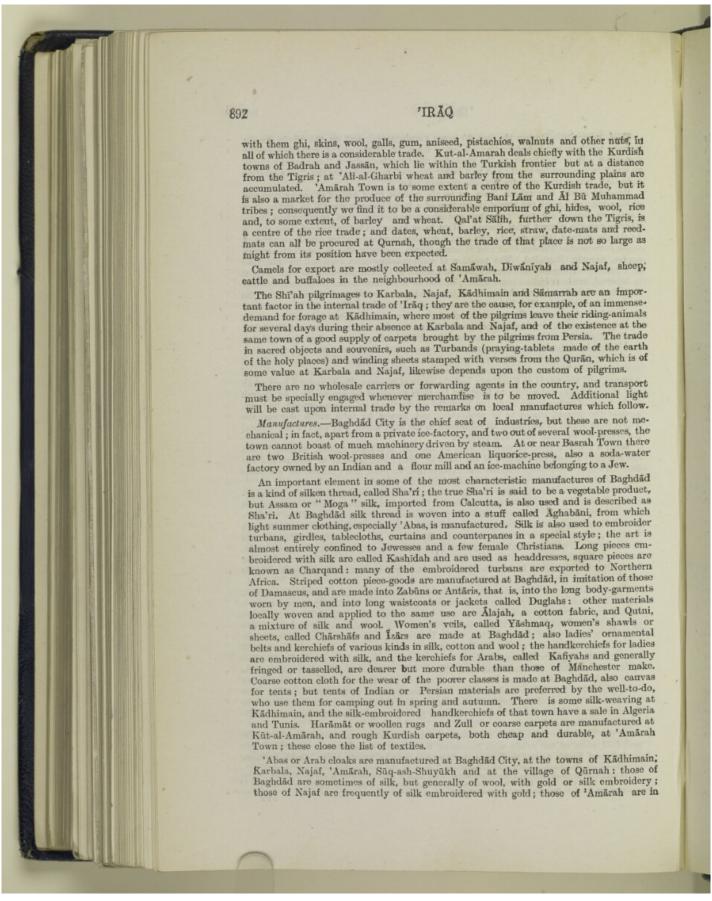
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [891] (952/1050)





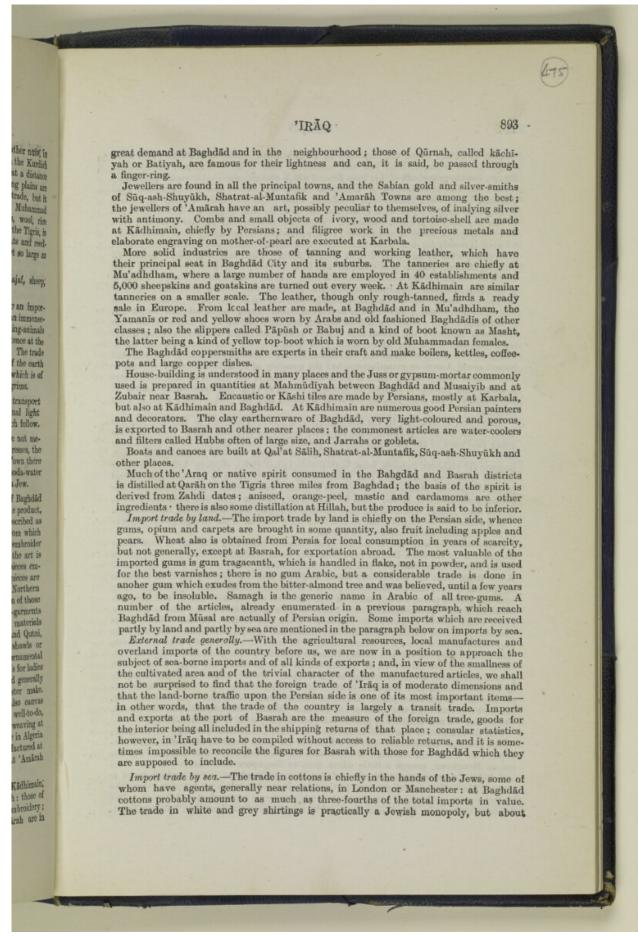
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [892] (953/1050)





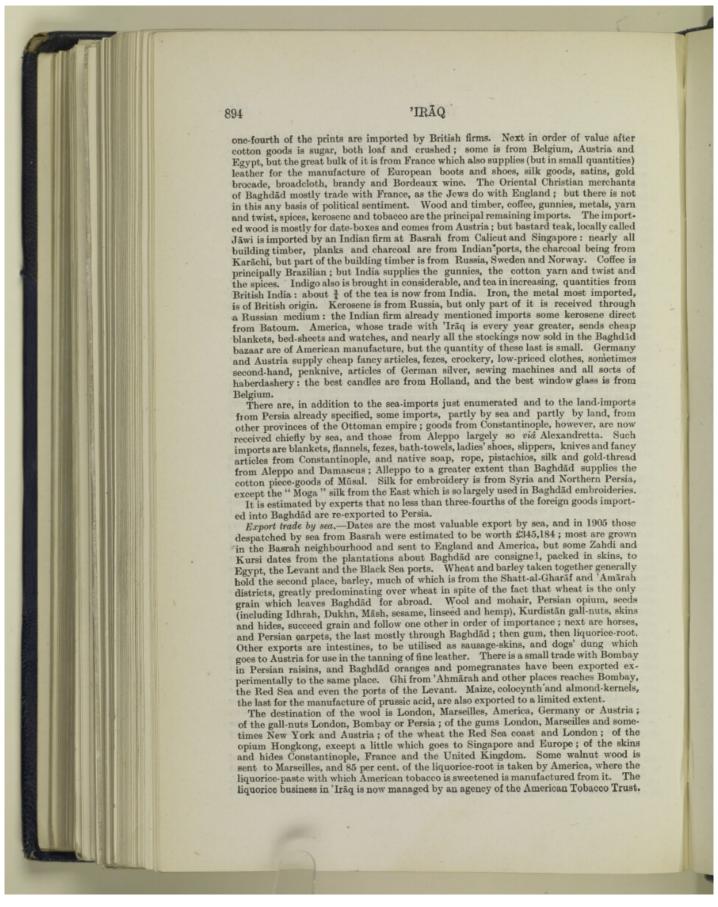
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [893] (954/1050)





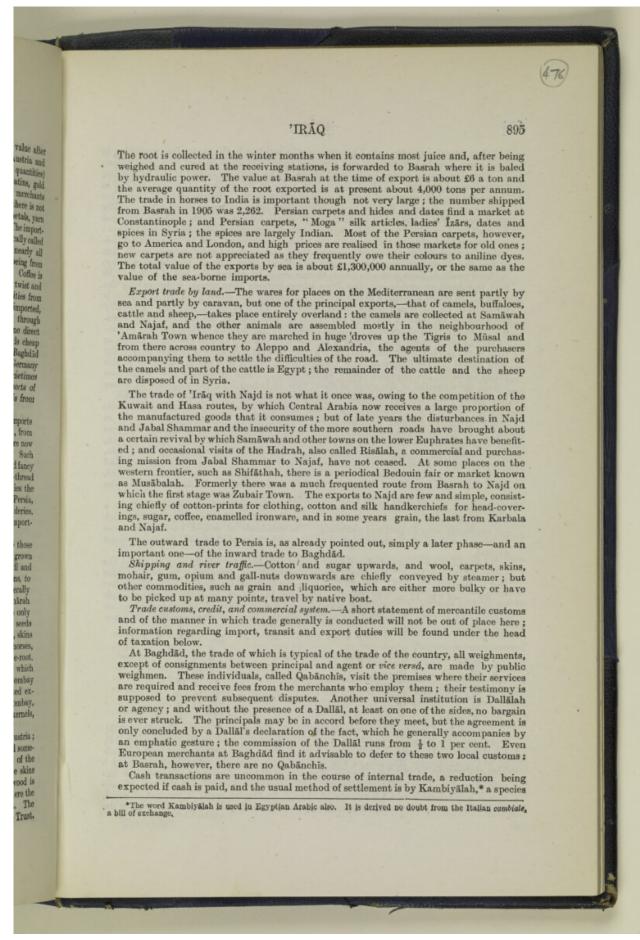
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [894] (955/1050)





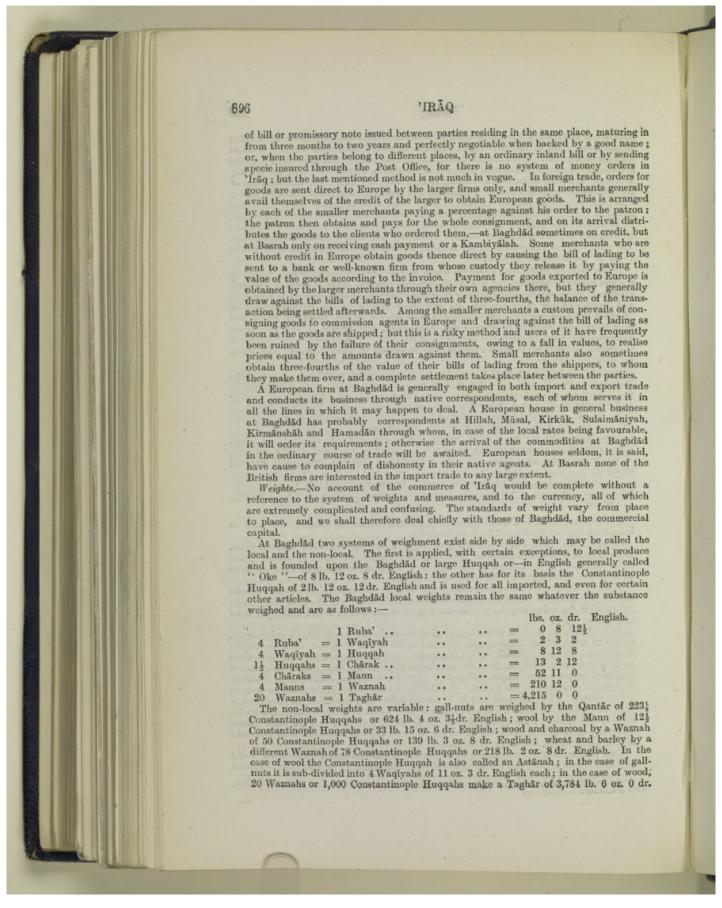
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [895] (956/1050)





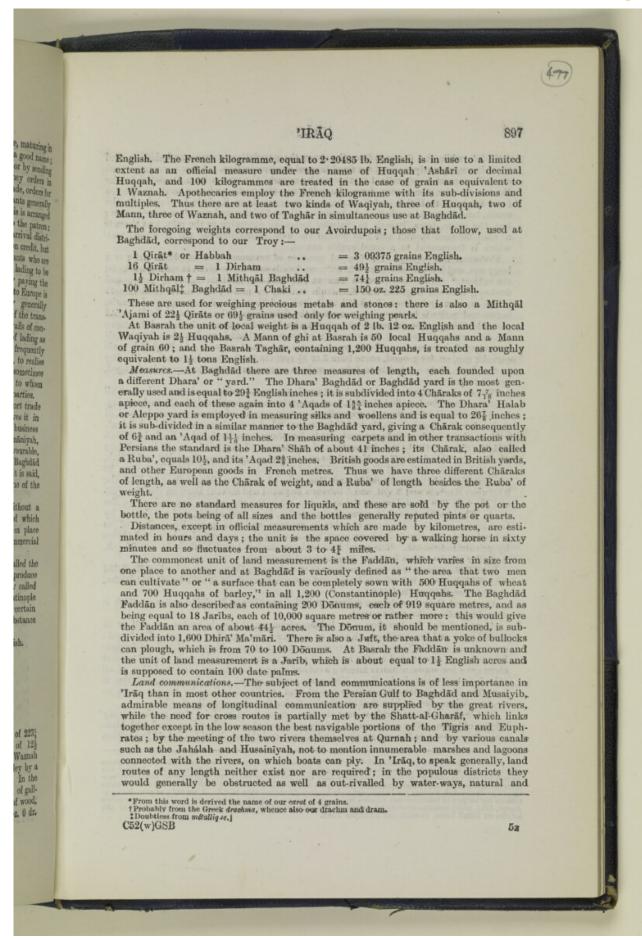
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [896] (957/1050)





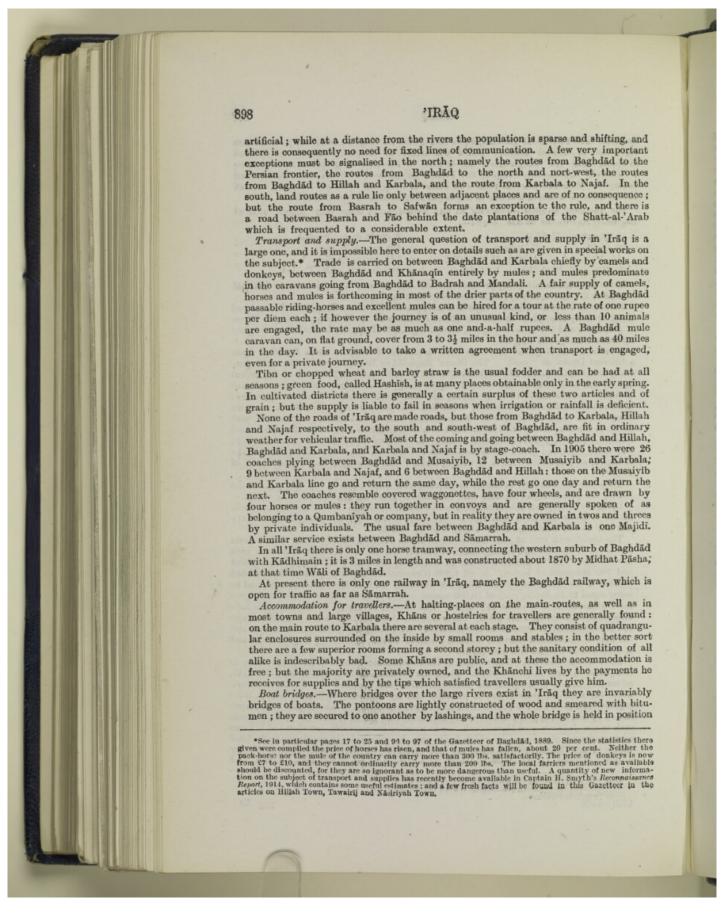
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [897] (958/1050)





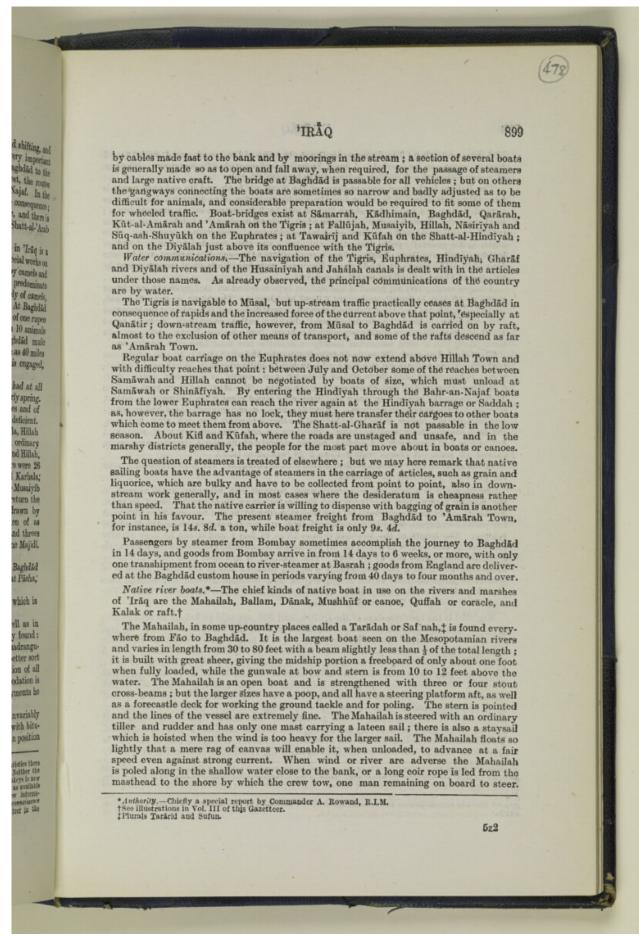
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [898] (959/1050)





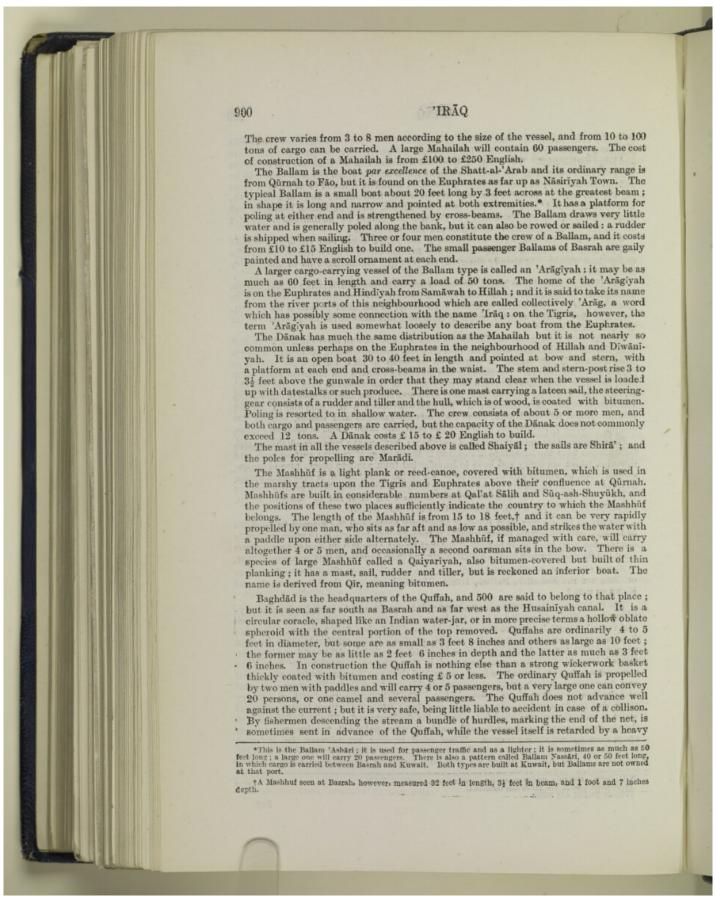
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [899] (960/1050)





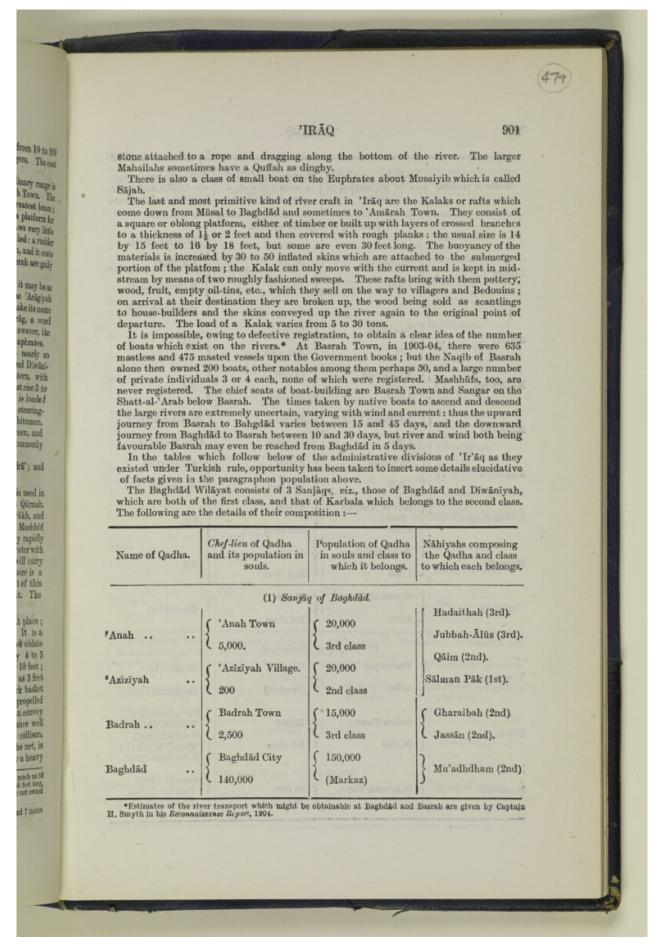
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [900] (961/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [901] (962/1050)









902	'IR	ÂQ	
Name of Qadha.	Chef-lieu of Qadha and its population in souls.	Population of Qadha in souls and class to which it belong.	Nāhiyahs composin the Qadha and clar to which each belon
tologous becomb	(1) Sanjāq of I	Baghdād—contd.	Fallūjah (2nd).
	(Rumādīyah	(50,000	Hit (2nd).
Dilaim	1,000	lst class	Kubaisah (3rd).
	A CONTRACTOR OF		Rahālīyah (3rd).
Jazīrah	Suwairah	{ 15,000	Nil.
	C 750	2nd class)
Kādhimain	Kādhimain Town. 8,000	25,000 3rd class	} Nal.
Whanasin	Khānaqīn Village	§ 30,000	Bankdarah (1st).
Khānaqīn	1,600	1st class	Qizil Rubāt (1st).
Khurāsān	Sa'qūbah	{ 40,000	Khālis (1st).
description description	4,000	C 1st class	C Shahraban (1st).
Kūt-al-Amārah	Kūt-al-Amārah Town. 4,000	20,000 2nd class	} Nil.
Mandali	Mandali Village	{ 15,000	Nil.
	(1,500	2nd class	3
Sāmarrah	Sāmarrah Town 5,000	15,000 3rd class	Tikrīt (1st).
	(2) Sanjāq Dīwanīyāh Town	of Diwāniyah.	Budair (1st).
Dîwaniyah		(Markaz)	Daghārah (1st).
	C Hillah Town	(75,000	Bārmānah (2nd). Khawās (2nd).
Hillah	30,000	1st class	Mahāwīl (2nd). Mamdūhīyah (1s Nahr Shāh (2nd).
Samāwah	Samāwah Town 10,000	{ 60,000 2nd class	Durrāji (3rd). Juwārīr (Abu). Runaithah (2nd





	IR	Io	000
	OIR	AQ	903
Name of Qadha.	Chef-lieu of Qadha and its population in souls,	Population of Qadha in souls and class to which it belongs.	Nāhiyahs composing the Qadha and class to which each belongs.
A	(2) Sanjāq of	Diwāniyah—contd.	
Shāmiyah	Formerly Umm-al-Ba'rūr, now Hamīdīyah.	65,000 1st class 1st class	Ghamās (2nd). Hor Allah (2nd). Salāhīyah (2nd). Shināfīyah (2nd).
	(3) Sanjāq	of Karbala.	(Kifl (3rd).
Hindiyah	{ Tawairij 4,000	95,000 1st class	There are also several small subdivisions called Qol Mu'ash-shirlliyis, viz., Mshorab, Ka'abūri, Musai'idah, Al Fatlah, Abu Rū-
	(month)	009,82	bah, Harqa and Abu Nifash.
Karbala	Karbala Town 50,000	80,000 Markaz	Musaiyib (1st). Shifāthah (1st).
	Orner	100	(Hor-ad-Dukhn (2nd.)
Najaf	Najaf Town 30,000	{ 50,000 1st class	Kufah (1st). Rahabah (3rd).
Razāzah	{ Nil { Nil	750 3rd class	Nil.
The Basrah Wil	lāyat consists of 3 Sanj nese by Qadhas is as fo	jāqs, viz., 'Amārah, Bas	rah and Muntafik: the
Name of Qadha.	Chef-lieu of Qadha and its population in souls.	Population of Qadha in souls.	Nāhiyahs composing the Qadha.
'Amārah	(1) Sanjāq (1) Amārah Town 10,000	of 'Amarāh. 41,000 (Markaz)	'Ali-al-Gharbi. 'Ali-ash-Sharqi. Majar-al-Kabīr. Majar-as-Saghīr.





904		IRAQ	
Name of Qadha.	Chef-lieu of Qadha and its population in souls.	Population of Qadha in souls.	Nāhiyahs composing the Qadha.
-	(1) Sanjāq o	f 'Amarāh—contd.	
Dawairij	Tafrah 100	50,000	Markaz only: no sub-divisions.
Shatrat-al-'Amārah	Qal'at Sālih 2,000	3 45,000	Ditto ditto.
Zubair	Masa'īdah 650	} 14,000	Ditto ditto.
	(2) Sanjāq	of Basrah.	Hardiyah
	Basrah Town	(150,000	'Arab (Shatt-al-). Basrah (Markaz.)
Basrah	58,000	(Markaz)	Hārthah. Khasīb (Abul).
	0.000	more status a	Zubair.
Fão	Fão Station	} 13,000	Markaz only: no sub-divisions.
	600.00	nauTicleZ -	Dair and Sharish.
		000,62	Madinah.
Qūrnah	Qürnah Village 2,000	30,000	Mansür (Bani). Nashwah.
		-	Qürnah (Markaz).
N.B.—The Tu	rks regard the principa	lity of Kuwait as a Qad	ha of the Basrah Sanjā
The state of the s		of Muntafik.	[Hai (Markaz).
Наі	. { Kūt-al-Hai 4,000	} 44,000	Mhairijah
	dirunk	Theres (I)	Sikar (Qal'at).
Nāsirīyah .	Nāsirīyah Town	} 53,000	Azairij. Butaihah.
	(10,000) (Markaz)	Nāsirīyah (Markaz

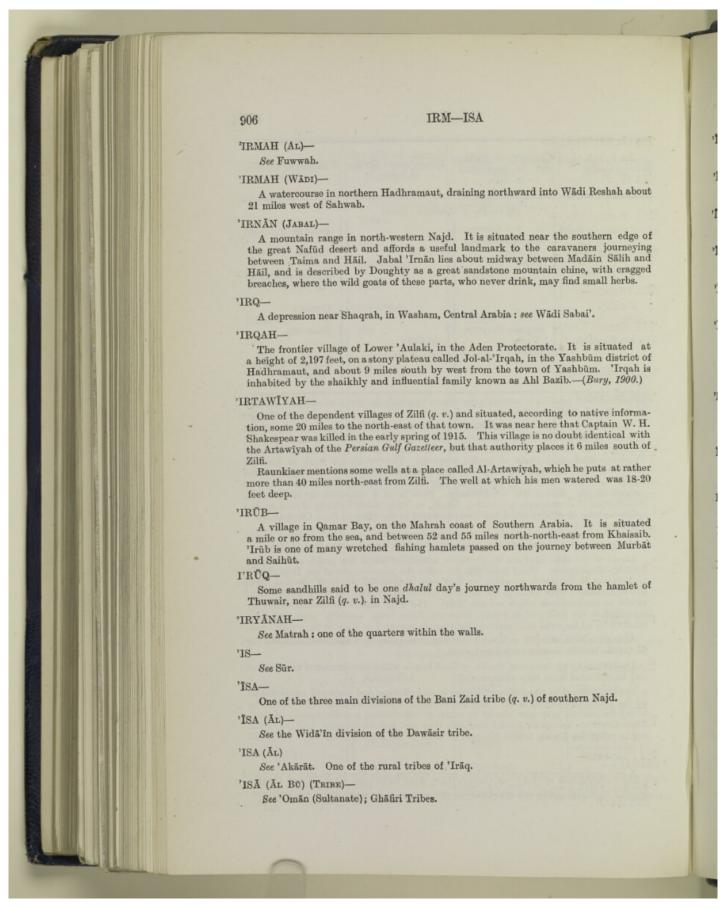
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [905] (966/1050)



	IRĀ	QAIN	905	
Name of Qadha.	Chef-lieu of Qadha and its population in souls.	Population of Qadha in souls	Nāhiyahs composing the Qadha.	
	(3) Sanjāq of	Muntafik—contd.		
Shatrat-al-Muntafik	Shatrat-al-Munta- fik Town. 4,000	65,000	Bada'ah. Dajjah. Shatrat-al-Munta-fik (Markaz).	
			(Garmah.	
	(Süq-ash-Shuyükh)	Hammār.	
Süq-ash-Shuyükh	Town. 12,000	85,000	Süq-ash-Shuyükh	
	sed lates married elle	al seltmarker bee while	(Markaz).	
Records Departm according to ov There are 5 princi property, over whi mitted by inheri escheat to the I classification it is	ent, it is necessary warership which prev- ipal kinds of landed ich the owner has full tance or by legacy, and Bait-al-Māl or Treasus unnecessary to enter.	der to understand the first to explain the ails in 'Irāq as in t property. The first kine power in life and in dea I only in event of fail y. Mulk is of 4 sort Mulk, in 'Irāq, consists purchased by the villager	classification of land the Turkish Empire. d is Mulk or freehold th. It may be trans- ure of heirs does it s,but on this minute, chiefly of land in the	
Records Departm according to ov There are 5 princi property, over whi mitted by inheri escheat to the 1 classification it is neighbourhood of v The second sorte lands, pasture, and Lands of the th for religious purpos of Religious Endov free of taxation; v extent as similar or vested in the 1 taxation by an Im Matrūkah lands the public benefit, The fifth categor and uncultivated if	Land Records.—In or nent, it is necessary whership which previously kinds of landed ich the owner has full tance or by legacy, and Bait-al-Māl or Treasus unnecessary to enter. Willages which has been it of land is Mīri or that we lead for the owner hard kind are Waqf: the ses. Waqf lands that a wments, to which we shall ands which are not Wabīq of Baghdād, how perial edict and may the perial edict and may the compose the fourth clary consists of Mawāt, or from time immemorial.	first to explain the dails in 'Irāq as in the property. The first kine power in life and in deal only in event of fail ry. Mulk is of 4 sort Mulk, in 'Irāq, consists purchased by the villager hich belongs to the statiship thereof is vested in ose, namely, of which there under the managemental refer in another parager of private individuals a raqf. The large landed wever, have been spectrefore be regarded as Wardividual property and a ses. Dead Lands, which have	classification of land the Turkish Empire. dis Mulk or freehold the It may be transure of heirs does it s, but on this minute, chiefly of land in the rs from Government. The city of land in the rs from Government are it comprises arable in the Bait-al-Māl. The profits are assigned and of the Department agraph, are ipso factor are taxed to the same properties owned by cially exempted from agf in the public sense. The left unoccupied for the remained uninhabited	
Records Departm according to or There are 5 principroperty, over whimitted by inheritescheat to the I classification it is neighbourhood of a The second sortelands, pasture, and Lands of the the for religious purpor of Religious Endougher of taxation; yextent as similar for vested in the Matrūkah lands the public benefit, The fifth categor and uncultivated for The lands owned by the Dāirat-as-Sto say further on, These lands are knot be confounded or state domains.	Land Records.—In or nent, it is necessary whership which prevaluated kinds of landed ich the owner has full tance or by legacy, and Bait-al-Māl or Treasus unnecessary to enter. Willages which has been not land is Mīri or that we forests, and the owner wird kind are Waqf: the ses. Waqf lands that a wments, to which we shall ands which are not Wabīq of Baghdād, how perial edict and may the perial edict and may the promote of the compose the fourth clary consists of Mawāt, or the subject of Turket anīyah or Civil List Demay now almost be to nown as Arādhi Sanīya	first to explain the dails in 'Irāq as in the property. The first kine power in life and in deal only in event of fail ry. Mulk is of 4 sort Mulk, in 'Irāq, consists purchased by the villager hich belongs to the state ship thereof is vested in ose, namely, of which there under the managemental refer in another paraft of private individuals a aqf. The large landed wever, have been specrefore be regarded as Wadividual property and a lass. Dead Lands, which have	classification of land the Turkish Empire. It is Mulk or freehold that It may be transure of heirs does it s, but on this minute, chiefly of land in the restrom Government. It is to the Bait-al-Māl. It is profits are assigned and of the Department agraph, are ipso facto are taxed to the same properties owned by cially exempted from agf in the public sense. It is left unoccupied for remained uninhabited managed on his behalf shall have something in interpretations, and they must	
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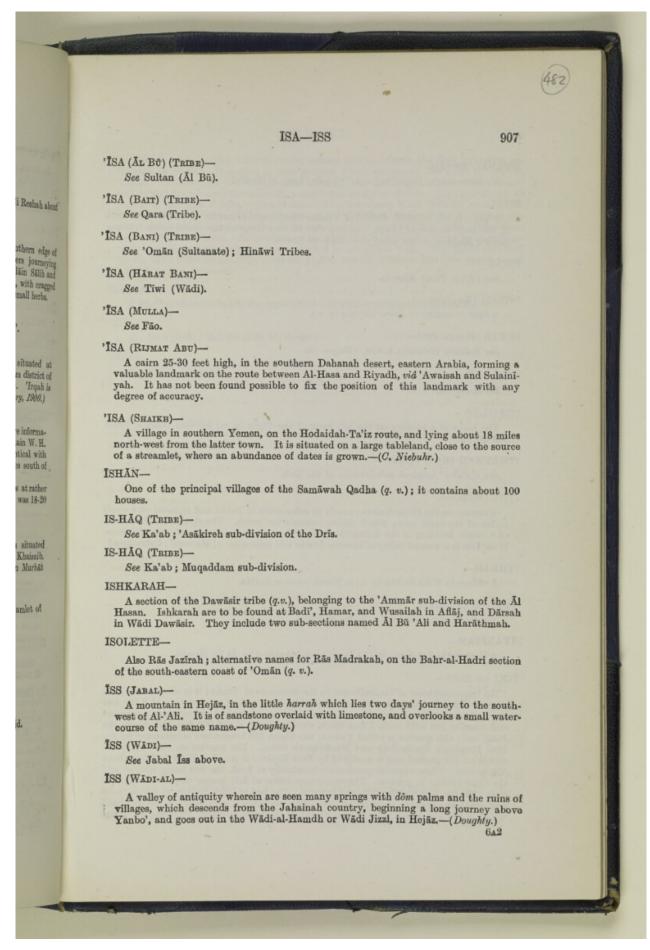
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [906] (967/1050)





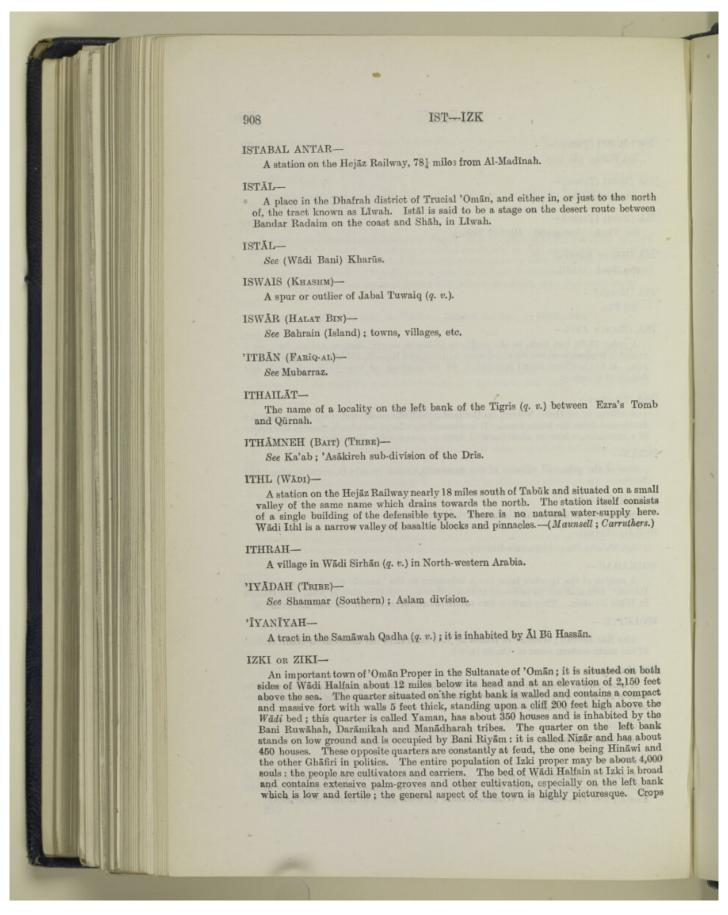
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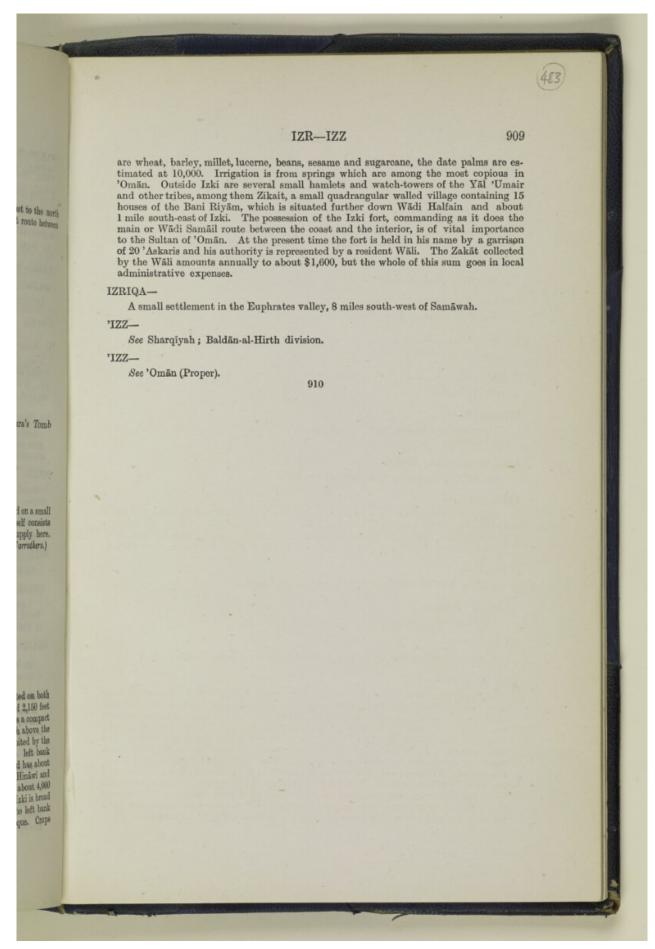
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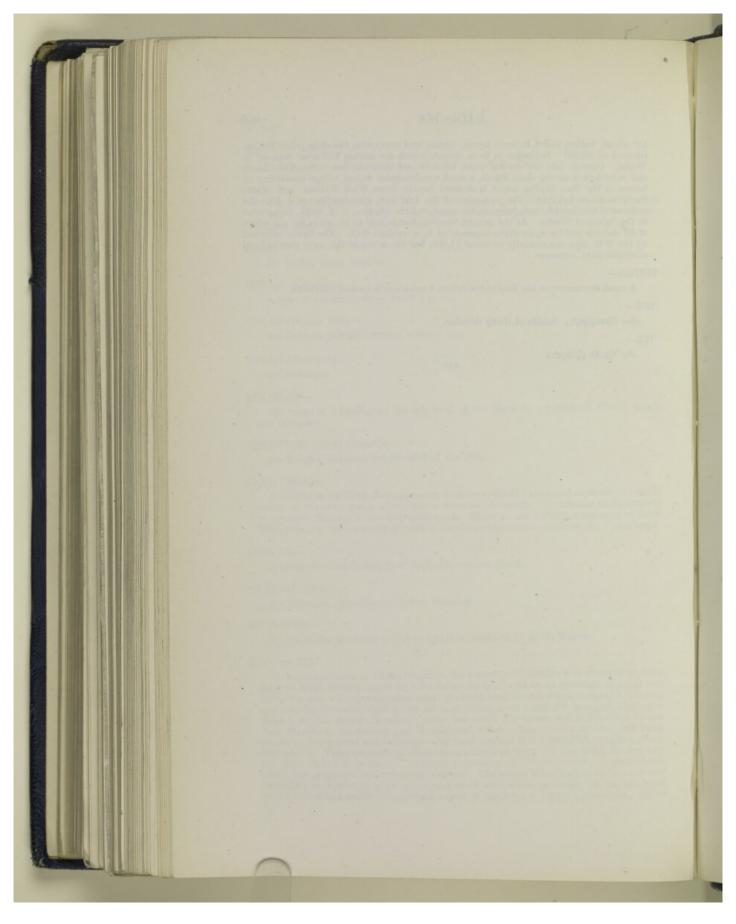
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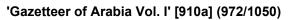










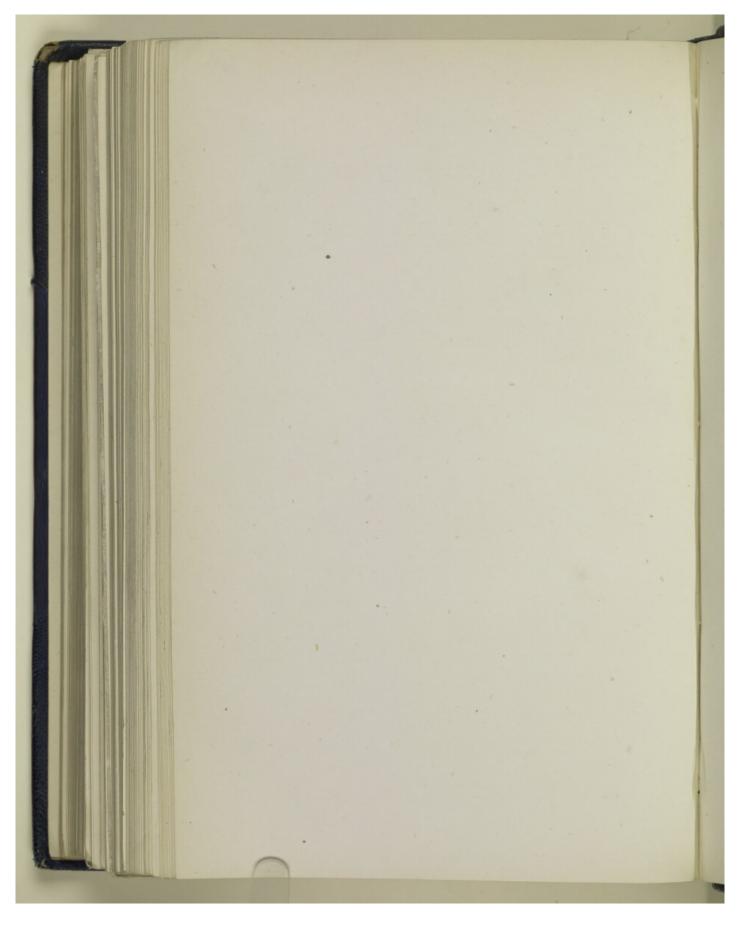






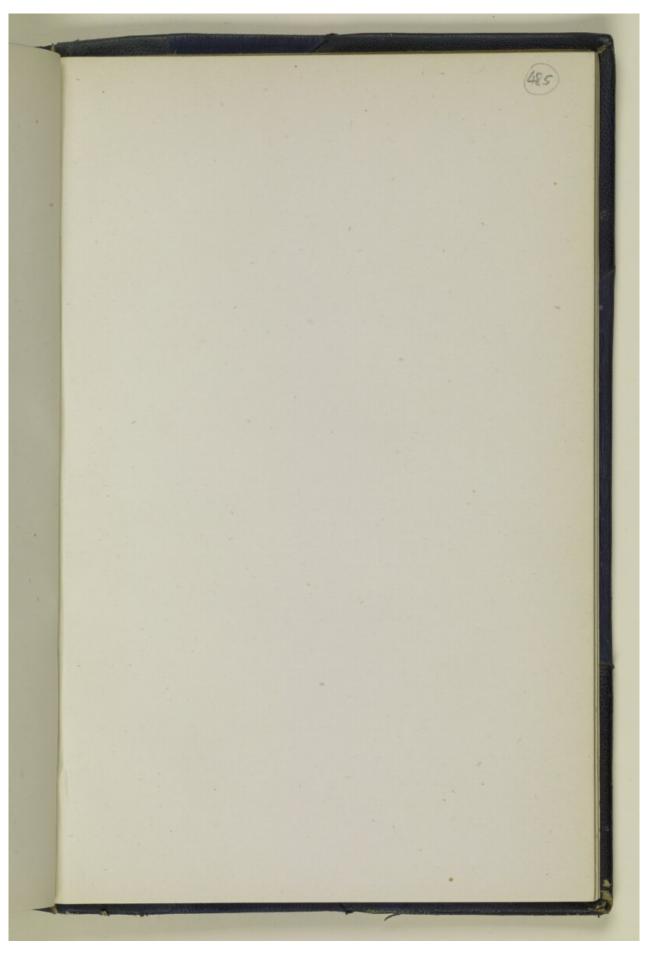






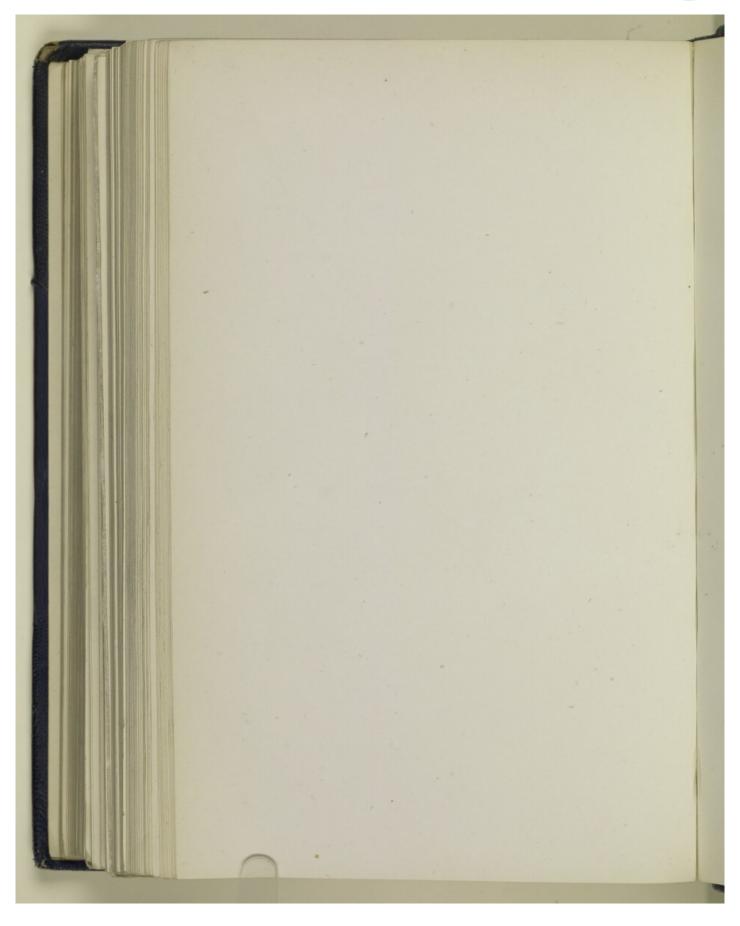


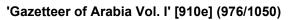




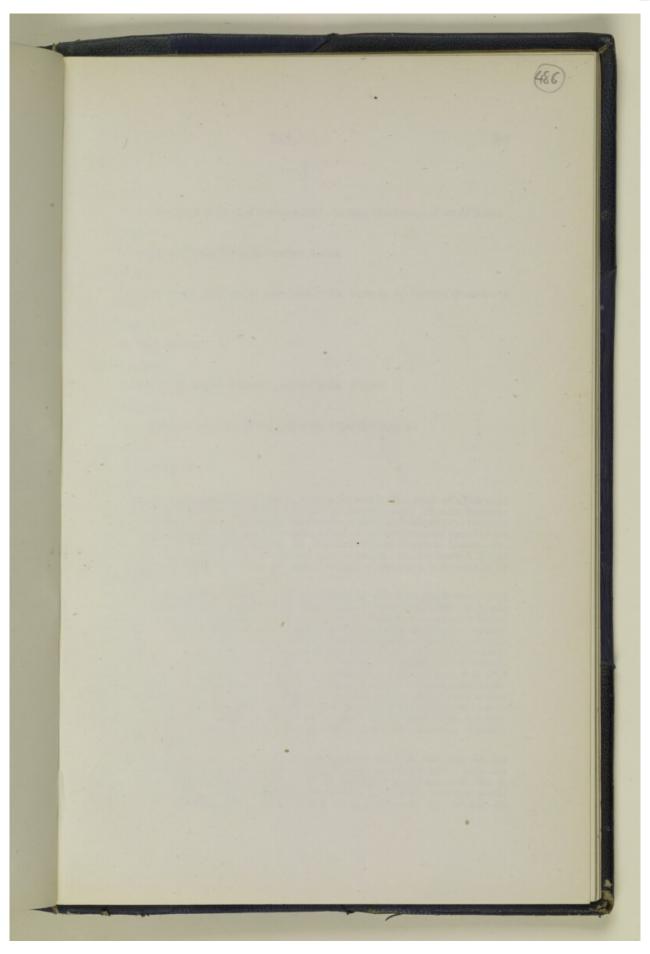


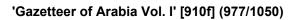




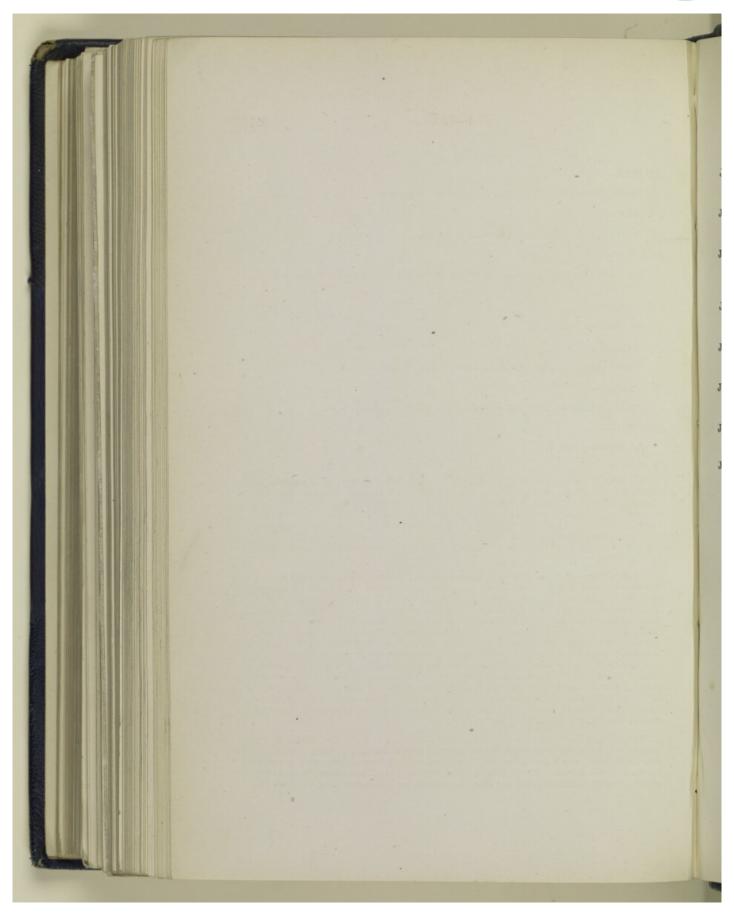






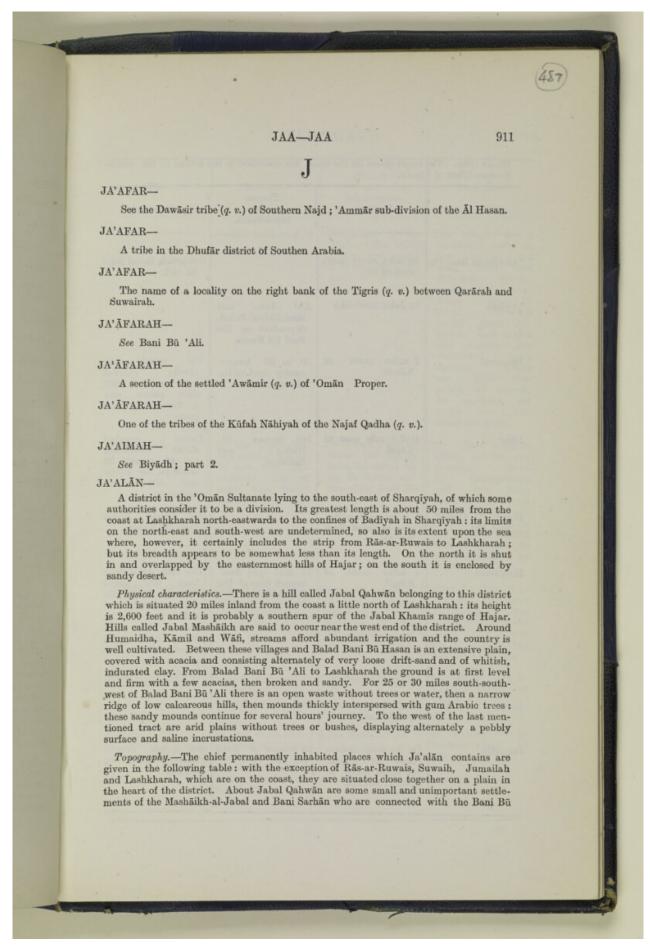




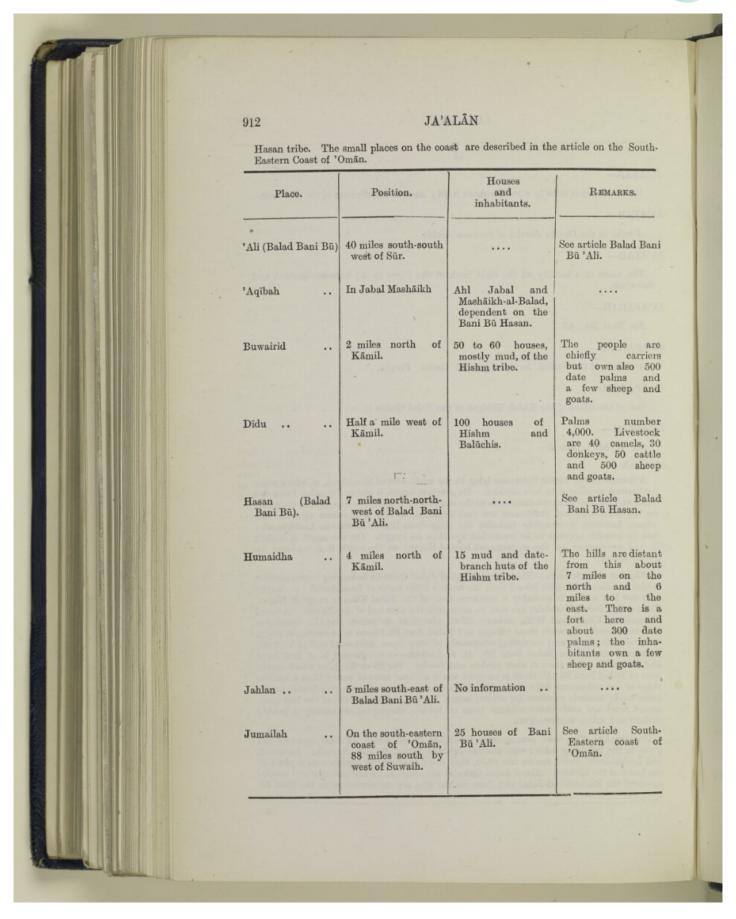


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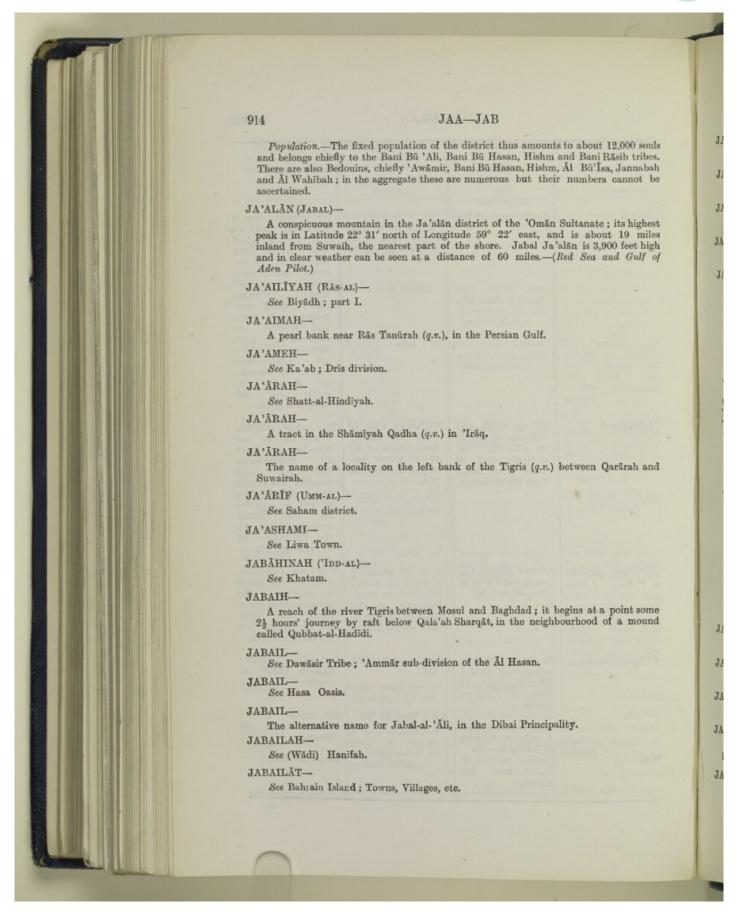




	SVAN.	JA'ALĀN	913
Place.	Position.	Houses and inhabitants.	REMARKS.
Kāmil	3 miles north of Wäfi	200 houses of the Hishm tribe, culti- vators and camel carriers plying for hire.	bastioned wall on the north and west sides and date-groves on the south and east. There are 15 shops. Streams afford good irri- gation and dates and lucerne are cultivated with success. There are 1,000 date palms, 40 camels, 40 donkeys, 50 cattle and 200
Lashkharah	On the south-east- ern coast of 'Omān, 48 miles from Rās- al-Hadd and 20 miles from Balad Bani Bū'Ali inland.	200 houses, a few of stone but mostly huts, inhabited by the Ja'āfarah section of the Bani Bū'Ali.	sheep and goats. The place depends chiefly on the sea fisheries; about 50 fishing-boats and one large Sambūk are owned here. Lashkharah is also a port for all the Ghāfiri tribes subject to the Tamīmah of the Bani Bu'Ali.
Mashāikh (Falaij- al-).	About 8 miles to the south and a little to the west of Wāfi.	70 to 80 houses, $\frac{2}{3}$ of which are of clay inhabited by semi-Bedoúins of the Hāl 'Umr section of the Bani Bū Hasan.	There are date plantations irrigated by springs. The palms number about 1,000, and there are 50 camels but few other animals.
Ruwais (Rās-ar-)	On the south-east- ern coast of 'Omān, 24 miks south by west of Rās-al- Hadd.	20 houses of Bani Bū 'Ali.	See article South- Eastern Coast of 'Omān.
Suwaih	On the south-east ern coast of 'Omān, 8 miles south-west	A few Bani Bū'Ali	See article South- Eastern Coast of 'Omān.
Wāfi ,	of Rās-ar-Ruwais. 6 miles north of Balad Bani Bū Hasan.	and the same of	See article Waff.

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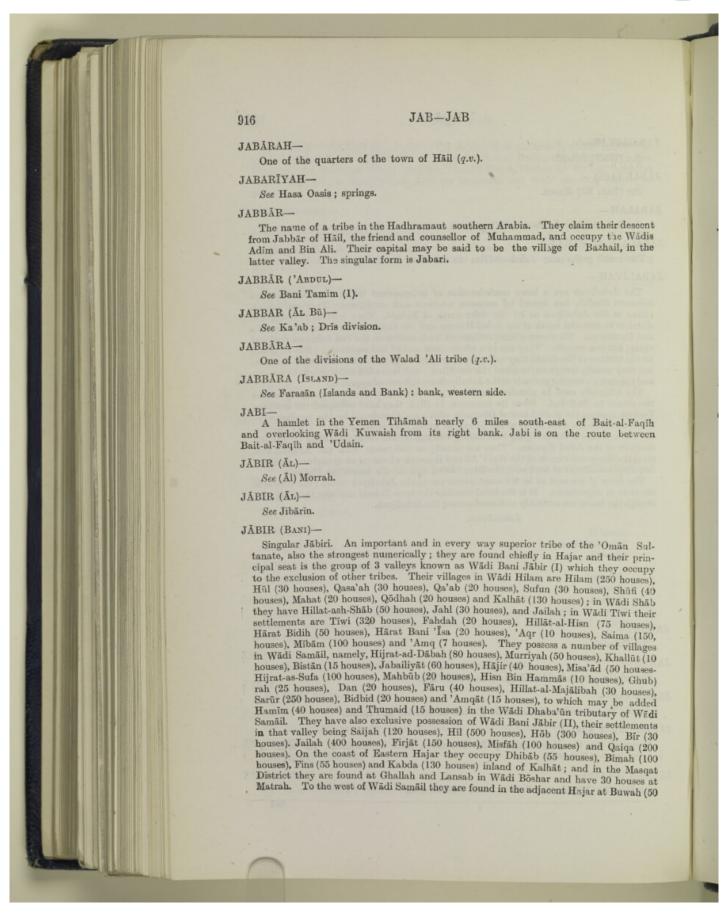
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		489)
	JAB—JAB 915	
,000 souls tib tribes.	JABAILIYĀT— See (Wādi) Samāil.	
Jannahah annot be	JABAL (AHL)—	
	See (Bani Bū) Hasan. JABALAH—	
s highest 19 miles feet high	See Bahrain Island; Towns, Villages, etc.	
Gull of	JABALAIN-AL-FARAJ— Two small peaks near Jabal-ad-Dām in the Hasa district (q.v.).	-
i sol	The Jabaliyah are a loose confederation of independent tribes acknowledging no common Shaikh, but united by common interests and conditions. They are known either as the Jabaliyah or by the older name of Zubaid. They inhabit the volcanic districts to east and south of the Jabal Hauran and the Lejah between the Hauran hills and Damascus. They own a little cultivated land, mainly in the Ruhbah, and flocks of sheep, but few camels. They are as a whole, poor and of bad reputation; like all tribes on the frontier of the desert they rob and pillage their neighbours, the settled inhabitants, but they usually escape unpunished; for the Sitan's writ fails a few miles out of Damascus and the stony camping grounds of the Jabaliyah are difficult of approach. The Ghiyadh used to plunder the desert post when it travelled fortnightly across the desert to Baghdad. Since its cessation, in 1912, they have occupied the outlying Turkish station, the qishlah east of Dhumair, which was abandoned by the gendarmerie. The Jabaliyah are close allies of the Druze, of whom they stand in awe. They pasture the Druze flocks in the low-lying Safa during the winter, and in summer come up into the foothills of the Jabal Hauran. They are usually on bad terms with the Anazeh, and steal the sheep and camels of the Wald'Ali and Haseneh whenever an opportunity offers; and they are always at feud with the Bani Sakhr, who are the foes of the Druze. The Masa'id are said to be the most numerous of the Jabaliyah tribes; the Ghiyadh are next in importance. It is doubtful whether the term Zubaid includes the Ghiyadh, though the latter are certainly reckoned among the Jabaliyah.	
	Јавацічан. Маза'ід.	
	500—600 tents. Ghiyadh Ibn Lafi. In the Ruhbah.	
	Adhamat. Sherafat.	
e a	Hadiyeh. Sulut. In the Lejah.	
ď	JABĀNĪN— See Dabaisi.	
100	JABAR— One of the groves in 'Aqdah (q.v.), in Jabal 'Aja.	
	JABAR (ĀL)— See Na'īm; a section of the Āl Bū Shāmis of Bahrain and Qatar.	
	JABAR (Bir or Abu)—	
	A station on the Hejaz railway 30 kilometres from Al-Madinah. Its altitude is 1,968 feet.—(Maunsell).	
	JABARA (ISLAND)— See Farasān (Islands and Bank); bank, western side.	
	6n2	

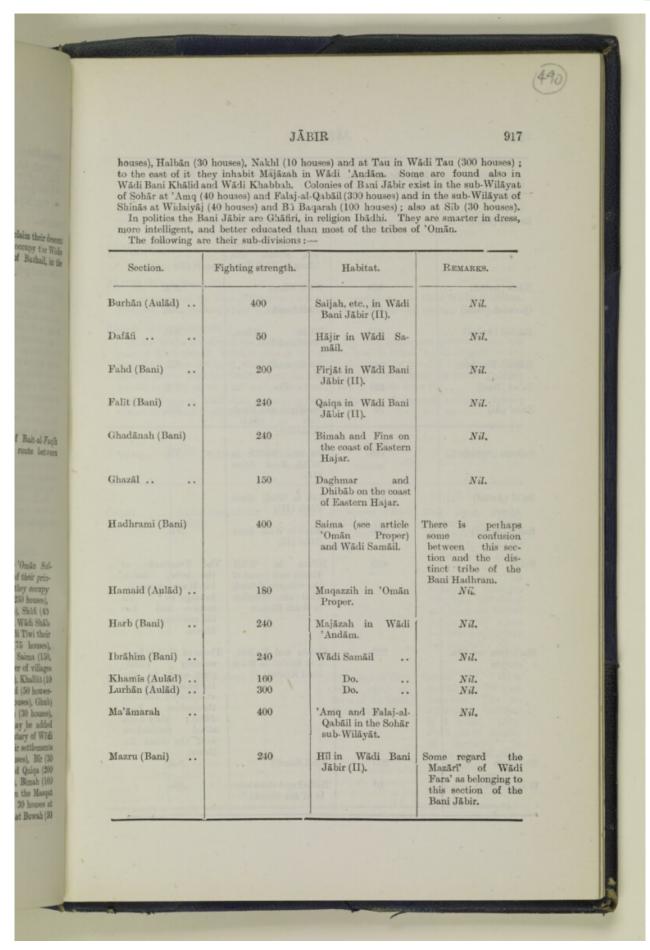
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918	JĀ	BIR	
Section.	Fighting strength.	Habitat.	Remarks.
Muqim (Bani)	600	Ghail-ash-Shāb, Jahl and Sailah in Wādi Shāb and Tīwi Sai-	Nü.
· ·		ma, Mībām and 'Amq in Wādi Tīwi.	To de Courses
Nāsir (Aulād)	320	Wādi Hilam	Nil.
Qurwäsh (Bani)	160	Wādi Samāil	Nil.
Rāshid (Aulād)	480	Wādis Hilam, Tiwi and Tau.	Nil.
Rāshid-Bin-Amir (Aulād).	240	Wādi Samāil	Nil.
Sa'ad (Bani)	240	Do	Nil.
Saba' (Āi)	70	Samā'īyah and Khab- bah in Wādi Khabbah.	Nil.
Sahaim (Aulād)	140	Bīr and Misfāh in Wādi Bani Jābir (II).	Nil,
Sa'īd (Aulād)	160	Höb in Wādi Bani Jābir (II).	
Salīm (Aulād)	240	Jailah in Wādi Bani Jābir (II).	Nil.
Salūt	640	Hilam in Wādi Hilam and most of the villages of Wādi Tīwi; also Ghallah in Wādi Bōshar.	The Tamimah of the tribe, Salatbin-Muhammad, belongs to this section and has his residence at Hilam.
Sha'ibiyin or Shu- 'aibiyin	350	Kabda and Kalhāt, also Halfah in Wādi Bani Khālid.	Those of Kalhāt have recently (1907) gone over to the Hināwis and do not at present consider themselves Bani Jābir; they have
			allied themselves with the Bani Bū Hasan.
Shajbiyin	200	Wādi Samāil	Nil.
Wādi (Aulād)	80	Bidbid and elsewhere in Wādi Samāil.	Nil.





		JAB-	JAB	919
The Ban and are at Abs. Hila though disp Turki, duri	bitter enmity with them and Tau are equal persed, keep up comming his troublous rei	scent from to be Bani Ruw ly regarded nunication w gn, from 18	he tribe of Dhubyān, āhah who are derived as capitals of the trib vith one another and	famous in Arab poetry, I from the rival tribe of be; but the Bani Jābir, act as a body. Saiyid elly employed the Bani in Sharqiyah.
JABIR (BANK				
	i Bū) Hasan. Di Bani) (I)—			
A main s	eat of the Bani Jābir		tract consisting of the	three Wādis of Hilam,
JÄBIR (WÄD In the H west of Wä east side. Samäil abo Samäil only The villa	or Bant) (II)— (ajar district of the 'C (di Samāil, which it j. The course of Wādi ove Miltiqa: Saijah, y by about 4 miles o	Omän Sultar bins at Miltie Bani Jäbir near its beg f open coun bir in order	nate, the only import qa; its head is below is approximately pa ginning, is divided fr try and is visible from from its head down	ant tributary from the 'Aqbat-al-Qatt, on the trallel to that of Wādi om Darwāzeh in Wādi
Village.	Position.	On which bank.	Number of houses.	Remarks.
Saijah	At the head of the $w\bar{a}di$.	Left	160 houses of Bani Jābir of the Au- lād Burhān sec- tion.	This place, though reckoned to Wādi Bani Jābir, drains to Wādi Samāil a few miles above Hisn Samāil. Resources are 30 camels, 50 donkeys, 50 cattle, 300 sheep and goats and 15,000 palms. This place has some good houses and gardens.
на	2½ miles north of Saijah.	,	500 houses of Bani Jäbir some of them of the Bani Mazrū section.	Qurain in Wādi Samāil can be seen from here. The intervening distance is 4 miles. Livestock are 40 camels, 80 donkeys, 70 cattle and 600 sheep and goats. Date trees are estimated at 20,000.

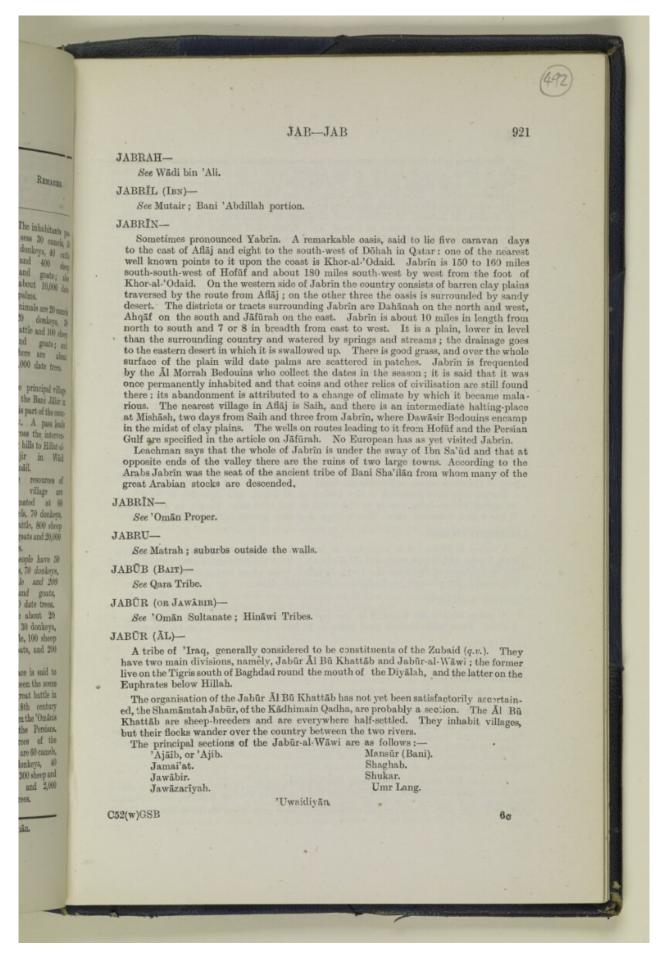




920		JĀBI	R	
Village.	Position.	On which bank.	Number of houses.	Remarks.
Н5b	1 mile north-west of Hil.	,,	300 houses of Bani Jābir, some of them of the Au- lād Sa'īd section.	The inhabitants possess 30 camels, 50 donkeys, 40 cattle and 400 sheep and goats; also about 10,000 date palms.
Bir	3½ miles north- north-east of Hil and 2 miles up left bank tribu- tary of Wādi Bani Jābir called Wādi Maih.		30 houses of Bani Jäbir of the Au- läd Sahaim sec- tion.	Animals are 20 camels 20 donkeys, 30 cattle and 100 sheep and goats; and there are about 8,000 date trees.
Jailah	5 miles below Hil	,,	400 houses of Bani Jābir, partly of the Aulād Sālim section.	The principal village of the Bani Jābir in this part of the country. A pass leads across the intervening hills to Hillat-al-Hājir in Wādi Samāil. The resources of the village are estimated at 60 camels, 70 donkeys,
Firjāt	of an hour below Jailah.	Right	150 houses of Bani Jābir.	50 cattle, 800 sheep and goats and 20,000 palms. The people have 50 camels, 70 donkeys, 30 cattle and 200 sheep and goats,
Misfāh	½ an hour below Firjāt.	,,	100 houses of Bani Jābir of the Aulād Sahaim section.	also 300 date trees. Here are about 20 camels, 30 donkeys, 10 cattle, 100 sheep and goats, and 200
Qaiqa	2 miles below Jailah and 4 miles above the junc- tion of the Wādi with Wādi Samail.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	200 houses of Bani Jābir.	palms. This place is said to have been the scene of a great battle in the 18th century between the 'Omānis and the Persians. Resources of the village are 60 camels, 70 donkeys, 40 cattle, 300 sheep and goats, and 2,000 date trees.

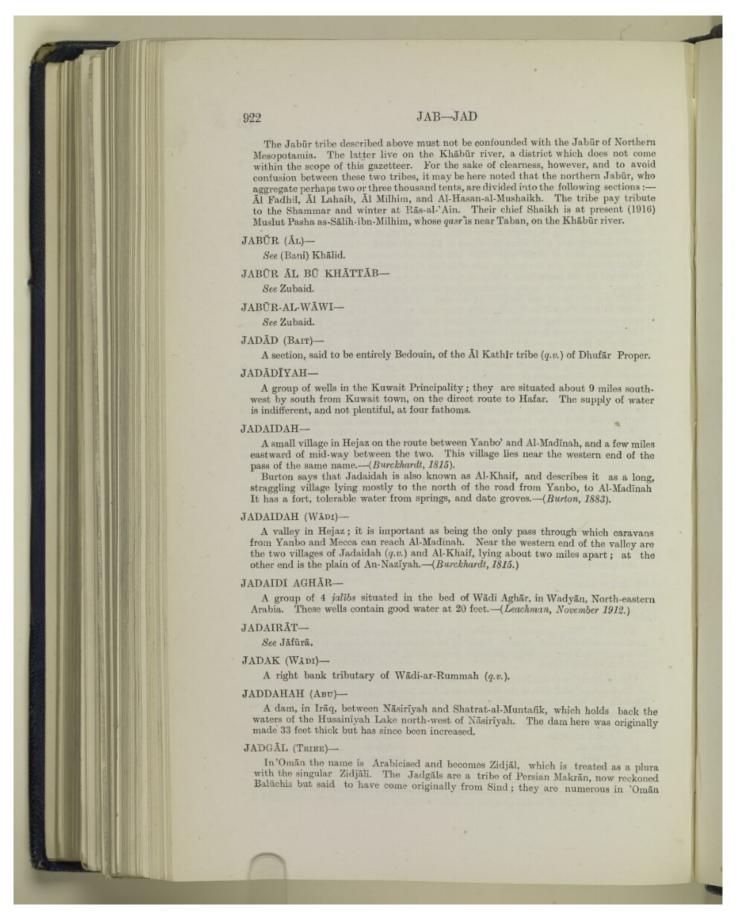
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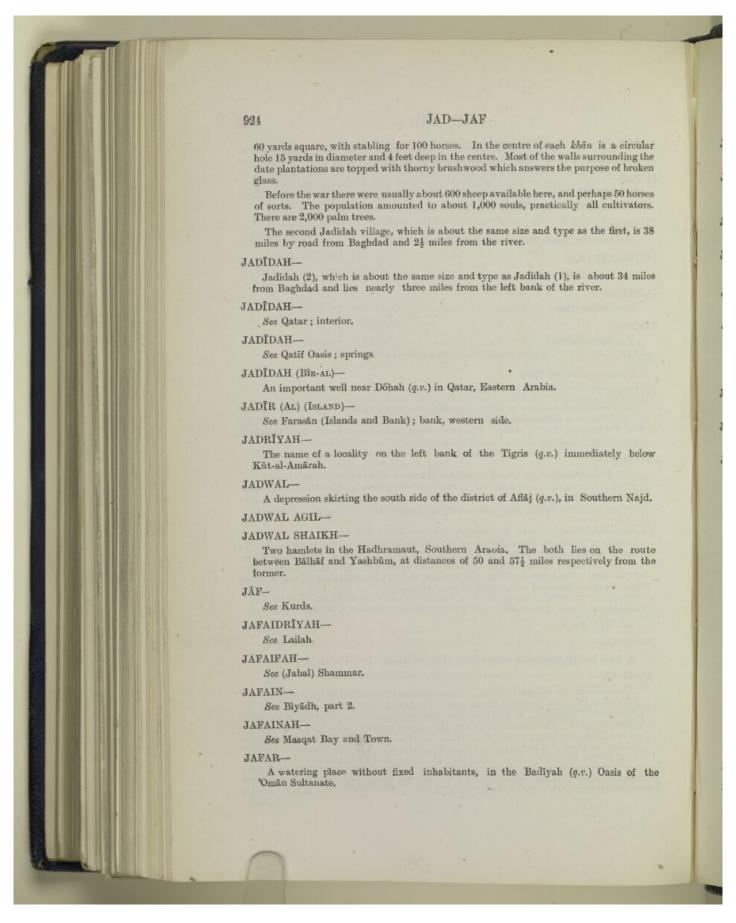
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		(493)
		0
	JAD—JAD 923	
our of Norther	JAD—JAD 525	
and to and on and Jabir, who has sections.	also, where they have been introduced at various times as mercenary soldiers in the employment of the Sultāns. In Persian Makran the Jadgāls have their headquarters in the Dashtyāri an Bāhu districts, where the ruling chiefs are of their number; in 'Omān they occupy an entire suburban quarter of Masqat Town, and are found	
present (1996)	also at Matrah, and generally throughout the country wherever a Balūchi colony exists. In religion the Jadgāls are Sunnis.	
	JADHĀLĪN—	
	See Dawäsir Tribe; Farjān sub-division of the Āl Hasan.	
	JADHĀMĪYAH—	
200	See (Jabal) Shammar.	
	JĀDHIB—	
	See Mahra tribe.	
	JĀDI—	
ir Proper	See Ruūs-al-Jibāl.	
-	JĀDI—	
iles south	See rural tribes of 'Irāq. *	
y of water	JADĪD—	
	A collection of hamlets in Hejaz straddling one of the routes between Mecca and Al-Madīnah at a distance of 57 miles from the latter town. Jadīd is situated at the end of a narrow, barren valley. The water-supply is fairly good and dates are culti-	
few miles	vated.	
nd of the	JADÎD-	
a long,	See Wādi Far'a.	
Indinah	JADĪD (Bīr-al)—	
	A qal'ah on the Syrian Hajj route south of Madāin Sālih (Al-Hajar).—(Doughty).	
ravass	JADĪD (BĪR-AL)—	
ey are the	A well in Southern Yemen, 17 or 18 miles south of Mokha on the track leading to Shaikh Sa'id. The wells here contain a limited amount of fairly good water, and in the vicinity of them there are bushes and camel grazing. Bir-al-Jadid is one of the usual halting places on the road between Mokha and Shaikh Sa'id, and must be close to, if not identical with, the Kaddaha of Manzoni.	
tern	JADĪDAH—	
	See Wādi Far'a.	
25	JADĪDAH—	
	A ward on the south-east of the town of Buraidah (q.v.), in Qasim.	
	JADIDAH—	
	The name of two villages in 'Iraq, both situated on or near the left bank of the Tigris and also on the main Baghdad-Mosul road. The first is 21 miles by road and 274 by	
k the inally	river north of Baghdad. It contains about 300 mud houses, many of which are ruinous and unoccupied. The village lies amidst date groves surrounded by mud walls. There are two khāns, one near the southern entrance to the village, about 80 yards square, with stabling for about 200 horses and a well in the centre with fairly good water standing at about 20 feet from the surface. This khān has on the roof a low parapet of mud about	
plura koned Omia	two feet high and 15 inches thick; on the roof are two staircases in the north-west and south-east corners. The other $kh\bar{a}n$ is some 300 yards north of the first and 150 yards from the river bank, with nothing between it and the river. The $kh\bar{a}n$ is perhaps	
	6c2	

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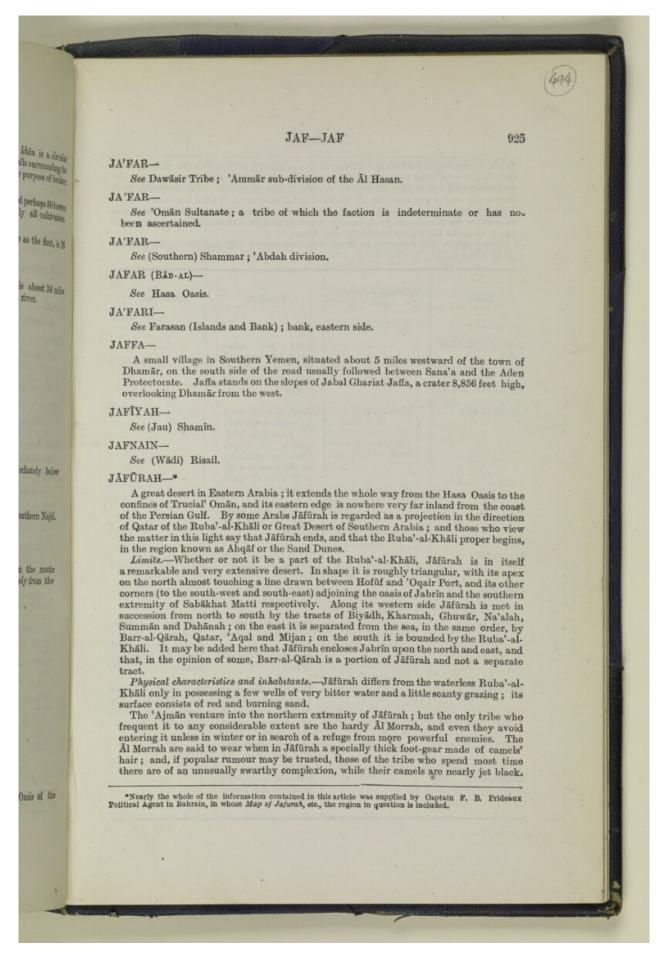


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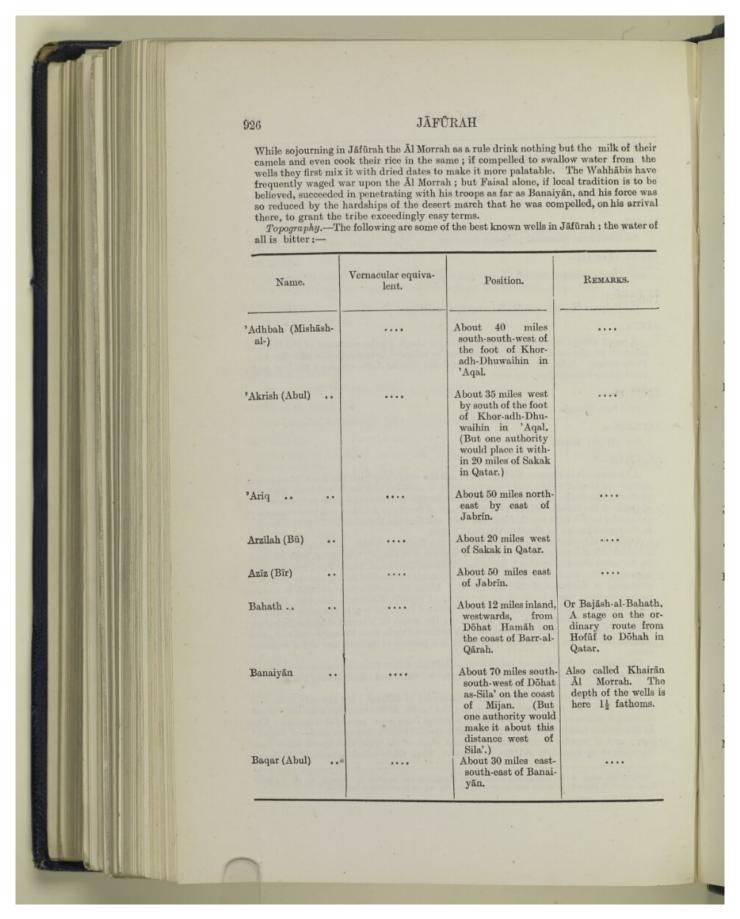
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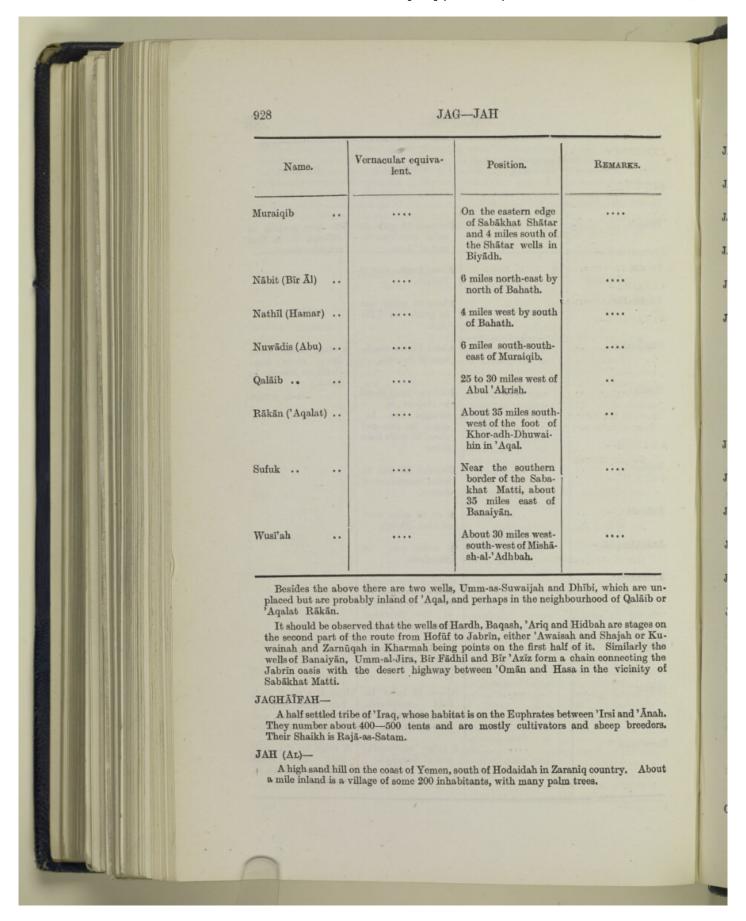


'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [927] (994/1050)

Name. Vernacular equivalent. Baqash						
Baqaah			JĀF	ÜRAH	927	
miles north-northeast of 'Ariq. About 45 miles east of Bahath. Hardh . Half way from Hofüt to Jabrin in a straight line between the two and about 80 miles from either. Hidbah Between 25 and 30 miles north-east of Jabrin. Jadairāt . 10 or 15 miles west of Banaiyān. Jira (Umm-al-) . 40 miles west of Banaiyān. Khashbiyah . 3 miles east-southeast of Muraiqib, on the easterm border of the Sabākhat Shātar in Biyādh. Khuwaitmah . 20 miles southwest of Mishāsh-al-'Adhbah. Mabāk . About 45 miles in land, westwards, from the foot of Khor-al-'Odaid. Mana'āyah 8 miles east-northeast of Muraiqib. 8 miles east-northeast of Astage on the most direct route from Hofūt to Dōhah in Qatar. A stage on the most direct route from Hofūt to Dōhah in Qatar. A stage on the most direct route from Hofūt to Dōhah in Qatar. A stage on the most direct route from Hofūt to Dōhah in Qatar. A stage on the most direct route from Hofūt to Dōhah in Qatar. There is a small oasis here with wells, a few date palms, and the ruins of a village. A stage on the ordinary route from hofūt to Dōhah in Qatar. There is a small oasis here with wells, a few date palms, and the ruins of a village.	Name.			Position.	REMARKS.	
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Mabāk	Khuwaitmah			west of Mishāsh-al-		
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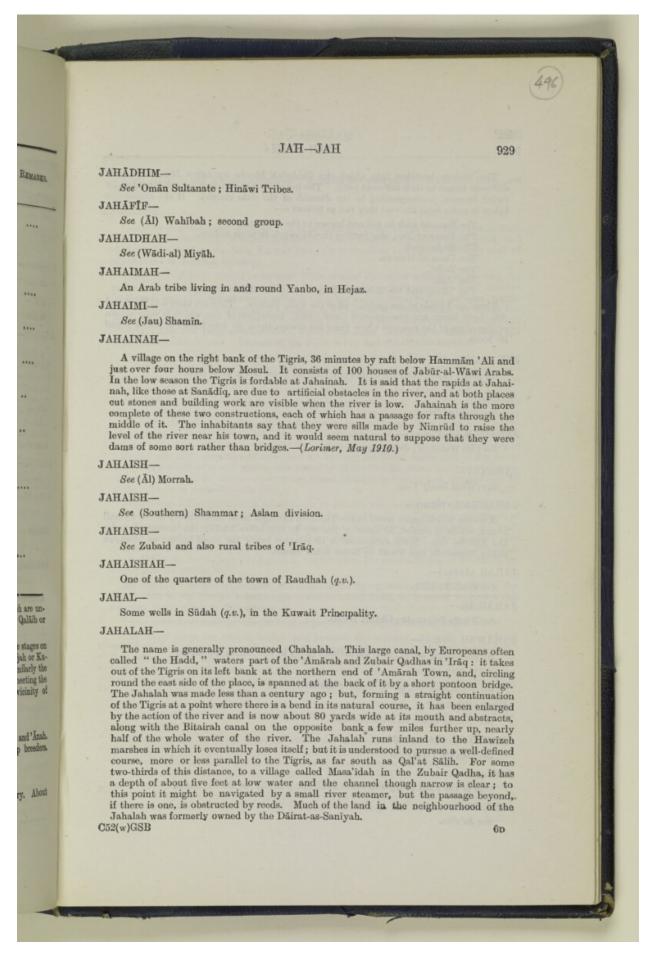






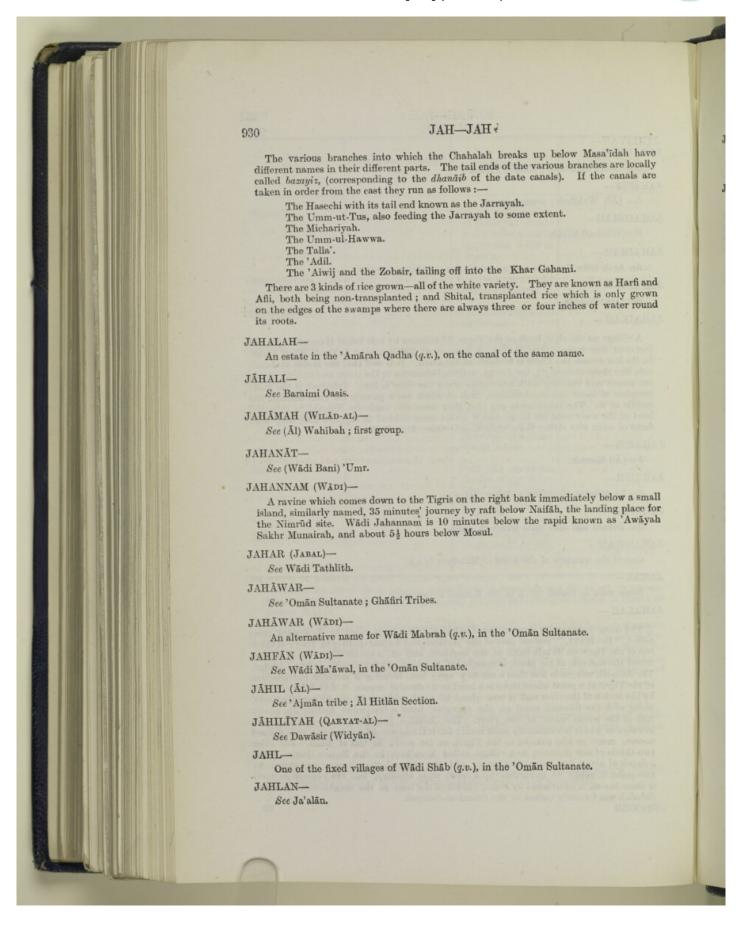
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [929] (996/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [930] (997/1050)

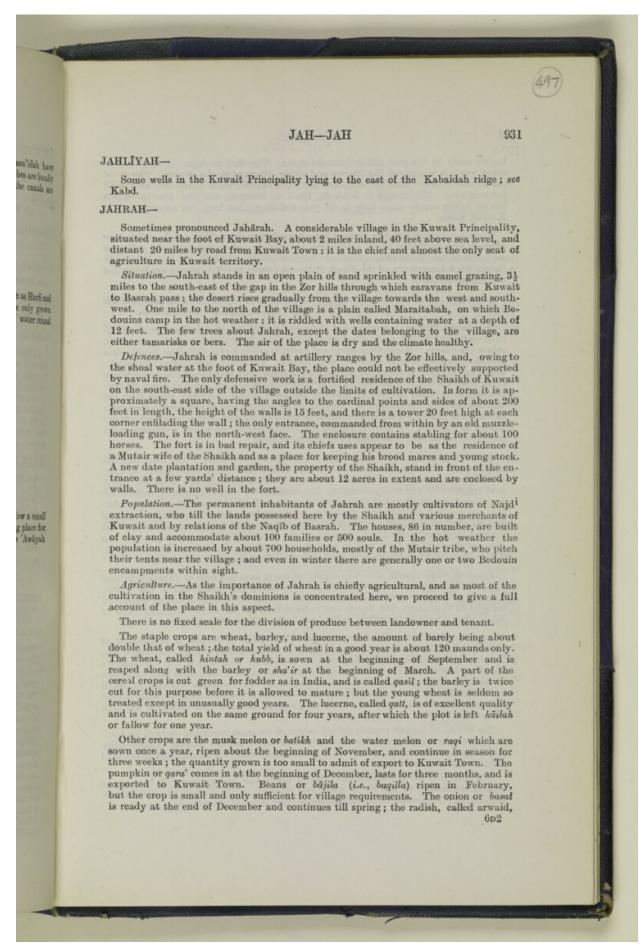




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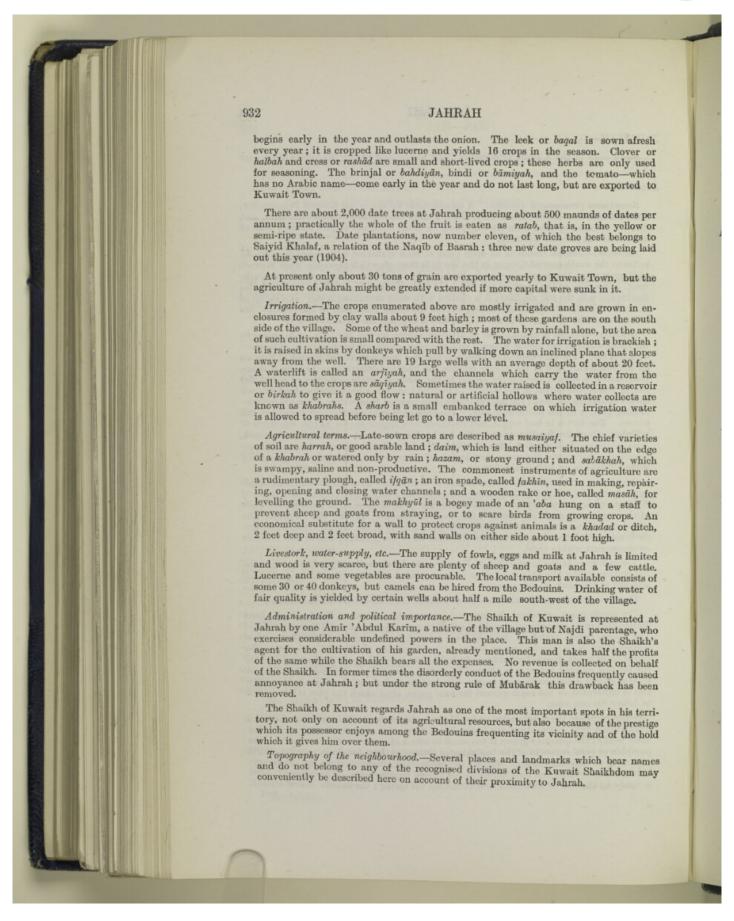
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [931] (998/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [932] (999/1050)





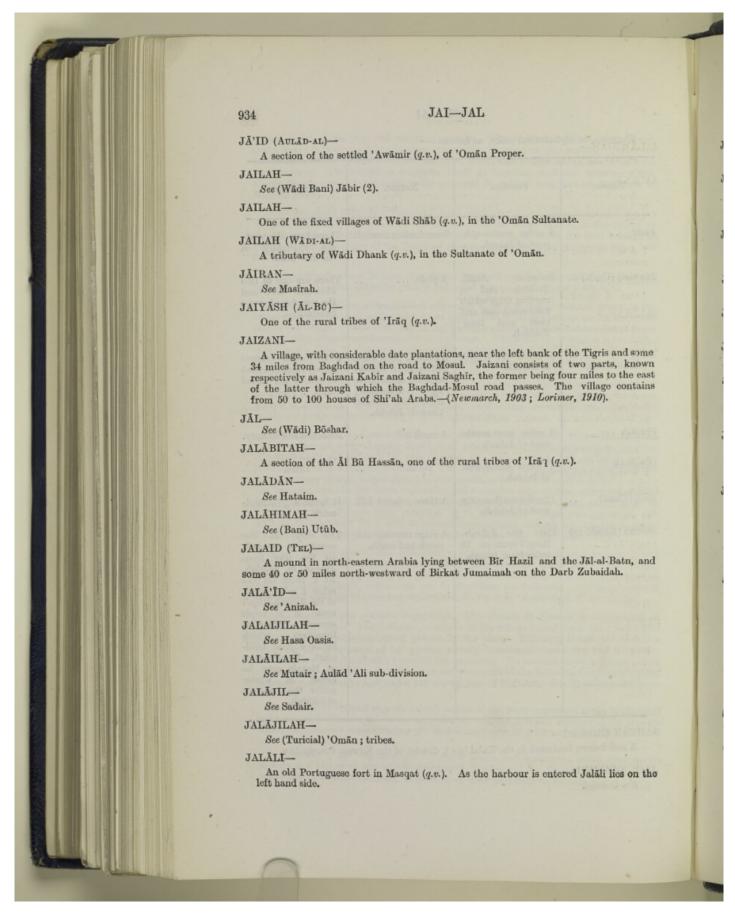




The	y are, in al	phabetical order, as follows	H—JAI lows:—	933	
		espot panti	to (re) sister belt	-HARA	
	ame.	Position.	Nature.	REMARKS.	
Atrāf		8 miles west-south- west of Jahrah.	Some broken mounds	These form the west- ern extremity of the Zor hills.	
Atwaini	j (Umm)	Between Atrāf, Farīdah, and a curving ridge which runs south-east and then east from Farīdah.	A plain	There are one or two khabrahs here and the remains of some habitations.	
Ba'al (Khal	orat-al).	5 miles south-west of Jahrah.	A natural basin which intercepts a certain amount of the drainage descending from the desert towards Jahrah.	In favourable seasons scanty crops of wheat or barley are raised here.	
Faridah		9 miles west-south- west of Jahrah.	A small hill	Detached and solitary.	
Rahaiya	h	6 miles south-west of Jahrah.	Ditto	Ditto.	
Ruūs (U	mm)	12 miles south-south- west of Jahrah.	A three pointed hill.	It forms a good land- mark.	
Sāddah	(Khadd-as)	Cuts the Jahrah- Raqa'i route at 16 miles from Jahrah.	A ridge running due north and south.	The slope of the country is upwards all the way from Jahrah to Sāddah. At a point on the ridge 4 miles north of the Jahrah-Riqa'i route is a triple summit known as Inhaidain which forms a good landmark. Small camps of Mutair may be found in winter under the shelter of Sāddah.	
A v	N (RIJM-AL vell known la OWAIYID— Dabaisi.	andmark in the Kabd (q	.v.), district of the Kuw	ait Principality.	

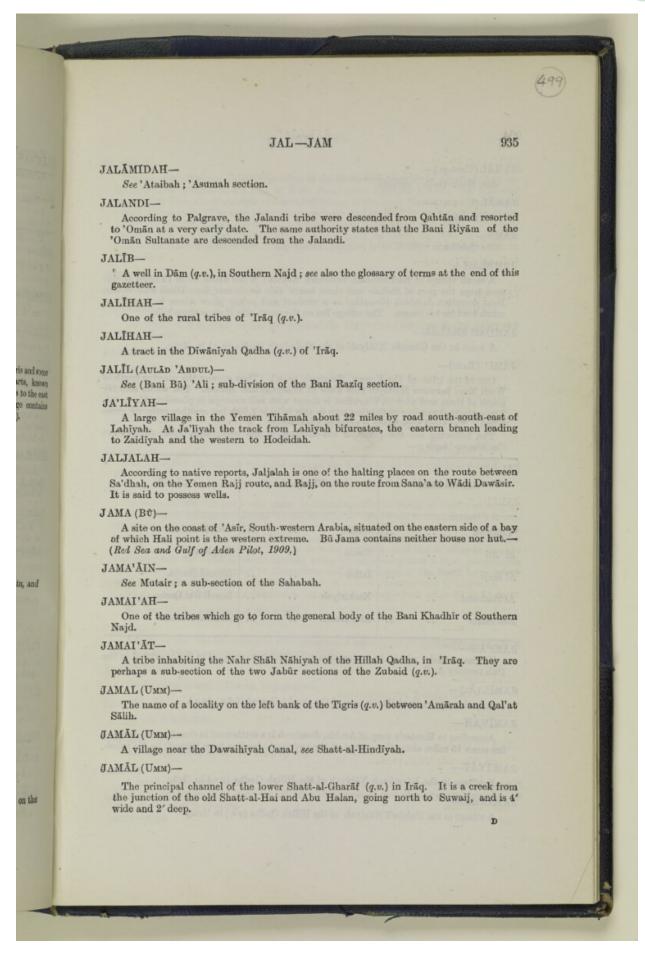
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [934] (1001/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [935] (1002/1050)

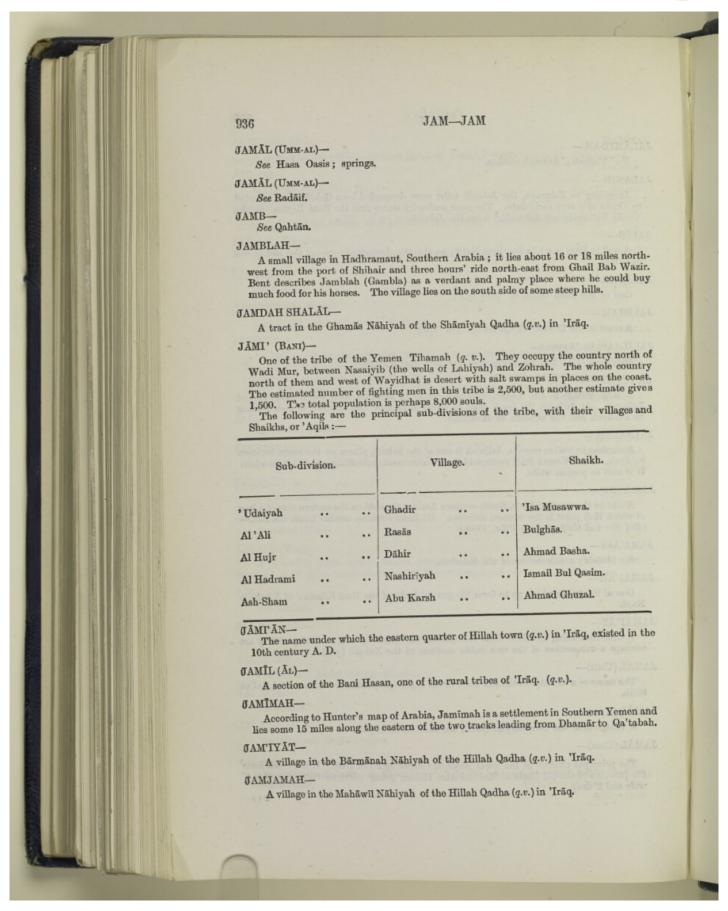




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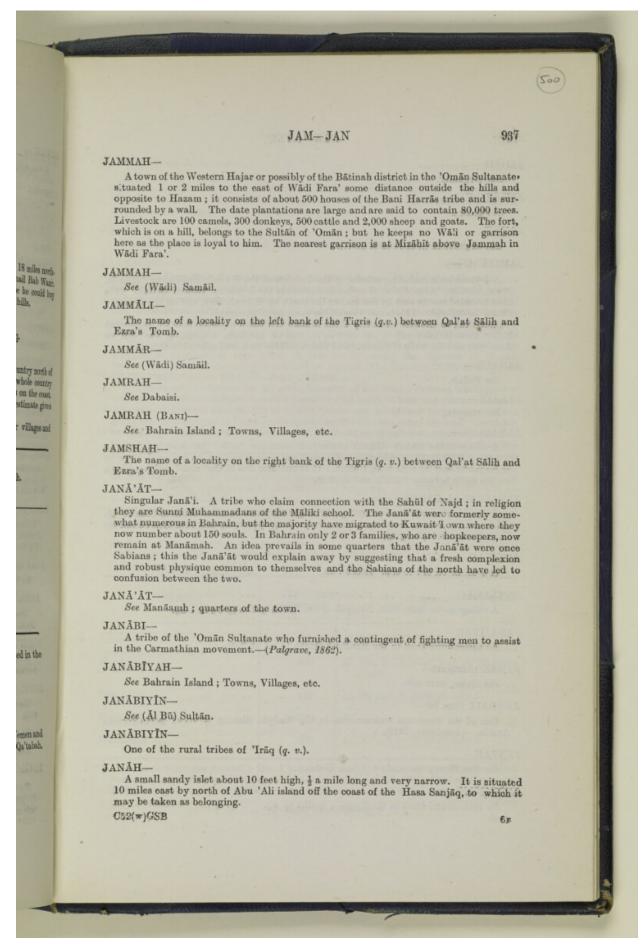
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'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [937] (1004/1050)

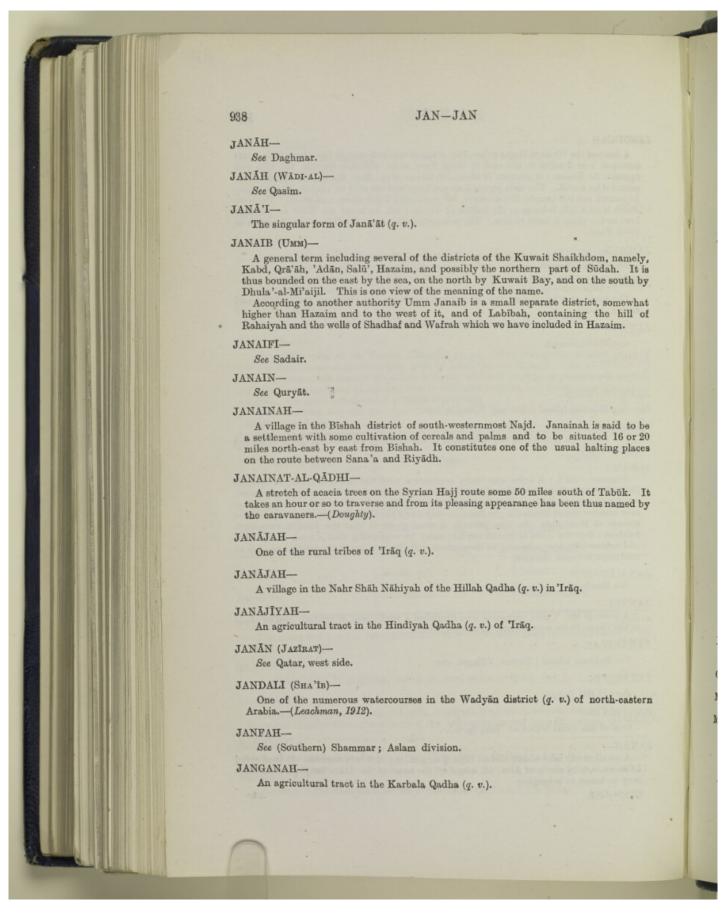




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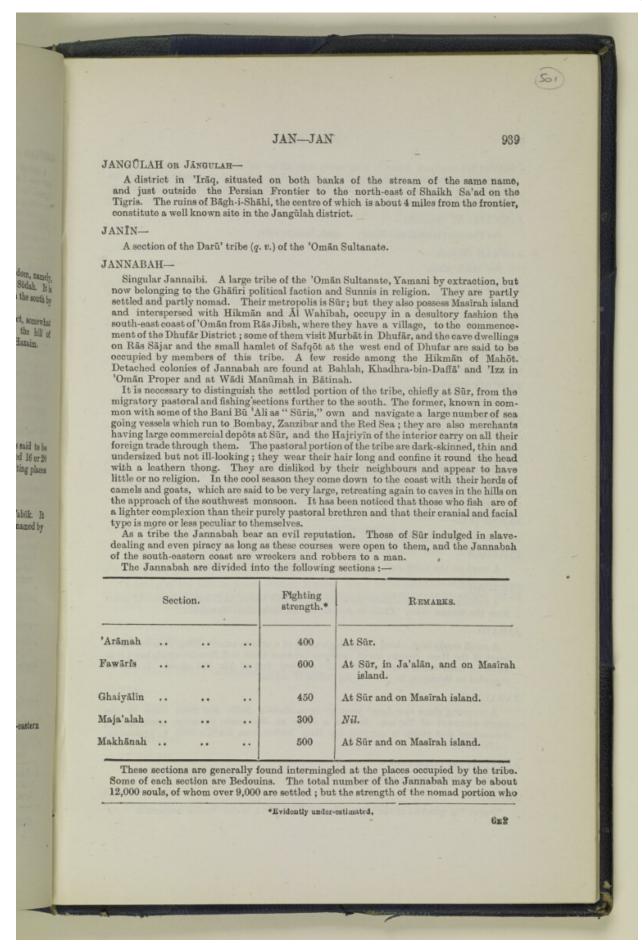
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [938] (1005/1050)





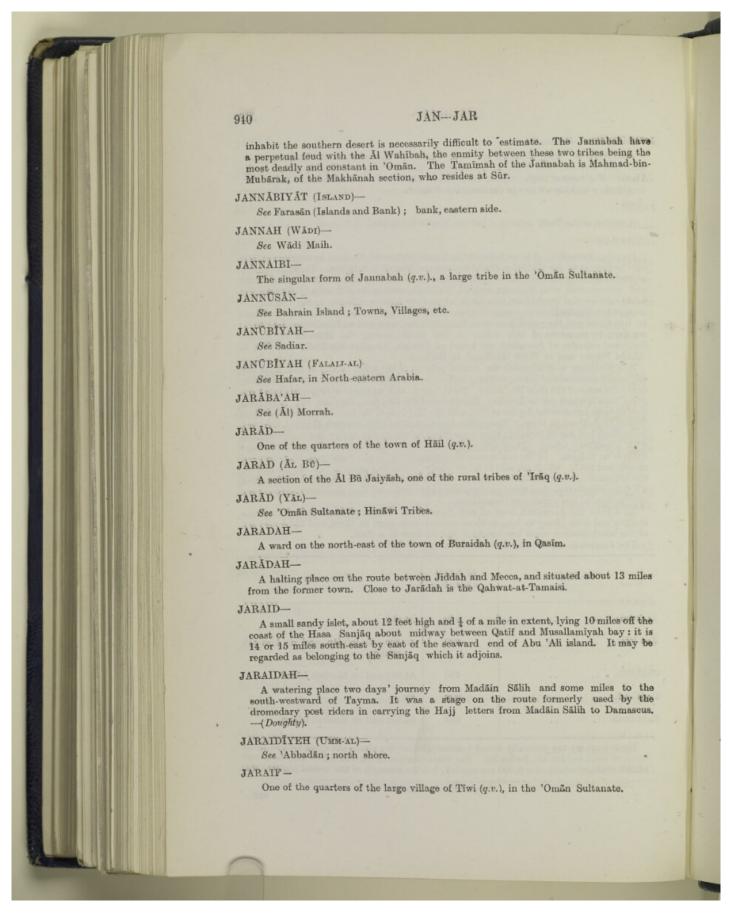
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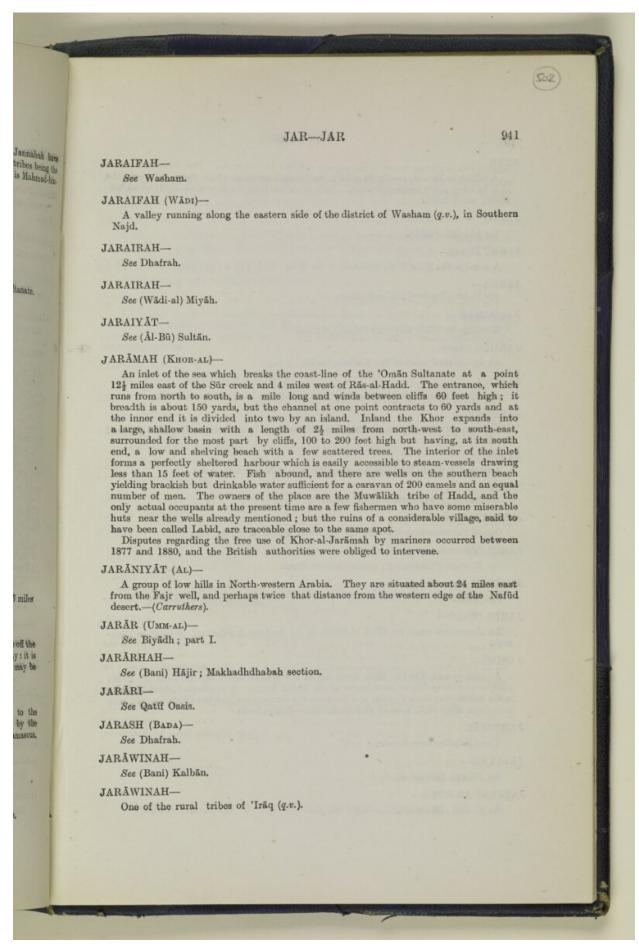
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [940] (1007/1050)





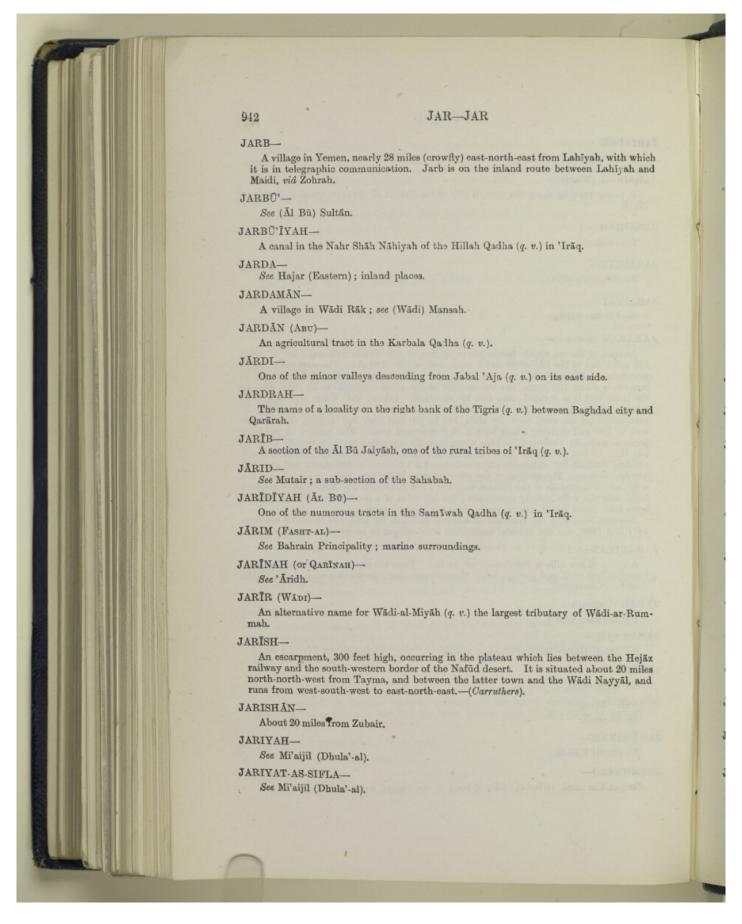
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [941] (1008/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [942] (1009/1050)

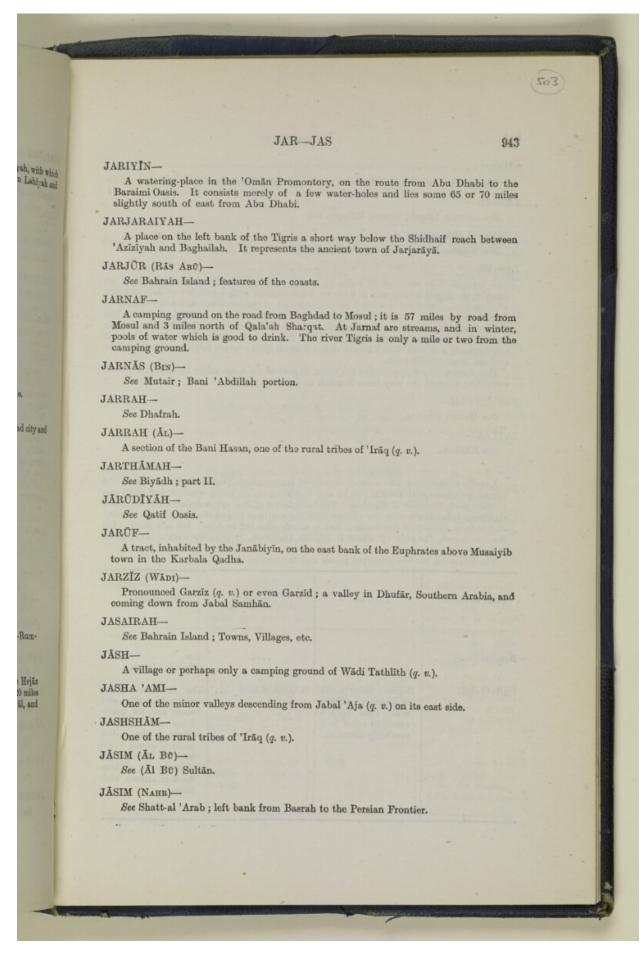




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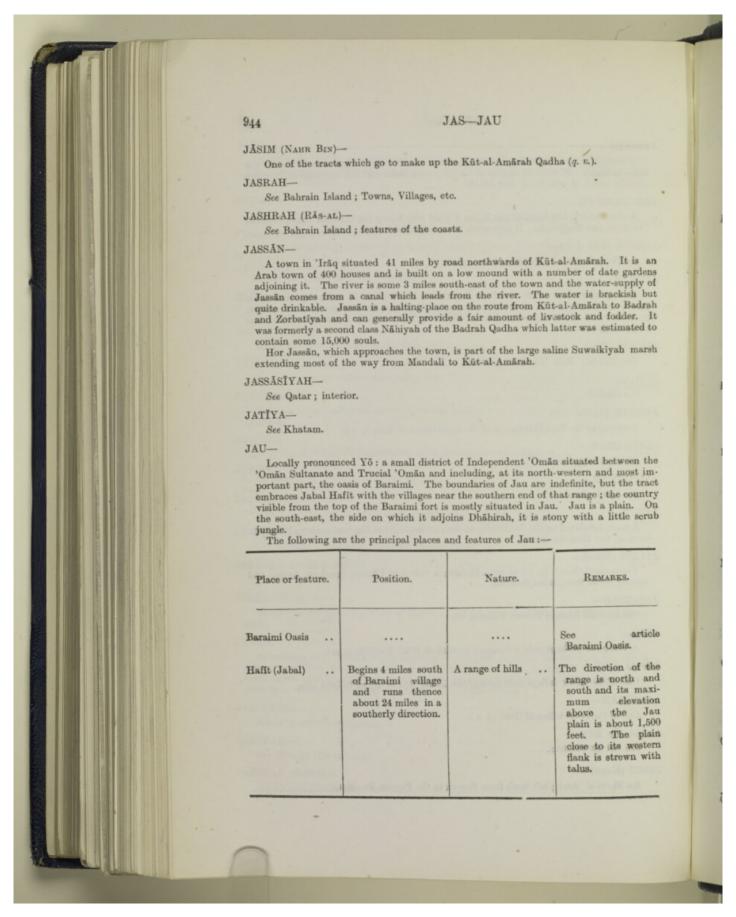
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [943] (1010/1050)

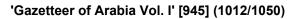




'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [944] (1011/1050)









			JA	U	945	
-	Place of feats	ire.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.	
	Hafit		About 25 miles south- south-east of Baraimi village, near the south- eastern foot of Jabal Hafit.	A village of 150 houses of Na'im of the 'Aryān Khawā-tir and Kilābinah sections.	It is divided into 3 contiguous hamlets which are, in order from north to south, Bū Gharah, Hafit Proper and Gharbi. Water is good and abundant; wheat and banan as are grown, and there are 9,000 date plams. There are 200 camels and 1,000 sheep and goats.	
	Hawaithah		22 miles east by south of Baraimi village.	A halting place in the Hawaithah plain above the head of Wādi-al-Jizi,	ALL STATE OF	
	Khurūs		16 miles east by south of Baraimi village on the route from that place to Sohār Town, between Khatmat-ash Shiklah and Hawaithah.	A well or water hole	This place is between two ridges, at the head of a hollow which runs down from it southwestwards to the Jau plain.	
	Muzdaila'		Crossed about 7 miles east of Baraimi village on the route from that place to Sohār Townu.		It extends several miles northwards from the place where it is crossed with a breadth of about 2 miles, between two parallel ridges.	
	Qābil *		About 2 miles south of Hafit village and close to the southern extremity of Jabal Hafit on its east side.	A village of 180 houses of Na'im of the Al Bū Shāmis division.	The water is good, wheat and bananas are grown; there are 10,000 date palms,	
	Qatār		8 or 9 miles east by north of Baraimi village.	A bluff	This is point in the ridge which over- looks the Muzdailah plain from the east.	
	C52(w)GSB				- OF	





mat-as-Suwwād. mity of a ridge which runs from south to north. mity of a ridge which runs from south to north. mat-as-Suwwd. short distance to the east of Khatmat ash-Shiklah is alor red'hill of compar nummulitic limes tone.	946	JAU	J—JAU	
Shiklah (Khatmatash.). A mile north of Khatmatash.). Limit again to north of khatmatash.). Limit matash. Shiklah (Khatmatash.). Limit matash. Shiklah is alor reid hill of compact north matash. Shiklah alor reid hill of compact north matash. Shiklah alor reid hi	-	-	1	
suwwäd (Khatmatas-ball) and the properties of the same and the same as absolution of the same as and the same as absolution in the same as and the same as absolution in the same as and the same as absolution in the same as and the same as absolution in the same as and t	Place or feature.	Position.	Nature.	REMARKS.
as-). east of Baraimi a ridge which goes off to southwards. JAU— See Bahrain Island; Towns, Villages, etc. JAU— One of the minor valleys descending from Jabal 'Aja (q. n.) on the east side. JAU UMM SAIBAH— A small valley at the south end of the Sūdhah tract of the Kuwait Principality It lies two miles to the south of Tel-al-Khūla and about 34 miles to the north of Ante's JAUF— A tract in the Hasa Sanjāq, beginning about 8 miles north of the oasis of that nam it is divided from the latter by a small strip of the Biyādh tract which intervenes. On the west side of Jauf a line connecting Jabal Gharaimil with Jabal Dām divides it from the tract of Badad-al-Asis; and, at its north-western corner, only the interposition of Jaba Dām prevents its meeting the Habl tract. On the remaining sides it is enclosed be Biyādh. The length of Jauf from north-west to south-east is rather over 30 miles; an its average breadth, taken at right angles to its length, is about half as much. Jauf is a sandy depression and its surface is composed of mounds and hollows, all cand. The general colour of the track is darker han that of Biyādh. The hollows contait trees of Markh and bushes of Ghadha, and in the grazing are included the shrubs calle 'Arfaj, and Rimth and the grazeses known as Nasi, Subat, and Thamām. In most respect Jauf resembles Habl, which it adjoins, but it is better provided with water. Wells are numerous in Jauf and the average depth is about 12 feet. The followin are among the better known: Name. Position. Asaifirāt	Shiklah (Khatmatash-).		mity of a ridge which runs from	route passes between this place and Khat- mat-as-Suwwd. A short distance to the east of Khatmat- ash-Shiklah is alow red hill of compact nummulitic limes-
See Bahrain Island; Towns, Villages, etc. JAU— One of the minor valleys descending from Jabal 'Aja (q. v.) on the east side. JAU UMM SAIBAH— A small valley at the south end of the Sūdhah tract of the Kuwait Principality It lies two miles to the south of Tel-al-Khūla and about 34 miles to the north of Anta'a JAUF— A tract in the Hasa Sanjāq, beginning about 8 miles north of the oasis of that nam it is divided from the latter by a small strip of the Biyādh tract which intervenes. On th west side of Jauf a line connecting Jabal Gharaimīl with Jabal Dām divides it from the tract of Badd-al-Asās; and, at its north-western corner, only the interposition of Jaba Dām prevents its meeting the Habl tract. On the remaining sides it is enclosed be Biyādh. The length of Jauf from north-west to south-east is rather over 30 miles; an its average breadth, taken at right angles to its length, is about half as much. Jauf is a sandy depression and its surface is composed of mounds and hollows, all the sand. The general colour of the track is darker than that of Biyādh. The hollows contain trees of Markh and bushes of Ghadha, and in the grazing are included the shrube calle 'Arfaj, and Rimth and the grasses known as Nasi, Subat, and Thamām. In most respect Jauf resembles Habl, which it adjoins, but it is better provided with water. Wells are numerous in Jauf and the average depth is about 12 feet. The following are among the better known:— Name. Position. Name. Position. Asaifirāt		east of Baraimi	a ridge which goes	
Asaifirāt In the centre of the northern part of Jauf, 8 miles east of Jabal Dām and 8 miles north of Jabal Gharaimīl. Dār ('Ain) Near the northern end of Jabal Gharaimīl, 7 miles sont	One of the minor JAU UMM SAIBAR A small valley It lies two miles to JAUF— A tract in the Fit is divided from the west side of Jauf at tract of Badd-al-A Dām prevents its Biyādh. The lengits average breadth Jauf is a sandy sand. The generat trees of Markh and 'Arfaj, and Rimth Jauf resembles Hawells are nume are among the bet	at the south end of the the south of Tel-al-Kh I as a Sanjāq, beginning the latter by a small strip a line connecting Jabal sis; and, at its north-weeting the Habl tract, the of Jauf from north-wh, taken at right angles depression and its surflection of the track is day a line of the track is day the surflection of the track is day the surflection of the track is day the surflection of the track is day the surflection of the track is day the surflection of the track is day the surflection of the track is day the surflection of the track is day the surflection of the surflecti	e Sūdhah tract of the ūla and about 34 miles about 8 miles north of the Biyādh tract wh Gharaimil with Jabal I western corner, only the On the remaining si vest to south-east is rat to its length, is about face is composed of mounter than that of Biyādid in the grazing are ine s Nasi, Subat, and Than ut it is better provided.	Kuwait Principality. to the north of Anta'a. the oasis of that name ich intervenes. On the lam divides it from the interposition of Jabal des it is enclosed by her over 30 miles; and half as much. Indeed the shrubs called lam. In most respects with writh writer.
Jabal Dām and 8 miles north of Jabal Gharaimīl. Dār ('Ain) Near the northern end of Jabal Gharaimīl, 7 miles sout	Name.		Position.	
or or or or or or or or or or or or or o		Japai	Dam and 8 miles north	of Jabal Gharaimil.
	Dār ('Ain)	Near the	northern end of Jabal (Sharaimil, 7 miles south

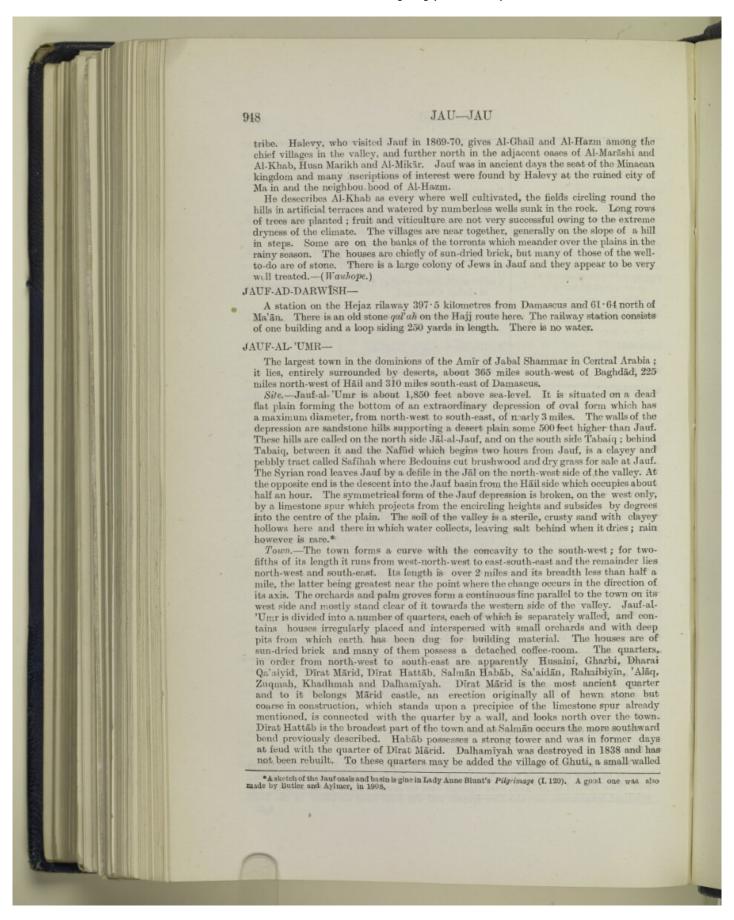




		(20)
	JAU—JAU	947
Name.	Position.	
Dhalūf (Abudh)	Between Shahamah and Shāra'.	
Dumaiyagh	Near the north-eastern corner of Jabal Gharaim miles east of 'Ain Dar.	îl, 5
Faqāt	10 miles south-west by west of Taba'āt in Biyādh a miles or so east of Jabal Gharaimīl.	nd 3
Fūdah	4 miles north-north-west of Faqāt, near the eastern of Jabal Gharaimīl.	foot
Hamām (Abul)	In the extreme south-eastern corner of Jauf, close to Habail tract in Biyadh.	o the
Madassah	3 miles north-east of Asaifirāt.	
Murair	2 miles north-east by north of Faqāt.	
Muwattarah	I mile west of Faqāt. It is adjoined by a hillock of same name.	f the
Nasab	. 6 miles north-west by north of Asaifīrāt.	
Ruwāqi	5 miles east-south-east of Asaifīrāt.	
Salaisil	6 miles south-east of Asaifīrāt.	
Sawūd	3 miles west of Asaifīrāt.	
Shahalah	3 miles south-east of Asaifīrāt.	
Shahamah	4 miles north-east of Asaifīrāt and 5 miles wes Sarrah in Biyādh.	st of
Shāra'	5 miles east by north of Asaifīrāt.	
Shuraiya'	6 miles south-west of Asaifirāt.	
Shuraiyāt	5 miles south by east of Asaifīrāt.	
Thalaimah	. 4 miles south-west of Asaifīrāt.	
Jauf belongs to the 'Aj their auspices. JAUF—	mān tribe of Bedouins and the Bani Hāji also visit it u	
The central portion of 'C	man Froper (q. v.).	
A fertile district in Yem perhaps 80 miles north-east with Wadi Kharid at Al.'A	en, the centre of which is in Lat. 16° 20′ N., Long. 44° 50 from Sana'a. It is watered by Wādi Hirran which, unish, runs through Jauf for some 30 miles to the desert, the Dhu Husain and the Bani Nauf divisions of the	niting

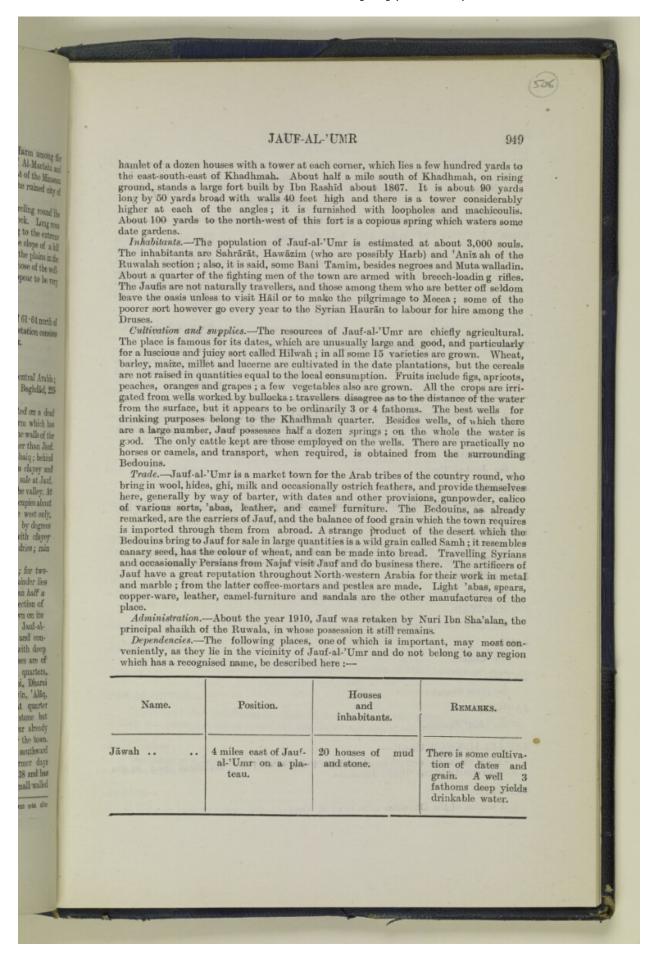
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [948] (1015/1050)











'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [950] (1017/1050)



Name.	No Alexander St	Houses	25118
	Position.	and inhabitants.	Remarks.
Qārah	15 miles east by north of Jauf-al- 'Umr,	80 houses	The place has good palms: at the north end is a rocky mound with a ruin. Ruwa lah Bedouins ('Anizah) camp abou here.
Sakākah	****		See article Sakākah.
Tuwait	Between Qārah and Sakākah.	A small village	The inhabitants armostly artisans who work in wood and iron.
A vhide on the a white tomb about JAUHARĪYAH— See Hasa Oasis JAUHARĪYAH— See Qatīf Oasis JAU'I— See Qasīm.		n Qamar Bay. It cons beach.—(Red Sea and G	ists of a few huts round ulf of Aden Pilot.)
JA'ŪL— See (Jau) Shamī	n.		
JĀ'ŪLAH— See (Jau) Sham	in.		
JAWĀBI-AL-KHUV One of the sout Ja'alān district of JAWĀBIR.—	VAISAH— h-western quarters of th the 'Omän Sultanate.	e town of Balad Bani E	Bu Hasan (q.v.) in the

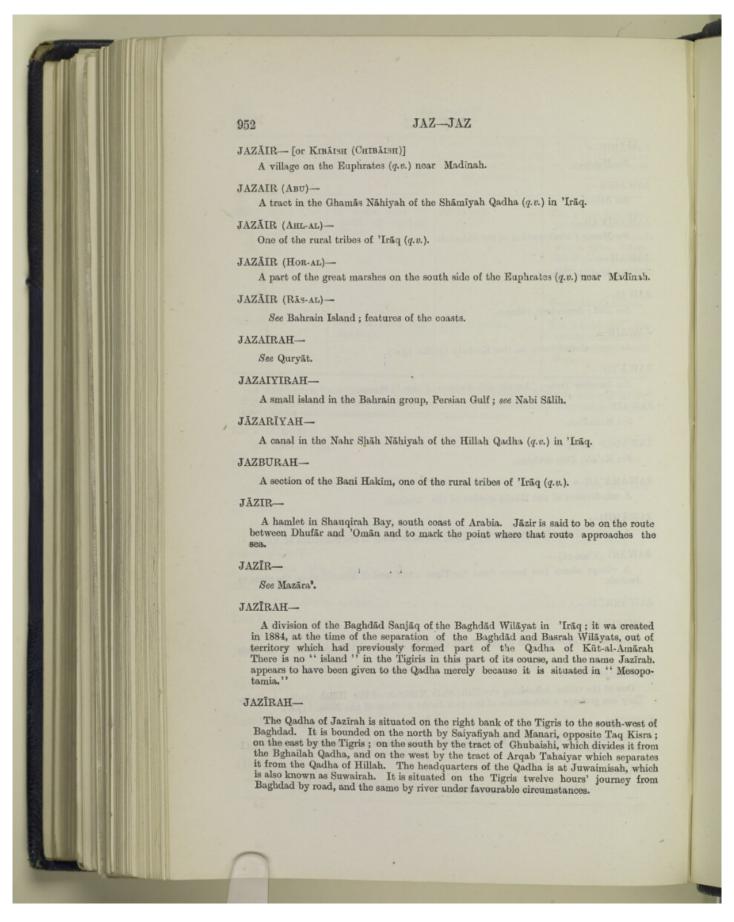
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [951] (1018/1050)



		(507)
	JAW—JAZ	951
JAWĀBIR— See Habūs,		
JAWĀBIR— See Jabūr.		
JAWĀFĪYAH— See Mutair; a sub-sect	tion of the Sahahah	
JĀWAH— See Jauf-al-'Umr.	or var sourcesour.	
JAWAI—		
See Zilfi; dependent v		
JAWĀ'ID—	in the Karbala Qadha (q.v.).	
JAWAIF-	Ammār sub-division of the Al Hasan.	
See Mahadhah. JAWAISIF (Dôb)—	and the same and the same	
See Ka'ab; Dris division		
JAWĀMĪD—	Rūsān section of the 'Ataibah.	
JAWĀNI (UMM-AL)—	Riyām tribe $(q.v.)$ found in Saiq, in the Sulf	
A village about two Jazīrah.	hours from the Tigris north-west of Abu Sid	rah on the route to
JAWĀNRŪD—		
JAWASIRAH— One of the sub-division $(q.v.)$.	ns of the 'Aiyāl Ghiyādh section of the 'A	wāzim of Kuwait
JAWĀZARĪYAH— One of the tribes inhab	biting the Nahr Shāh Nāhiyah of the Hilla	h Oodha ta II a
JAWWĀR—	Substitution of the Zub	aid (q.v.).
	on the right bank of the Tigris (q.v.) between	veen 'Amārah and
JAZĀIR— See Bahrain Island; town		
-		*

'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [952] (1019/1050)





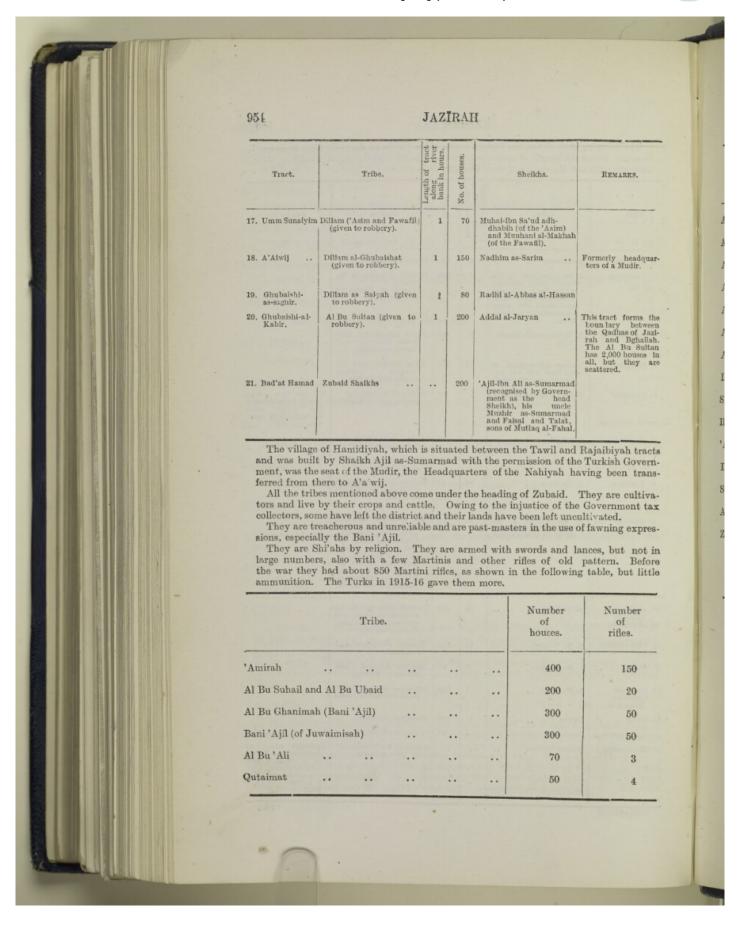


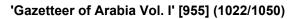


			-		
		JAZ	ZĪRA	Н	953
to south,	lowing table shows the var giving the length of each a ngth and the names of the	along th	he rive	f the Qadha on the rive er bank, also the tribes	r bank from north s inhabiting them,
Tract.	Tribe.	Length of tract along river bank in hours.	No. of houses.	Sheikhs.	Remarks.
1. Hurriyah	Ma'amarah	4	400	Hazza'a al-Muhaiyid.	
2. Diwaniyah	Al Bu Suhail and Al Bu Ubaid (both sections of the Beni Ajil and politically allied with each other) and some representatives of other tribes.		200	Hamzah al'Auduh (al Bu Suhail). Husain al Huwaichil (al Bu Ubaid).	
3. Rahmaniy		2	300	Daffar adh-Dhahil, also) Habib al-Ubaid and Marhaj al-Husain.	
4. Juwaimisa	h Various sub-sections of the Bani 'Ajil and the Juhaishat-al-Karradah		300	'Ali az-Zambur and his brothers 'Umran, Husain and Kadhim.	
5. Suwaibit*			70	Mutlaq al-'Ayadah and Marhaj ash-Shakhaiyir.	*It was here that Lynch Bros, steamer the "Dijlah" went down about 38 years
6. Baghdadiy	yat Qutalmat	1	50	'Abbas al-Khudhair and	ago.
7. Joz	II To Francis		150	Dharab al Husain. Kadhim at-Taj and Muh-	
8. Kusalbah	Al Bu Wais		80	aisin al 'Abud. Buraim al-'Abud, Husain al-'Alwan and Husain al-'Idan.	
9, Abdullah	Al Bu Kulaib, Al Bu 'Ujai ar Ruwaizat and Al Bu Uj al al-Hakhad		110	"Asl al-Mutlaq ad-Daud al-Farman, a member of the Zubaid Sheikhs family, also Jasim al-Muhammah al-Mahhai (of the Al Bu "Ujai ar-Ruwaizat), Martar as-Sakhab (of the Al Bu Kulaib) and Duwaij al-Hamad (of the Al Bu Hakhab).	
10. Barnabj, opposite Aziziyah.	Al Bu Salih	11	100	Hamzah al-Hentah Harami al-Qantal (a shrewd and very cunning man), and Matar ash-shati.	
11. Shahaimiy	ah Al Bu Na'alm	11	120	Husian al-Maidan and	
12. Sharhan	Al Bu Khidhr	1	70	Jarullah al-Faisal and Hintah al-Hamzah,	
13. Sisiyanah adjoining Khusairal	Al Bu 'Amir	1	100	Salman al-Kanaiwi, Hital al-Ali and Sall al-Jawad.	
14. Tawil	Dawar	1 1999	100	Shanan al-Bulwash.	
 Rajaibiyal Khusaima 				Fadhalah as-Sarhan and	Fadhalah acts as
				his brother Matar.	qadhi to the tribes of the Qadha and neighbourhood, and the Arabs call him "'Arifah" (Re- ference).
	SB	1			6a







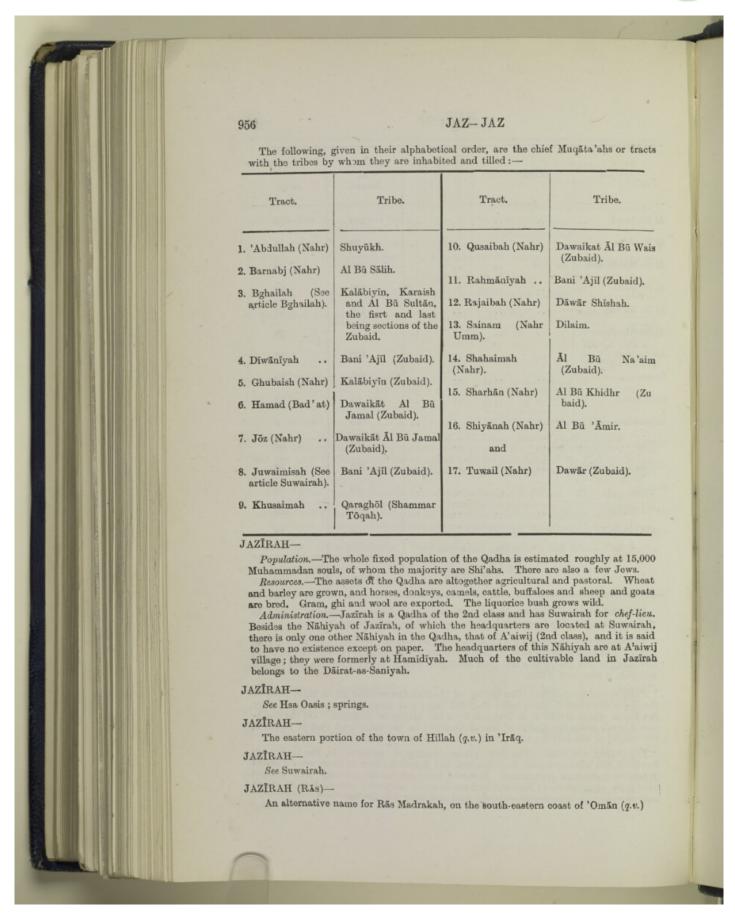




			JA	ZĪRAH			955	
		Tribe.				Number of houses.	Number of rifles.	
Al Bu Jamil						150	10	
Al Bu Wais						80	10	
Al Bu Kulaib a	nd Al Bu	'Ajil				110	20	
Al Bu Salih			٠.			100	30	
Al Bu Na'aim						120	60	
Al Bu Khadhai	ir					70	20	
Al Bu Amir						100	50	
Dawar						100	20	
Shubaishah						80	10	
Ikhwat Salimal	h					50	5	
'Asim						. 70	50	
Dilaim al-Ghub	aishat					150	80	
Saiyah						80 *	40	
Al Bu Sultan						200	100	
Zubaid Shaikhs	and thei	r follow	ers			200	50	
				Total		2,980	832	
of five per ho The Qadha diyah. The mixed origin Bahiyah, a r Position ar the Tigris at the Tigris, w east Jazīrah the Sanjāq o Topograph Suwairah, thi	was gove estates a and the native of a short dehich divimets the Diwani y and trie e administratory no power reasons a power reasons and trie e administratory of the reasons are their reasons and trie e administratory of the reasons are their reasons and trie e administratory of the reasons are their reasons are the reasons are their reasons are the reasons are th	re length rerned here all mir richest Hillah. aries.—'distance des it one Qadh yah; ar bes.—Tistrative own naer in Bg	n of the Goy a Qairiri. The and mos The Qad belov B: n that sia of Kütad on the he only headqus ums. It this hall hall a light of the headqus ums.	ha of Jaghdad Cide from the al-Amare porters and should be although the Sunda the Sund	6½ hours with a last of the then the man azīrah last; it is he Qadah; on lest that worthy d Bghai be noted nīyah p	s on horseback. Mudir for the Nie village of the Eis Saiyid 'Alawi ies entirely on the second on the second on the south-west to faddimain. of mention in lah; both of the that the ordinal properties attack	ahiyah of Hami- Ian idiyah are of ibu Saiyid Salih he right bank of he north-east by On the south- that of Hillah in the Qadha are se are described ry civil officials hed to it, which	

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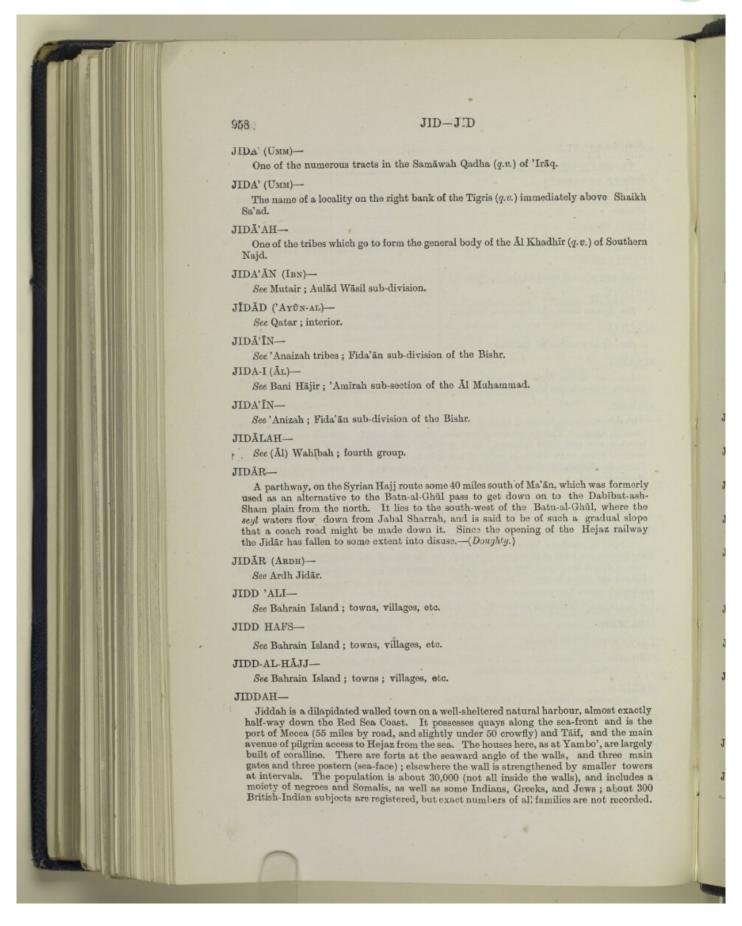
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [957] (1024/1050)



		(510)
	• (
	JAZ-JID 957	
taci	JAZĪRAT-AL-'AIN—	
-	An islet opposite Magil (q.v.) in the Shatt-al-'Arab.	
	JAZĪRAT-AS-SAGHĪR— An insulated tract on the left bank of the Shatt-al-'Arab (q.v.) between Qurnah and Basrah.	
-	JAZZAL (UMM)—	
Tie .	A hill in Contral Arabia, not far from Tamair in Sadair; see Jabal Tuwaia.	
	JI'AITĪNAH—	
	An agricultural tract in the Karbala Qadha (q.v.). JIBĀL (ĀL)—	
	See 'Ajman tribe; Al Sulaiman Section.	
	JIBĀR (ĀL)—	
	See 'Ajmān tribe; Āl Sulaimān Section.	
	JIBĀRĪN— A section of the Widā'in division of the Dawāsir tribe (q.v.) of Southern Najd; the Jibārīn, who are also known as the Āl Jābir, are found at Lailah in Aflāj.	
	JIBBAH—	
	Some wells in the Madhhūr tract of the Nafūd and situated on the Kuwait-Mecca route through Qasīm. The group comprises numerous wells which contain sweet water at between two and three fathoms. In a generally northern direction from Jibbah are various other wells which in order of nearness to Jibbah are as follows:—'Akairishah, Ba'ithah, Talaih, Radīfah, Zibairah, and Tha'alabiyah. All these wells are in the Madhhūr tract.	
	JIBĪLAH—	
	The name of a locality on the left bank of the Tigris (q.v.) a little below Kumait.	
	JIBLAH—	
	A town in southern Yemen 2½ miles south by west from the town of Ibb. Many of the houses are built of stone and the water-supply is good and abundant. The population of Jiblah is about 3,000 souls. The town possesses post and telegraph offices, and lies on the route between Ibb and Ta'iz.	
	JIBLĀN— See Mutair; a section of the 'Ilwah division.	
13	JIBLĪYAH—	
-	See Kuria Muria Islands.	
1	JIBRAH— See Mutair; Umwahah sub-division.	
	JIBRĪN— See (Southern) Shammar ; 'Abdah division.	
1	JIBSH (Rās)— See 'Omān (south-eastern coast of).	
	JIDA' (ABU)— See Hushūm.	
1	JIDA' (Darb-al)— See Huzūm.	
-		

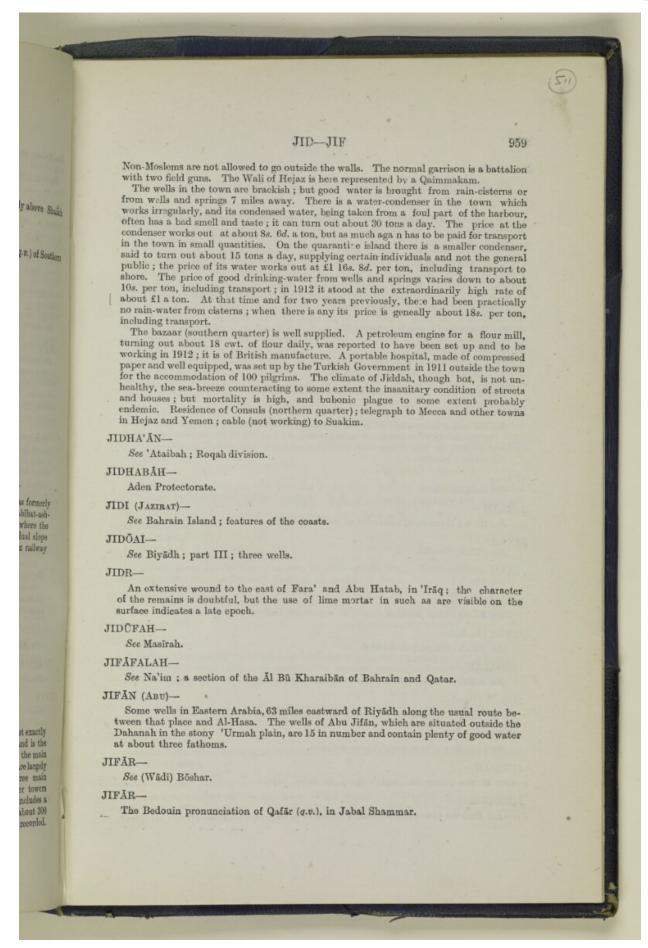
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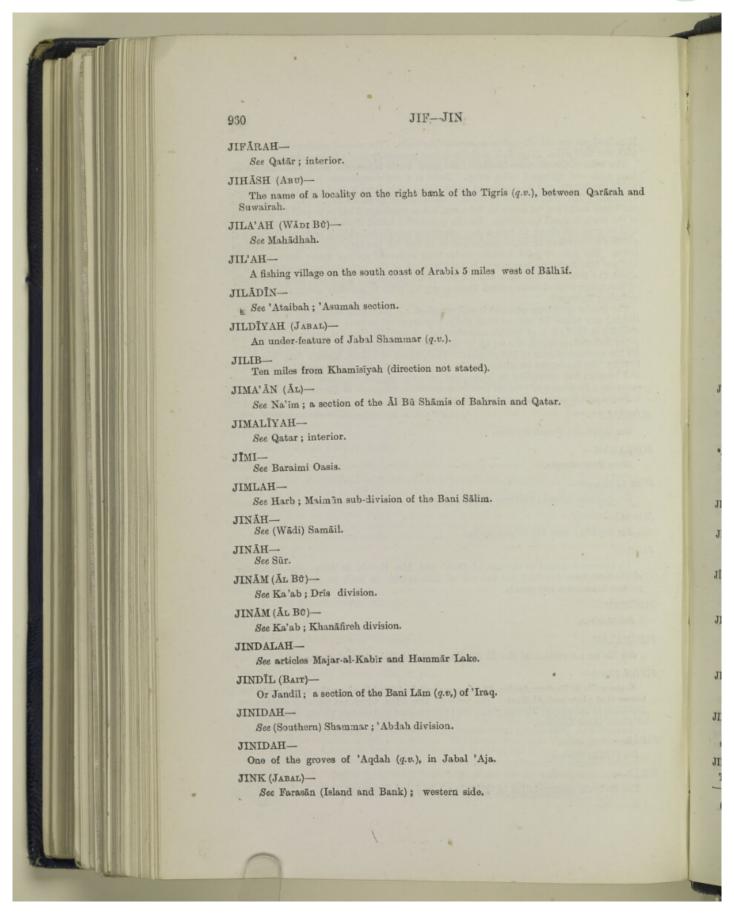
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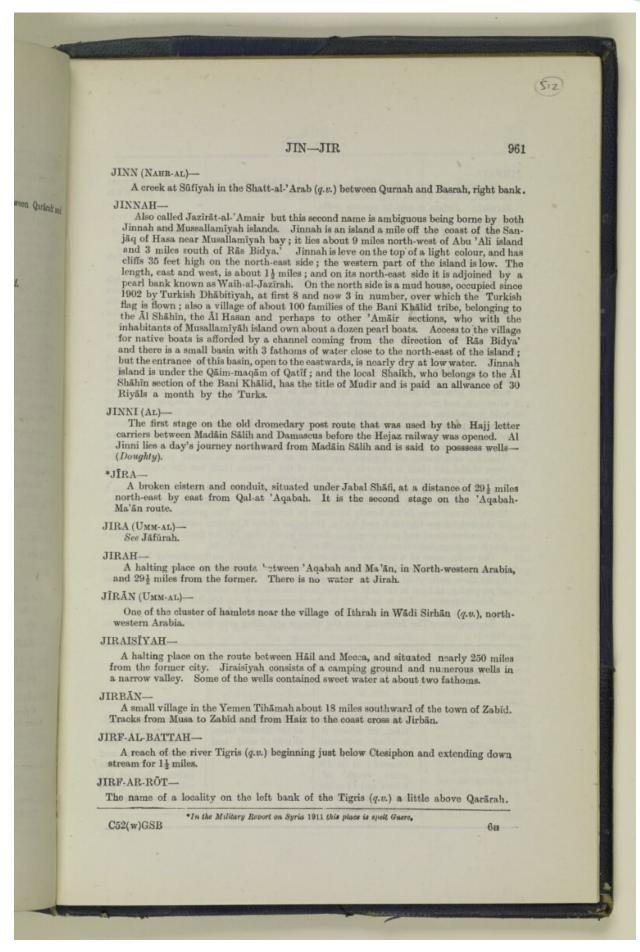
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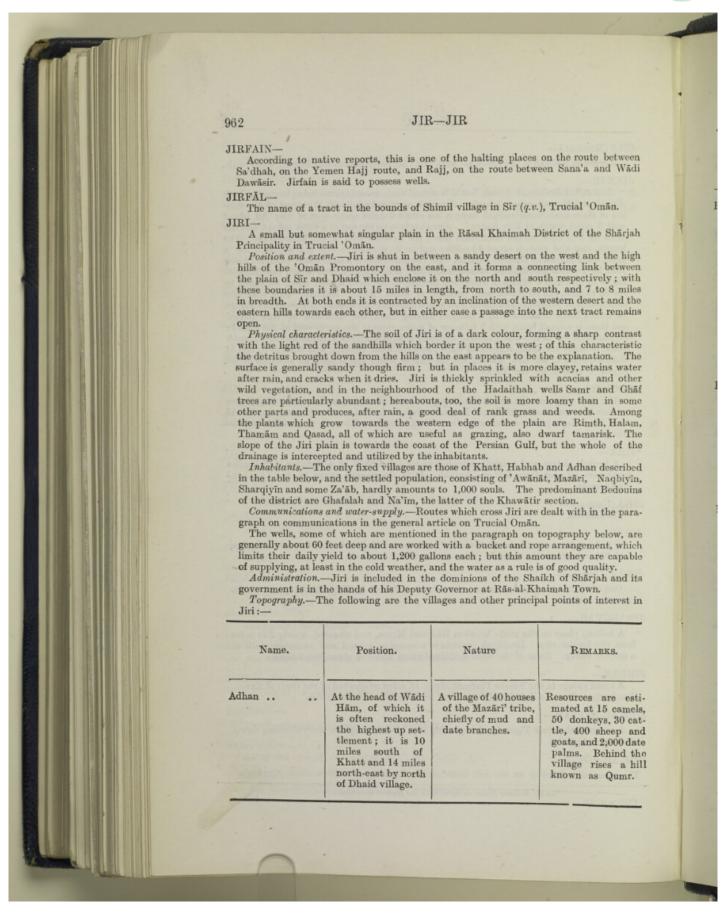
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [961] (1028/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [962] (1029/1050)

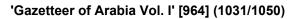








Name.	Position.	Nature.	REMARKS	
Habhab			Ithmang,	
	One mile south-east of Khatt village, and about 1 mile north-east of the Qaliddi route between Rās-al-Khaimh Town and Dibah.	A village of 35 houses of Sharqiyin.	Habhab stands at the eastern foot of the hills of the 'Oman Promontory. It has a Falaj of its own, distinct from the source which waters Khatt. Animals are stated to be 30 donkeys, a few camels, 20 cattle and 250 sheep and goats, and date palms in number about 3,500.	
Hadaithah	At the western edge of the Jiri plain, under the sand hills which bound it.	Two wells each about 10 fathoms deep and lined near their mouths with stone from the hills of the 'Oman Promontory.	The wells are in the open plain, but they are surrounded by Ashkar shrubs and some fine Ghāf trees. They are used by nomads of the Ghafalah tribe and of the Khawātir section of the Na'īm.	
Hamrānīyah	Seven miles west by south of Khatt village, near the western edge of the Jiri plain.	A couple of wells situated in a small green oasis.	Good shade is afforded by 4 or 5 substantial acacias near by. The tribes frequenting these wells are the same as at Hadaithah.	
Khatt	of the Jiri plain close under the foot of the hills, about 12 miles south-south-east of Råsal-Khaimah Town and 14 miles southeast by east of Jazirat-al-Hamra.	Za'āb from Jazīrat al-Hamra sojourn here in the hot weather months for	The date plantations form a large oasis and are said to contain about 20,000 trees, of which $\frac{\pi}{3}$ are owned by the Za'āb of Jazīrat-al-Hamra. Livestock are estimated at 20 camels, 30 donkeys, 25 cattle and 300 sheep and goats. Water for all purposes including irrigation is supplied by a hot spring, over looking which is a	

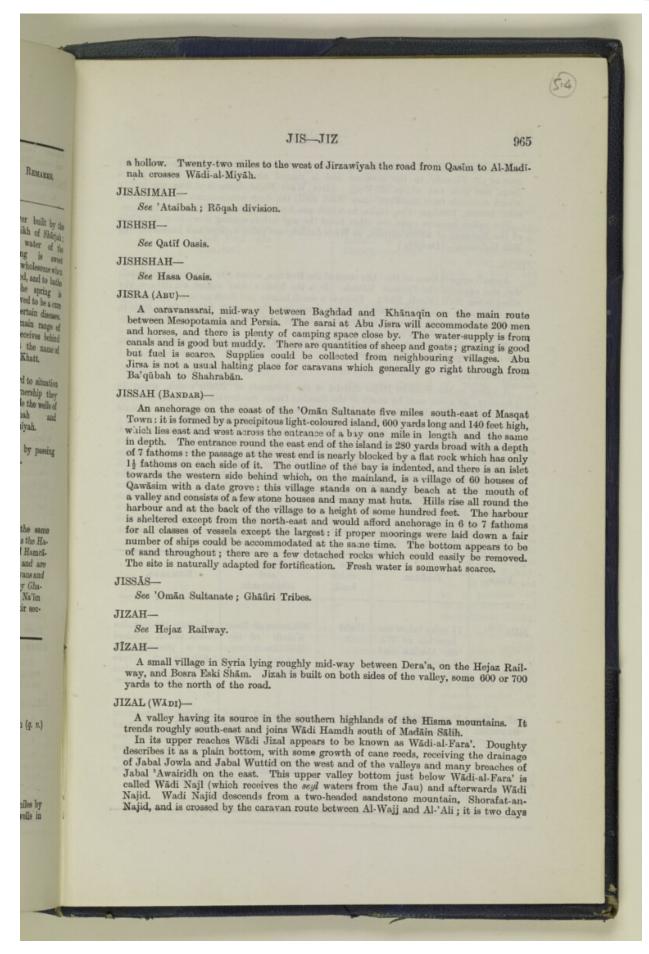




964	JII	R—JIR	
Name.	Position.	Nature.	Remarks.
		The state of the s	tower built by the Shaikh of Shārjah; the water of the spring is sweet and wholesome when cooled, and to bathe in the spring is believed to be a cure for certain diseases. The main range of hills receives behind Khatt the name of Jabal Khatt.
Sā'adi	At the western edge of the Jiri plain, 5 miles south of Hadaithah.	A pair of wells	In regard to situation and ownership they resemble the wells of Hadaithah and Hamrānīyah.
Saram	In a wād of the same name said to be between Adhan and Khatt, about 6 miles north of the former.	A watering place	It is used by passing caravans.
Ya'ilān (Bū)	Two miles north- north-west of Hamrānīyah, under the sandhills which bound the Jiri plain on the west.	2 wells	They are of the same character as the Hadaithah and Hamrānīyah wells and are used by caravans and frequented by Ghafalah and by Na'īm of the Khawātir section.
JIRI— See Lailah. JIRRI—	month of the second	Anna alla eta ha	-HASIL
See Ruūs-al-Jibi JIRTHAMAH— Some wells in tand to the northw JIRTHĀMAH— See Qatar; into JIRZAWĪYAH— A place in Najo	the Kuwait Principality ward of the road between the road between the route from Oas	r; they lie to the east en that village and Kur sim to Al-Madinah. It sists of a camping groun	wait.

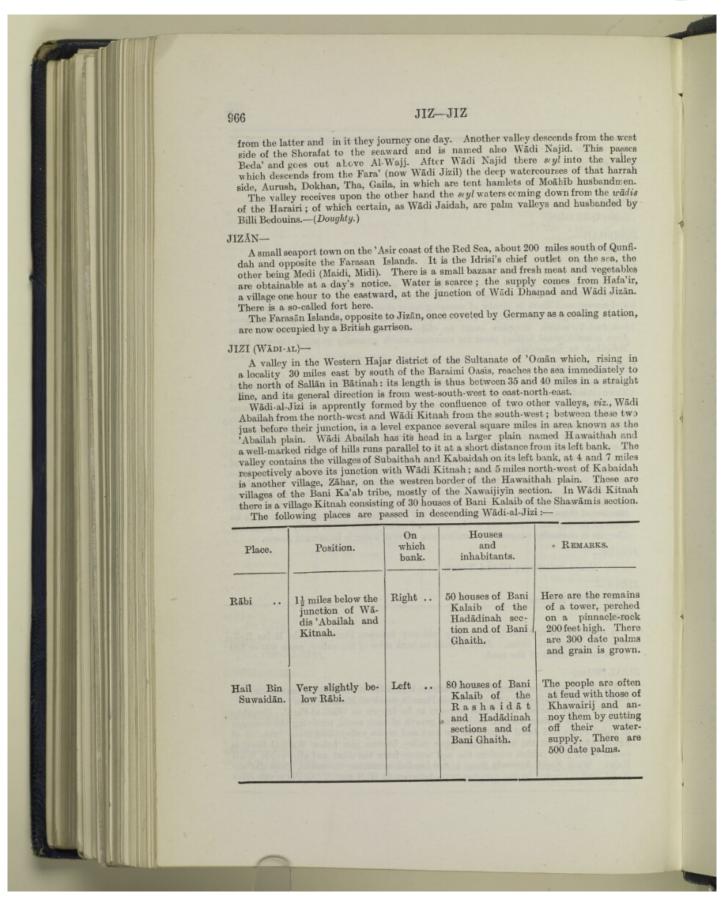
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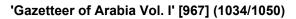




'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [966] (1033/1050)





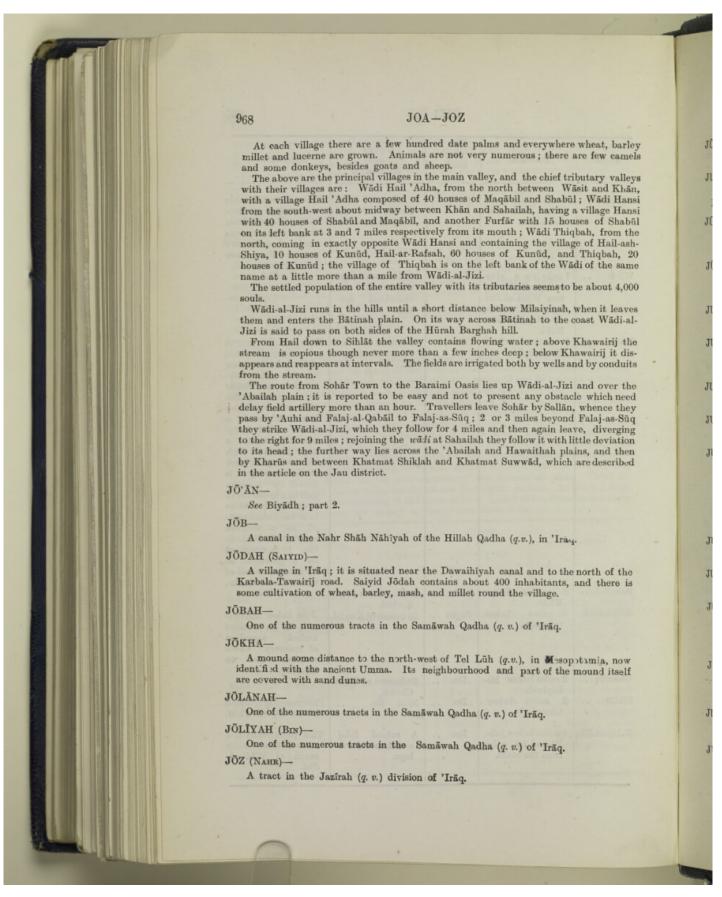




		JIZI		967	
Place.	Position.	On which bank.	Houses and inhabitants.	Remarks.	
Khawairij	A short distance below Hail Bin Suwaidān.	Right	40 houses of Bani Kalaib of the Shawāmis section.	There is considerable cultivation on terraces, irrigated from the wādi: various kinds of grain are grown: there are	
Wāsit	1 mile up a side valley which en- ters Wādi-al-Jizi from the south- west 1 mile below	Do	100 houses of Bani Kalaib of the Shawāmis sec- tion.	400 date palms. Nul.	
Khān	Rābi. 7 miles below Khawairij.	Do	80 houses of Bani Hina and Maqā- bil.	Here are the graves of many 'Omānis slain in resisting an advance of the Wahhābis upon Sohār Town early in the 19th century. Just below Khān is a	
				tower called Burj- ash-Shikairi on a peak 200 feet high on the right bank of the wādi; it is joined by a stone wall to a tower lower down and is said to have been construct- ed as a defence	
Sahailah	9 miles below	Left	100 houses of	against the Wahhā- bis. It is occupied by a garrison of 10 men on behalf of the Sultan of 'Omān, Nil.	
Milaiyinah	Khān. 6 miles below Sahailah.	Right	Kunūd. 15 houses of Kunūd.	Just below Milaiyi- nah is an ancient arched aqueduct of masonry which conveys water to Gharraq.	
Gharrāq Sihlāt	2 miles below Mi- laiyinah. 2 miles below Gharrāq.	Do	20 houses of Bani Ghaith. 30 of do	Nil. Picturesquely situated	
Falaj-as-Süq		Do	A ruined falaj and deserted vil- lage.	on the top of a hill. This place really lies some distance to the north of Wādi-al-Jizi.	

'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [968] (1035/1050)





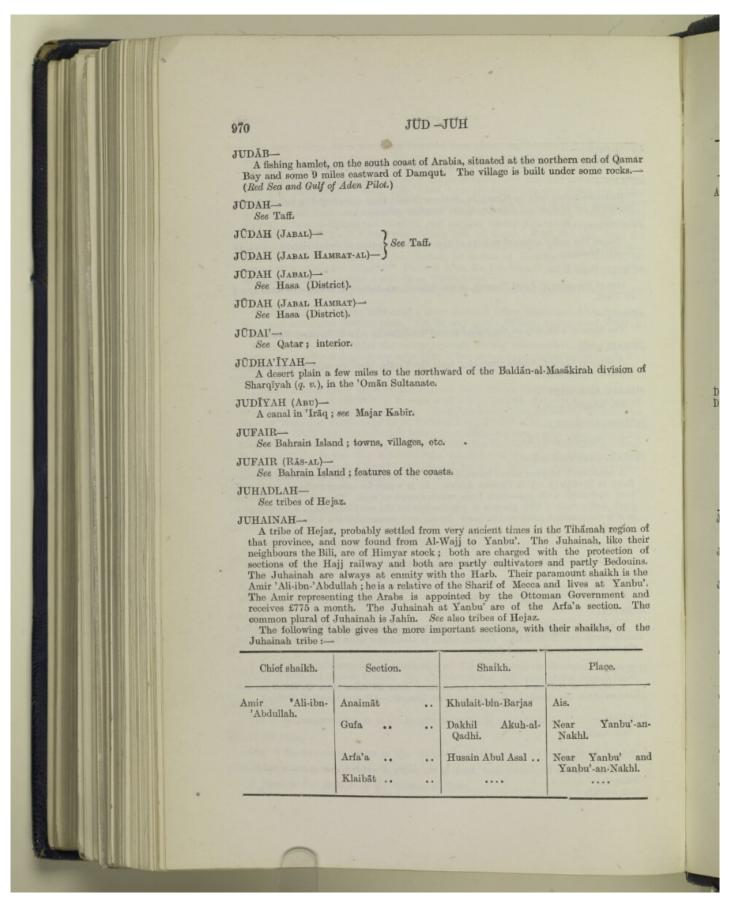
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [969] (1036/1050)



		(516)
	JŪ'—JUB	000
701		969
JŪ' (KŪT-AL)—	left bank for D. L. of D. L. D.	
JU'AID—	left bank from Basrah to the Persian Frontie	er.
	w in Khari in couthern National	The second second
Makhārīb (or Makhārī	y in Kharj, in southern Najd; they are alleged in) division of the Dawäsir tribe $(q.v.)$.	ed to belong to the
JŪB (Wādi)—		
One of the petty ex Jabal Shammar.	sternal valleys of the northern section of Jaba	d Salmah (q. v.), in
JŪBAH (FIRD-AL)—		to Site Interior
III Itaju.	Jabal Tamrah, in the Salaiyil sub-district of Wic	lyān Dawāsir (q.v.)
JUBAIL—		
	ty on the right bank of the Tigris (q. v.) a little	above Suwairah.
JUBAIL (AL)—		
Riyādh.—(Leachman).	Arabia stretching from the Tarābi plain to wi	thin four miles of
JUBAIL-AL-BAHRI—		
See Biyādh, part I.		
JUBAIL-AL-BARRI—		
See Biyādh, part 1	L.	
JUBAIL (KHUWAIR-AL)-		
boat anchorage with p	ng inland immediately to the north of the hill k b, in Eastern Arabia. It is a port for sailing of protection from winds except na ashi. There he place is a popular one for the establishmen int on the coast for caravan communication w	raft and has a good is reported to be
JUBAILAH—		
See Shatt-al-'Arab,	Qurnah to Basrah, right bank.	
JUBAILĀT—		
See Bahrain Island;	towns, villages, etc.	
JUBAILI—		
A hamlet in the Yen north-north-east from I the route between Muse	nen Tihāmah 32 miles by road northward of Musa. Jubaili, which is about two miles from a and Zabīd.	fokha and 4 miles a the coast, lies on
JUBAN—		
A hamlet in Souther	rn Yemen; it is situated some 20 miles from ks leading thither from Dhamār.—(Hunter's ma	Qa'tabah on the
JUBBAH—		No of the last of
See Nafūd.	1, 200	
JUBBAH ĀLŪS—		
	hrates near 'Anah in the qadha of which it cons	stitutes a 3rd class
Nāhiyah.	The first of the first of the contract of the	
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'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [970] (1037/1050)





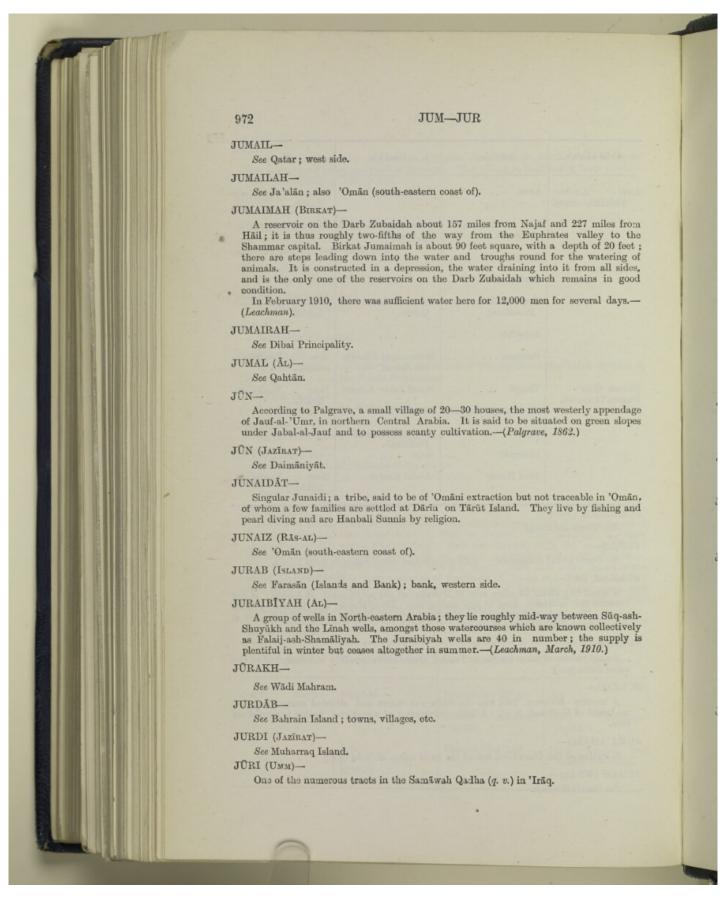
'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [971] (1038/1050)



4	JŪH—	TUM	971
Chief shaikh.	Section.	Shaikh.	Place.
Amir 'Ali-ibn- 'Abdullah—contd.	Arwa	'Isa-bin-Sail	Near Yanbu'-an-
	Bani Ghanaim al-	Muhammad-bin-Salah	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE
	Zubiān		
	Qurūn		ner the of her
	Bani Ibrāhīm (or Barahima).	'Abdur-Rahman Abu Qairba.	Near Yanbu'-an-
	Sujaidah		
	Sarasara	Muhammad Jibarah- bin-Sarsar.	Near Yanbu'-an- Nakhl.
Dhuwa Qafa Dhuwa Thayafah.	Thaqif	Sharif Jabir Amashi	Near Yanbu'-an-
	Siyaidah (or Sayadla)	Abu Dayish	****
	Ayasha	'Abdur-Rahman Abu Ruhaibah.	
	Shalayan	Raja	
	Bani Hasan	'Abdul Muaim	Near Yanbu'-an Nakhl.
JUHAIRAH (ABU)-			
See Shatt-al-Gh	arāf.		
	Principality. This place	te is also called Jahar, o	r even Yahar.
JULHAM BAY-	out 94 miles west of Ma	J-11 41 - 41	
DOUNCOU THE SOULI	out 24 miles west of Munern horn of Ras Burn orage is poor. In the I	m and Ras-al-Himar	and is about 4 miles
JULFAR—			
An old-fashioned name Jirfāl (q.v.).	name for Sir, in Trucia	l 'Oman; it is possibly	7 a corruption of the
JULTAH—			
westward of Shifat	veen 'Iraq and the Shahhah $(q.v.)$. A little cu	miyah desert and situ ultivation of wheat and	nated some four miles barley is carried on
JUMA'AH (ĀL)—	Thomas and a		
JUMAH (WILAD)—	Dhawalim, one of the r	ural tribes of 'Irāq (q.	.).
See (Bani) Battā	sh.		

'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [972] (1039/1050)



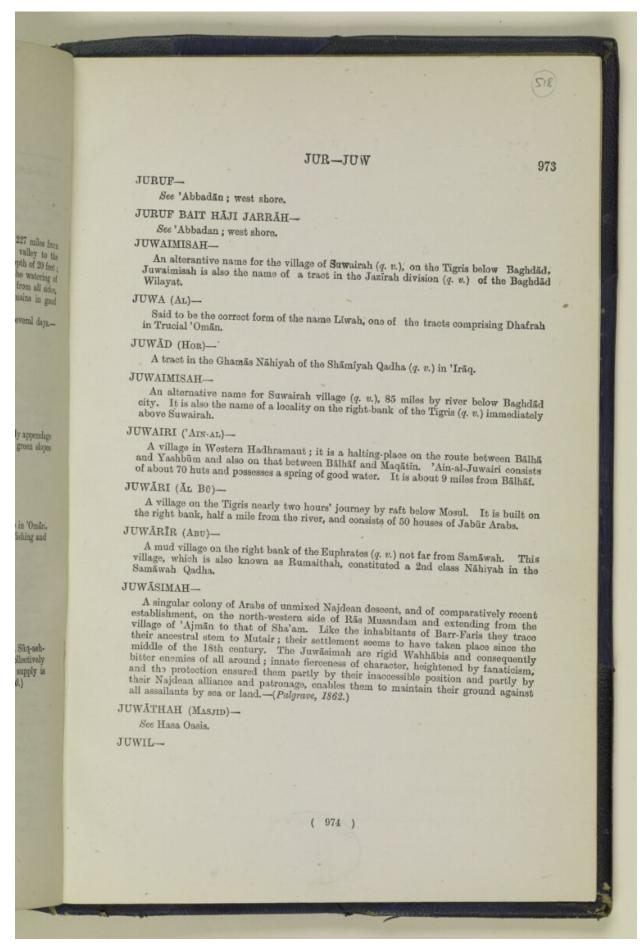


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'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [973] (1040/1050)

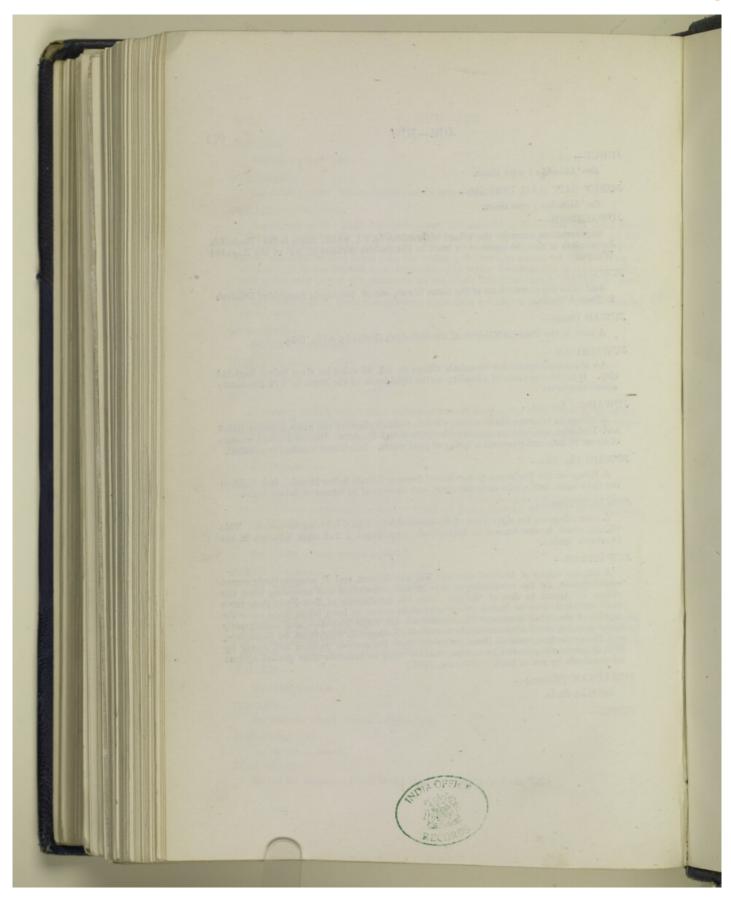




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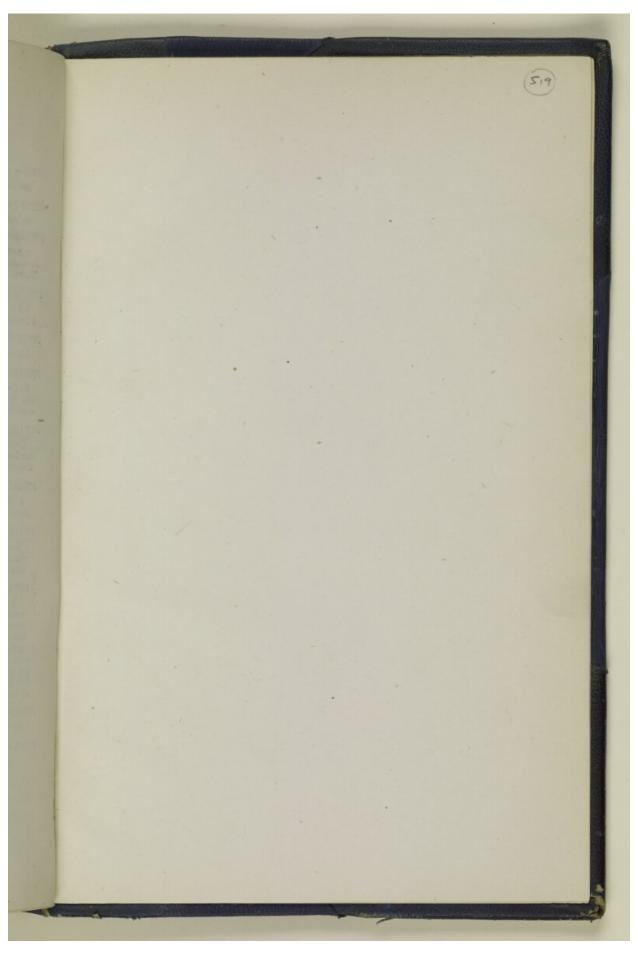


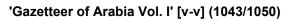




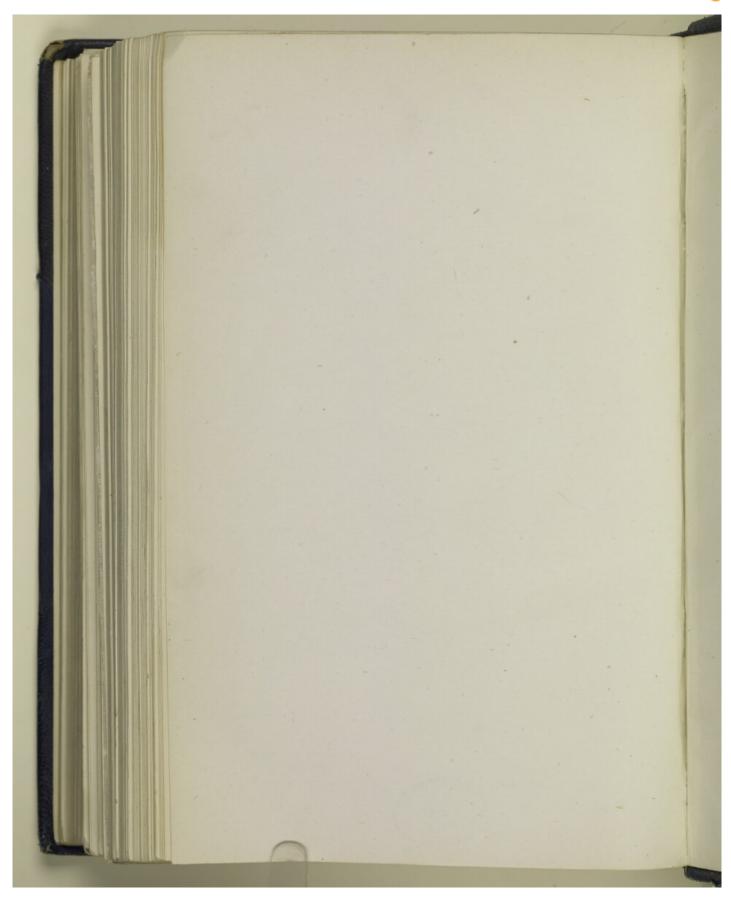


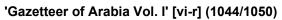




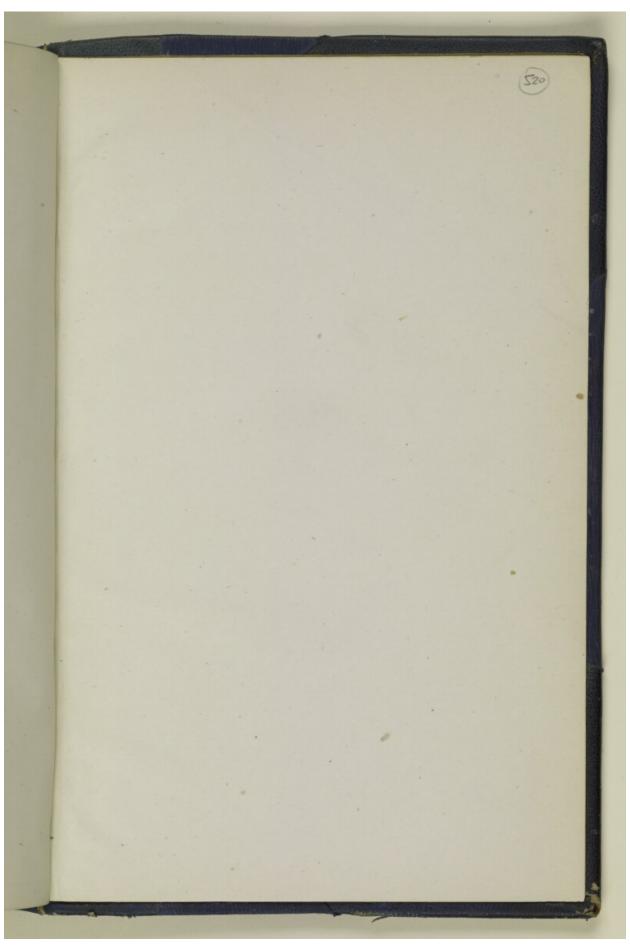






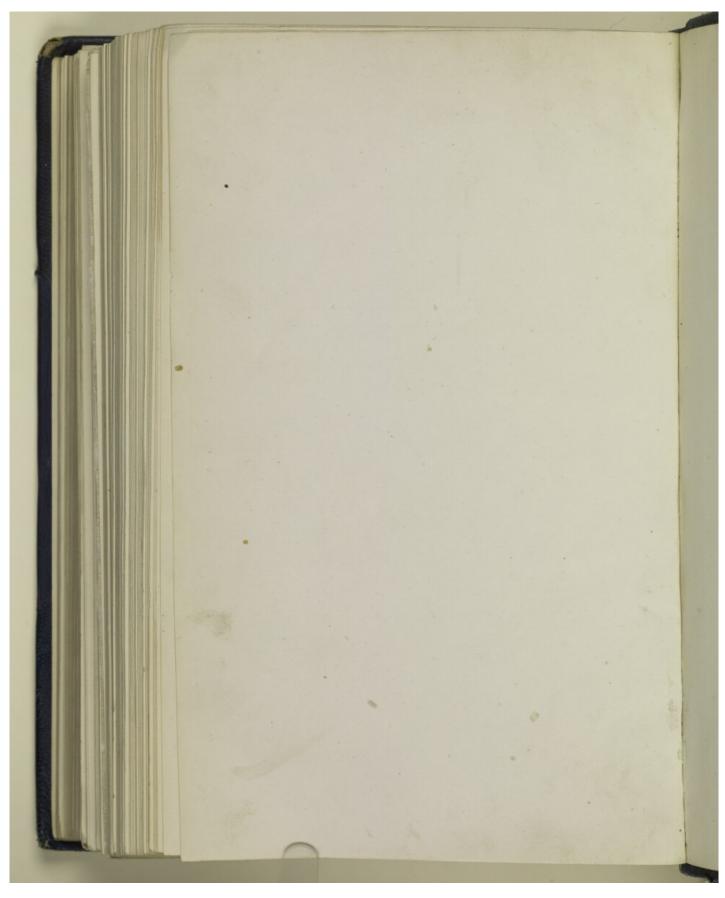






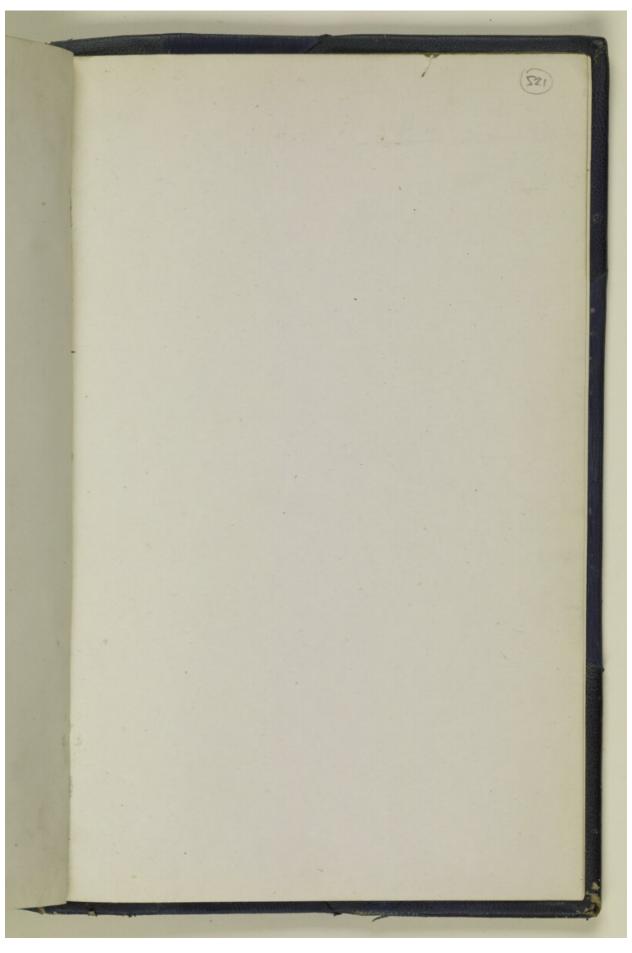






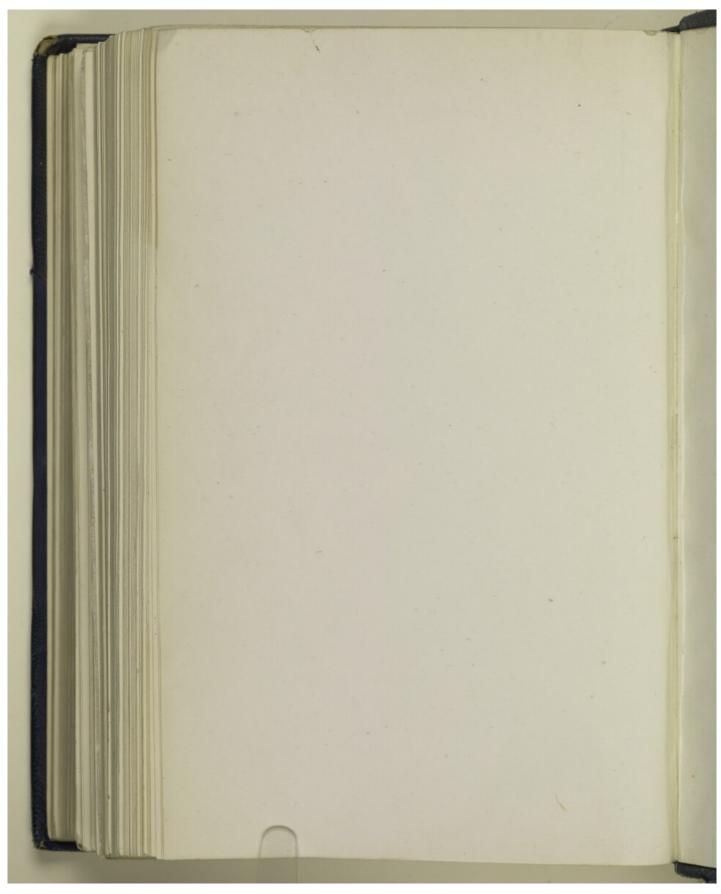






'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [vii-v] (1047/1050)





'Gazetteer of Arabia Vol. I' [viii-r] (1048/1050)



